JOINT FORCE REQUIREMENTS GENERATOR II

OPERATOR TRAINING MANUAL

Developed by

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

Purpose xix
Overview xix
Feedback xix

LESSON 01 JOINT PLANNING COMMAND AND CONTROL

Overview 1-1
Planning Systems 1-2
    Joint Force Requirements Generator II 1-2
    Global Command and Control System 1-2
    Transportation Coordinators' Automated Information for Movements System II 1-3
Planning System Relationships 1-3
    High Level Requirement 1-3
    Mid Level Requirement 1-4
    Unit Level Requirement 1-4
    Interface Requirement 1-4
Organization for National Security 1-4
    President (Commander in Chief) 1-4
    National Security Council 1-5
    Department Of Defense 1-5
    Joint Chiefs Of Staff 1-5
    Combatant Commanders 1-5
Guidance Documents 1-8
    Unified Action Armed Forces (UNAAF) 1-8
    Unified Command Plan (UCP) 1-8
    Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP) 1-8
    Forces for (Unified) Combatant Command 1-8
    Time Phased Force Deployment Data Letter of Instruction (TPFDD LOI) 1-9
Joint Planning 1-9
    Responsibilities 1-9
    Scope of Joint Operation Planning 1-9
    Deliberate/Crisis Action Planning 1-10
    Information Flow In Joint Planning 1-11
Planning Considerations 1-12
    Task Organization 1-12
    Lift Estimation/Feasibility 1-12
    Force Module (FM) 1-13
Command Relationships 1-13
    Types of Command Authority 1-13
    Types of Support 1-15
Summary 1-15

LESSON 02 SYSTEM INSTALLATION

Overview 2-1
System Requirements 2-1

Preperation for Installation....2-1
Backing Up System Files....2-2
Administrative Privileges....2-2
Loading JFRG II....2-2
Initial Procedures....2-2
Starting the installation....2-3
InstallShield....2-3
ReadMe file....2-4
Choosing an installation location....2-4
Installation status window....2-4
Process complete....2-4
Program installed....2-5
Uninstalling JFRG II....2-5
Summary....2-5

LESSON 03 SYSTEM ADMINISTRATION

Overview....3-1
Background....3-2
JFRG II Functional Areas....3-2
System Administration Functions....3-2
User Management....3-2
Initial JFRG II Login....3-2
Adding a System Administrator....3-3
User Module....3-4
User Module Window....3-4
User Module Functions....3-5
Adding a User....3-7
File Menu Functions....3-7
Interface Menu Functions....3-7
Window Menu....3-10
Help Menu....3-10
DTR Module....3-10
Viewing the DTR....3-10
Generation of a DTR....3-10
Export DTR....3-11
Purge DTR....3-11
Tools Menu....3-11
Version updates....3-12
Distribution....3-12
Update Process....3-12
Periodic Maintenance....3-12
Summary....3-13

LESSON 04 LOGIN AND SYSTEM NAVIGATION

Overview....4-1
JFRG II Program Login....4-1
Login Window....4-1
Entering Login Name and Password....4-1

Program Start....4-2
JFRG II and the Windows® Environment....4-2
Multiple Applications....4-2
Windows Desktop....4-2
Windows Task Bar....4-3
Control of other applications....4-3
JFRG II Display Screens....4-4
Default Plan....4-4
Default Display State....4-4
Returning to the default display....4-4
Window Management....4-4
Active Window....4-4
JFRG II Window Menu....4-5
JFRG II Preferences....4-5
Split Screen....4-7
Move a Window....4-7
Change the Size of a Window....4-7
Minimize a Window (Iconify)....4-8
Restore a minimized Window....4-8
Close a Window....4-8
Column order....4-8
Basic JFRG II Menu Functions....4-8
Menu Indicators....4-8
File Menu....4-9
Edit Menu....4-9
User Menu....4-11
Interfaces Menu....4-13
Tools Menu....4-13
Window Menu....4-13
Help Menu....4-13
JFRG II Menu Map....4-14
Summary....4-18

LESSON 05 PLAN ADMINISTRATION

Overview....5-1
File Menu Options....5-1
New Plan....5-1
Open Plan....5-2
Close Plan....5-3
Copy Plan....5-3
Merge Plans....5-5
Delete Plan....5-7
Plan Setup....5-8
Summary....5-9

LESSON 06 UTC SUMMARY

Overview....6-1
Unit Type Code (UTC)....6-1

Background 6-1
UTC Summary 6-2
UTC Standards 6-2
Force Indicator Code 6-3
TO and TE Numbers 6-4
UTC Summary 6-4
UTC Edits 6-4
UTC Summary Field Overview 6-5
UTC Summary Data Fields 6-5
UTC Cargo Summary Data Fields 6-6
UTC Personnel Summary Data Fields 6-6
UTC Summary Tools 6-6
Background 6-6
Refresh UTC's 6-7
Edit TO Number Range 6-7
Toggle UTC STONS Display 6-8
Summary 6-8

LESSON 07 ULN FUNCTIONS

Overview 7-1
ULN Background 7-2
ULN Definition and Structure 7-2
ULN Allocation 7-3
Parent ULNs 7-3
ULN Summary Window 7-4
Background 7-4
ULN Summary Data Fields 7-4
Undoing ULN Edits 7-5
ULN Functions 7-6
Add a ULN 7-6
Generate Records 7-8
ULN Modification 7-9
Sourcing Force Requirements 7-10
Delete a ULN 7-11
Cargo Detail 7-11
Level 4 Cargo Detail 7-11
Edits to Level 4 Cargo 7-11
Personnel Detail 7-15
Level 4 Personnel Detail 7-15
Edits to Level 4 Personnel 7-15
Creating a Detachment 7-16
Detachment Logic 7-16
Detachment Example 7-16
Additional Detachment Tools 7-17
Detail Levels Module 7-17
Level 1 - Aggregated 7-17
Level 2 - Summary 7-17

Level 3 - Cargo Category 7-17
Level 4 - Cargo/Personnel 7-17
Level 5 - Transport Priority 7-17
Level 6 - UDL/Roster 7-17
ULN Summary Tools 7-18
Refresh ULN 7-18
Renumber ULN's 7-19
Cargo Comparison 7-19
Personnel Comparison 7-19
Group Select by Force Module 7-20
Range Update 7-20
Level 4 Cargo Refresh 7-20
Saving Changes with Copy UTC-TPC 7-21
Using a Saved UTC-TPC 7-21
Source from UDL 7-22
Move Detail 7-22
Tailor Forces 7-23
Create a Frag 7-23
Create Insert 7-24
Tailoring Fragmented and Inserted ULNs 7-25
Split Shipment 7-27
Combine ULNs 7-28
Movement 7-28
Planning Terms 7-28
Movement Sequence 7-28
Movement Mode and Source 7-29
Movement Locations 7-31
Movement Legs 7-32
Planning Days 7-32
Date Terms 7-33
EAD - LAD Window 7-33
Back Planning 7-35
Movement Summary Window 7-36
Range Update 7-37
Range Update Basics 7-37
Using Range Update (New) 7-38
Using Range Update (Previous) 7-38
ULN Form View 7-38
Form View Layout 7-39
Using Form View 7-39
Summary 7-39

LESSON 08 FORCE MODULE DEVELOPMENT

Overview 8-1
Force Modules 8-1
Background 8-1
Basic Force Modules 8-3

Additional Force Module requirements 8-3
Force Module Windows 8-3
Force Module Summary Window 8-4
Unassigned ULNs window 8-4
Assigned ULNs window 8-4
Insert Force Module 8-5
Populating Force Modules 8-5
Populate by Assign ULNs method 8-6
Populate by Selection Criteria method 8-6
Force Module Tools 8-7
Force Module Lift 8-7
Assign ULNs 8-7
Unassign ULNs 8-7
Selection Criteria 8-7
Regenerate Force Module 8-8
Delete Force Module 8-8
Copy Force Module 8-8
Group Select By Force Module 8-10
Summary 8-10

LESSON 09 PLAN EVALUATION

Overview 9-1
Plan Evaluation 9-1
Background 9-1
JOPES Pre-Edit Checks 9-2
Using Plan Evaluation 9-2
Post Plan Evaluation Activities 9-3
Summary 9-4

LESSON 10 SYSTEM DATA TABLES

Overview 10-1
Data Tables 10-1
Standard Reference Data Tables 10-1
Plan Data Tables 10-2
Changes to Data Tables 10-2
Viewing Data Tables 10-3
Viewing Standard Reference Data Tables 10-3
Viewing Plan Data Tables 10-4
Using Data Tables 10-4
Background 10-4
AdHoc Reports 10-5
Data Trouble Report 10-5
Background 10-5
DTR Processing 10-5
Summary 10-5

LESSON 11 REPORTS

Overview 11-1

Ad Hoc Reports 11-1
Report Contents 11-1
The Shazam Report Wizard 11-1
The Ad Hoc Reports Generator 11-1
Standard Report Summary 11-7
Daily Flow Requirements 11-9
Equipment FM/Plan Summary 11-10
F-11D Report 11-11
F-11E Short Ton Report 11-13
F-11E SQ FT Report 11-15
F-11W Report 11-17
Force Module Lift Requirements Summary Report 11-20
Force Module Roll Up 11-21
Personnel FM/Plan Summary 11-22
ULN Movement Summary 11-23
Executive Summary Report 11-24
Summary 11-25

LESSON 12 INTERFACES – IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Overview 12-1
Interface Summary 12-1
Interfaces 12-1
Interface Format Shorthand 12-3
The JFRG II to JFRG II Interface 12-3
Exporting Data in JFRG II Format 12-3
Importing Data in JFRG II Format 12-4
The JOPES Interface 12-5
Importing Data in JOPES Format 12-6
Exporting Data in JOPES Format 12-7
The TCAIMS II Interface 12-8
Exporting Data in TCAIMS II Format 12-8
Importing Data in TCAIMS II Format 12-10
Summary 12-11

APPENDIX A JOPES - JFRG II - TCAIMS II DATA EXCHANGE

Overview A-1
Air-Gap Introduction A-1
Turst Levels A-2
Magnetic Media Control A-2
Information Preview A-2
Virus Check A-2
Information Review A-2
Secure Copy Procedures A-2
Classification of Information A-3
Preparation of Disk Media A-3
NT Toolbox Utility A-3
Disk Label A-8
Export TPFDD from JOPES A-9

System Services A-9
File Transfer Protocol A-10
Import JOPES TPFDD into JFRG II A-12
Export TPFDD from JFRG II to TCAIMS II A-12
TCAIMS II TPFDD Import/Export A-15
Import TCAIMS II TPFDD into JFRG II A-16
Procedures A-16
Plan Verification A-17
Exporting JFRG II TPFDD to JOPES A-17
JFRG II Export (JOPES) File Types A-19
JOPES Transactions A-19
Uploading JFRG II TPFDD into JOPES A-19
Moving the File to the Server A-20
Import TPFDD File A-21
Summary A-22

APPENDIX B COMMONLY USED CODES

Table B 1 - Aviation Ordnance Theater Codes B-1
Table B 2 - Cargo Category Codes, First Position B-1
Table B 3 - Cargo Category Codes, Second Position B-2
Table B 4 - Cargo Category Codes, Third Position B-2
Table B 5 - Climate Codes B-2
Table B 6 - Coast Guard Hazard Classifications B-3
Table B 7 - Combat Intensity Codes B-3
Table B 8 - Country/State Codes B-4
Table B 9 - Discharge Constraint Codes B-6
Table B 10 - Echelon Type Codes B-7
Table B 11 - Element Codes B-7
Table B 12 - Force Indicator Codes B-7
Table B 13 - Geographic Location Codes (Extract) B-8
Table B 14 - Heavy Lift Codes B-8
Table B 15 - Installation Type Codes B-9
Table B 16 - Intermediate Location Delay Configuration Codes B-10
Table B 17 - Load Configuration Codes B-10
Table B 18 - Location of Intermediate Stop Codes B-10
Table B 19 - Major and Subclass Supply Codes B-11
Table B 20 - Material Identification Category Codes B-13
Table B 21 - Material Identification Category Codes B-13
Table B 22 - Military Rank/Grade Abbreviations B-14
Table B 23 - Nonunit-Related Cargo Providing Organization Codes B-15
Table B 24 - Nonunit-Related Personnel Providing Organization Codes B-15
Table B 25 - Parent Indicator Codes B-15
Table B 26 - Petroleum Oil Lubricants Type Codes B-16
Table B 27 - Plan Identification Number (Range) B-16
Table B 28 - Project Codes B-16
Table B 29 - Providing Organization Codes B-17
Table B 30 - Schedule Status Flag Codes B-17

Table B 31 - Service Codes B-18
Table B 32 - Shipping Configuration Codes B-18
Table B 33 - Unit Identification Code First-Character Codes B-19
Table B 34 - Unit Line Number First Position Allocation B-19
Table B 35 - Unit Level Codes B-20
Table B 36 - Unit of Issue Codes B-22
Table B 37 - Unit Type Code, First Character Position B-24

APPENDIX C ACRONYMS & TERMS

Definition of various Acronyms and Terms C-1

TABLE OF FIGURES

Figure 1-1 Planning System Interface 1-4
Figure 1-2 Combatant Command Organization 1-6
Figure 1-3 Geographic AORs 1-7
Figure 1-4 Joint Operation Planning 1-10
Figure 2-1 Initial Setup Screen 2-3
Figure 2-2 Setup Welcome Window 2-3
Figure 2-3 Install ReadMe (Typical) Window 2-3
Figure 2-4 Install Choose Location Window 2-4
Figure 2-5 Install Progress Window 2-4
Figure 2-6 Install Complete Window 2-4
Figure 2-7 Typical Desltop 2-5
Figure 3-1 System Administration Login Window 3-3
Figure 3-2 Add New User Window 3-3
Figure 3-3 Change Default Password 3-4
Figure 3-4 User View Window 3-4
Figure 3-5 Assigning/Disabling a System Administrator/User Access 3-6
Figure 3-6 Deleting a User 3-6
Figure 3-7 System Administration Window 3-7
Figure 3-8 Reference Interface Export Select Window 3-8
Figure 3-9 Export Reference Tables Window 3-9
Figure 3-10 Import Reference Tables Window 3-9
Figure 3-11. JDDL Update Window 3-10
Figure 3-12. Export DTR Window 3-11
Figure 3-13 Database Engine Manual Start 3-13
Figure 4-1 JFRG II Login Window 4-2
Figure 4-2 JFRG II Window 4-2
Figure 4-3 JFRG II Desktop 4-3
Figure 4-4 JFRG II Desktop (modified) 4-3
Figure 4-5 Typical Default JFRG II Display 4-4
Figure 4-6 Typical Active/Inactive Window 4-5
Figure 4-7 Window Feature - Split Screen 4-7
Figure 4-8 Window Features 4-8

Figure 4-9 Find Sub-Window 4-10
Figure 4-10 ULN Summary Retrieve/Save Prompt Window 4-11
Figure 4-11 Cargo Detail (Retrieve Function) Window 4-11
Figure 4-12 Plan Summary Window 4-12
Figure 5-1 New Plan Window 5-2
Figure 5-2 Open Plan Window 5-3
Figure 5-3 ULN Summary Save Before Exit Window 5-3
Figure 5-4 Copy Plan Select Window 5-4
Figure 5-5 Copy Plan, New Plan Name Window 5-4
Figure 5-6 Copy Plan Confirmation Window 5-4
Figure 5-7 Copy Plan Information Window 5-5
Figure 5-8 Copy Plan Complete Window 5-5
Figure 5-9 Merge Plans Window 5-6
Figure 5-10 Merge Plan Confirmation Window 5-6
Figure 5-11 Duplicate ULNs Window 5-6
Figure 5-12 Enter ULNS for Renumbering Records Window 5-7
Figure 5-13 Merge Plan Percentage Window 5-7
Figure 5-14 Merge Plan Complete Window 5-7
Figure 5-15 Delete Plan Window 5-8
Figure 5-16 Delete Plan Confirmation Window 5-8
Figure 5-17 Delete Plan Complete Window 5-8
Figure 5-18 Plan Setup Window 5-9
Figure 6-1 UTC Summary Window 6-2
Figure 6-2 UTC Summary with Personnel & CargoWindow 6-4
Figure 6-3 UTC Summary Window 6-5
Figure 6-4 UTC Cargo Summary Window 6-6
Figure 6-5 UTC Personnel Summary Window 6-6
Figure 6-6 UTC Refresh Window 6-7
Figure 6-7 Edit TO Number Range Window 6-8
Figure 7-1 ULN Structure 7-3
Figure 7-2 ULN Summary Window 7-4
Figure 7-3 ULN Worksheet (Insert Record) 7-6
Figure 7-4 Multi Select Window 7-7

Figure 7-5 Generate Records Window....7-8
Figure 7-6 Enter ULNs for Generating Records Window....7-9
Figure 7-7 Generate Records (Confirmation) Window....7-9
Figure 7-8 ULN Summary (Delete Records) Window....7-11
Figure 7-9 ULN Summary with Cargo Detail Window....7-12
Figure 7-10 Cargo Worksheet Window....7-14
Figure 7-11 Multi-Select (Add Cargo) Window....7-14
Figure 7-12 Detail Edit....7-15
Figure 7-13 Personnel Detail Worksheet....7-16
Figure 7-14 Plan Refresh Window....7-18
Figure 7-15 Renumber ULNS Window....7-19
Figure 7-16 Cargo Comparison Window....7-19
Figure 7-17 Personnel Comparison Window....7-20
Figure 7-18 Select Force Module(s) To Group By Window....7-20
Figure 7-19 ULN Level 4 Refresh Window....7-21
Figure 7-20 Enter TPC Code Window....7-21
Figure 7-21 Plan Does Not Contain a UDL Records Window....7-22
Figure 7-22 Move Detail to ULN Window....7-23
Figure 7-23 Create FRAG\INSERT (FRAG) Window....7-24
Figure 7-24 Create FRAG\INSERT (INSERT) Window....7-25
Figure 7-25 Tailor by Percentage Window....7-26
Figure 7-26 Tailor Cargo FRAG/INSERT Window....7-27
Figure 7-27 Select ULN to Combine Into Window....7-28
Figure 7-28 Movement Terms - Locations....7-31
Figure 7-29 Movement Terms - Movement Legs....7-32
Figure 7-30 Movement Terms - Date Terms....7-33
Figure 7-31 Movement Terms - Composite View....7-34
Figure 7-32 Range Update Window....7-38
Figure 7-33 ULN Form View Window....7-39
Figure 8-1 Force Module Window....8-3
Figure 8-2 Force Module Summary Window....8-4
Figure 8-3 Unassigned ULN Window....8-4
Figure 8-4 Assigned ULN Window....8-5

Figure 8-9 Insert Force Module Window....8-5
Figure 8-5 Selection Criteria Window....8-6
Figure 8-6 Wild Card Results (Example)....8-7
Figure 8-7 Force Module Lift Window....8-7
Figure 8-8 Selection Criteria Window....8-8
Figure 8-10 Duplicate ULNs Exist in Target Plan Window....8-9
Figure 8-11 Duplicate ULNs Not Copied with Force Module Window....8-9
Figure 8-12 Select Target Plan Window....8-9
Figure 8-13 Force Module Copy Window....8-10
Figure 8-14 Select Force Module to Group by Window....8-10
Figure 8-15 Selected ULNs in the ULS Summary Window....8-10
Figure 9-1 Plan Evaluation Window....9-2
Figure 10-1 Relationship between Plan Tables and Reference Tables....10-2
Figure 10-2 Plan Tables with Modified Standard Reference Data....10-3
Figure 10-3 Reference Data Window....10-4
Figure 10-4 Plan Data Window....10-4
Figure 10-5 DTR Window....10-5
Figure 11-1. Ad Hoc Report Main Menu....11-2
Figure 11-2 Add Table Window....11-2
Figure 11-3 Define Search Window....11-3
Figure 11-4 Edit Field Properties Window....11-3
Figure 11-5 Edit Custom Field Window....11-5
Figure 11-6 Format Report Window/Format Tab....11-5
Figure 11-7 Title Report Window....11-6
Figure 11-8 Ad Hoc Report Specifications....11-7
Figure 11-8A Preview Report Window....11-7
Figure 11-9 Select Report Type Window....11-8
Figure 11-10 Select Force Modules For Report Window....11-8
Figure 11-11 Daily Flow Requirements Window....11-9
Figure 11-12 Equipment FM/Plan Summary Window....11-10
Figure 11-13 F11D Report Window....11-11
Figure 11-14 F11E-TN Report Window....11-13
Figure 11-15 F11E-SQ Report Window....11-15

Figure 11-16 F11W (FULL) Report Window....11-17
Figure 11-17 Force Module Lift Requirements Summary Window....11-20
Figure 11-18 Force Module Roll Up Report Window....11-21
Figure 11-19 Personnel FM/Plan Summary Report Window....11-22
Figure 11-20 ULN Movement Summary Report Window....11-23
Figure 11-21 Executive Summary Select Report Type Window....11-24
Figure 11-22 Choose Movement Leg Window....11-24
Figure 11-23 Mode Summary Report Window....11-24
Figure 12-1 Interfaces....12-3
Figure 12-2 Select Export File Window (JFRG II)....12-4
Figure 12-3 Select Import File Window....12-4
Figure 12-4 JFRG II Import Complete Window....12-5
Figure 12-5 Updating Roster Table Window....12-5
Figure 12-6 JFRG II Processing of Import Complete Window....12-5
Figure 12-7 Select Import File Window....12-6
Figure 12-8 TPFDD [JOPES] Import Complete Window....12-6
Figure 12-9 Select Export File Window (JOPES)....12-7
Figure 12-10 Select Force Module Window....12-8
Figure 12-11 JOPES Export Complete Window....12-8
Figure 12-12 Typical JOPES Export Files....12-8
Figure 12-13 Typical JOPES TE Export Files....12-8
Figure 12-14 Select Export File Window (TCAIMS II)....12-9
Figure 12-15 Select FM for Export....12-9
Figure 12-16 TCAIMS II Declassification Notice....12-9
Figure 12-17 Enter ULN [Import Process] Window....12-11
Figure 12-18 Enter ULN [Import Process] Results....12-11
Figure A-1 NT Toolbox Menu....A-4
Figure A-2 Buster Menu Selection....A-4
Figure A-3 Buster Setup Window....A-5
Figure A-4 Buster Window....A-5
Figure A-4A Buster Window with Detected Keyword....A-6
Figure A-5 Secure Copy Function Menu Option....A-6
Figure A-6 Secure Copy Window....A-7

Figure A-7 Flush Menu Selection A-8
Figure A-8 Flush Window A-8
Figure A-9 Secret Label A-8
Figure A-10 Unclassified Label A-9
Figure A-11 JOPES System Services Window A-9
Figure A-12 Create TPFDD File Window A-10
Figure A-13 Opening an Exceed Connection A-11
Figure A-14 Typical Connection A-11
Figure A-15 Select Import File Window A-12
Figure A-16 TPFDD Import Pop-up Window A-12
Figure A-17 JFRG II Export Options A-13
Figure A-18 Export Declassification A-13
Figure A-19 TCAIMS II Export Status A-13
Figure A-20 WinZip Window A-14
Figure A-21 WinZip File Selection A-14
Figure A-22 View Selection A-14
Figure A-23 View Window A-14
Figure A-24 Plan and Reference Tables A-15
Figure A-25 TCAIMS II Import A-16
Figure A-26 TCAIMS II Export A-16
Figure A-27 Select JFRG II Export File Window A-18
Figure A-28 Select Force Modules for Export Window A-18
Figure A-29 JOPES Export Pop-up Window A-18
Figure A-30 Opening an Exceed Connection A-20
Figure A-31 Typical Connection A-21
Figure A-32 Load Plan from TPFDD Window A-22

LIST OF TABLES

Table 3-1 Edit Menu Options....3-5
Table 3-2 File Menu Options....3-7
Table 3-3 Interfaces Menu Options....3-8
Table 3-4 Window Menu Options....3-10
Table 3-5 Help Menu Options....3-10
Table 3-6 Tools Menu Options....3-11
Table 6-1 Unit Type Code (UTC) Examples....6-2
Table 6-2 Unit Type Code (UTC) First Character Position Codes....6-3
Table 6-3 Force Indicator Codes....6-4
Table 6-4 UTC Summary Window Data Fields....6-5
Table 7-1 ULN Reserved Assignments....7-3
Table 7-2 ULN Summary Data Fields....7-5
Table 7-3 ULN Worksheet Data Fields....7-6
Table 7-4 Parent Indicator Code....7-8
Table 7-5 Cargo Summary Window Data Fields....7-13
Table 7-6 Personnel Summary Window Data Fields....7-16
Table 7-7 Transportation Mode and Source Codes....7-29
Table 7-8 Transportation Source Codes....7-30
Table 7-9 Movement Summary Window Data Fields....7-36
Table 9-1 Visible Edit Checks....9-2
Table 9-2 Transparent Edit Checks....9-3
Table 11-1 Field Setting Descriptions....11-4
Table 11-2. Setting Property Descriptions....11-4
Table 11-3 Daily Flow Requirements Report Fields....11-9
Table 11-4 Equipment FM/Plan Summary Report Fields....11-10
Table 11-5 F11D Report Fields....11-11
Table 11-6 F11E-TN Report Fields....11-13
Table 11-7 F11E-SQ Report Fields....11-15
Table 11-8 F11W (FULL) Report Fields....11-17
Table 11-9 Force Module Lift Report Fields....11-20
Table 11-10 Force Module Roll Up Report Fields....11-21
Table 11-11 Personnel FM/Plan Summary Report Fields....11-22

Table 11-12 ULN Movement Report Fields 11-23
Table B 1 - Aviation Ordnance Theater Codes B-1
Table B 2 - Cargo Category Codes, First Position B-1
Table B 3 - Cargo Category Code, Second Position B-2
Table B 4 - Cargo Category Codes, Third Position B-2
Table B 5 - Climate Codes B-2
Table B 6 - Coast Guard Hazard Classifications B-3
Table B 7 - Combat Intensity Codes B-3
Table B 8 - Country/State Codes B-4
Table B 9 - Discharge Constraints Codes B-6
Table B 10 - Echelon Type Codes B-7
Table B 11 - Element Codes B-7
Table B 12 - Force Indicator Codes B-7
Table B 13 - Geographic Location Codes (Extract) B-8
Table B 14 - Heavy Lift Codes B-8
Table B 15 - Installation Type Codes Codes B-9
Table B 16 - Intermediate Location Delay Configuration Codes B-10
Table B 17 - Load Configuration Codes B-10
Table B 18 - Location of Intermediate Stop Codes B-10
Table B 19 - Major and Subclass Supply Codes B-11
Table B 20 - Major Subordinate Element Codes B-13
Table B 21 - Material Identification Category Codes B-13
Table B 22 – Military Rank/Grade Abbreviation B-14
Table B 23 - Nonunit-Related Cargo Providing Organization Codes B-15
Table B 24 - Nonunit-Related Personnel Providing Organization Codes B-15
Table B 25 - Parent Indicator Codes B-15
Table B 26 - Petroleum Oil Lubricants Type Codes B-16
Table B 27 - Plan Identification Number (Range) B-16
Table B 28 - Project Codes B-16
Table B 29 - Providing Organization Codes B-17
Table B 30 - Schedule Status Flag Codes B-17
Table B 31 - Service Codes B-18
Table B 32 - Shipping Configuration Codes B-18

Table B 33 - Unit Identification Code First-Character Codes B-19
Table B 34 - Unit Line Number First Position Allocation B-19
Table B 35 - Unit Level Codes B-20
Table B 36 - Unit of Issue Codes B-22
Table B 37 - Unit Type Code (UTC), First Character Position B-24

INTRODUCTION

I. **Purpose**. Joint Force Requirements Generator II (JFRG II) is a Windows application that provides a joint single source feeder system capability for unit movement information from the Transportation Coordinator's Automated Information for Movements System II (TCAIMS II) to the Joint Operation Planning and Execution System (JOPES). JFRG II provides a Time-Phased Force and Deployment Data (TPFDD) editing capability to support deployment planning and execution requirements in both garrison and deployed environments. JFRG II is a Global Command and Control System (GCCS) mission application. The responsibilities of users encompass the management of TPFDD files in support of Joint and Service level operations. This includes identification of force requirements, the refinement of force and movement data for plan creation and execution during deployment, employment, mobilization, sustainment, and redeployment of forces. The purpose of this training manual is to introduce and provide insight to those functions, as they apply to the Joint Force Requirements Generator II application.

II. **Overview**. This manual provides training in functional support duties of deployment planning. The primary duties of the JFRG II operator is constructing or updating plans for force deployment, using the JFRG II application. This process involves data entry and manipulation of force requirements using prescribed type-unit data and movement information. The JFRG II user performs plan evaluation and validation, and imports or exports plans between various force deployment-planning systems.

III. **Feedback.** If the reader has any questions or comments concerning this training manual, or JFRG II training, please feel free to contact Expeditionary Warfare Training Group, Atlantic (EWTGLANT). Our telephone number is 757-462-8752. Our DSN prefix is 253 and we have a web site at http://ewtglant.navy.mil/. Follow the “Department Links” links to N55 C4I^2, N554 MAGTF/C2PC/JFRG, and then to the JFRG II Course links on the left side or http://www.ewtglant.navy.mil/n5/N55/N554/Index.htm for more information on JFRG II training.

Our mailing address is:

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As always, we strive to provide the best. Comments and constructive criticisms are always welcome.

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LESSON 1 JOINT PLANNING COMMAND AND CONTROL

I. **Overview**. The purpose of this lesson is to familiarize the user with planning systems, organization for national security, command relationships (i.e. how Combatant Commanders interrelate with each other), the planning process, considerations, and terms.

A. **Terminal Learning Objective (TLO):** Without the aid of reference(s), state the organization and role of each element of National Security, in accordance with Joint Publication 1, Joint Warfare of the Armed Forces of the United States. Without the aid of references, describe command authorities and support relationships, in accordance with the references. Given an operational training scenario, demonstrate the Joint planning process, in accordance with the references.

B. **Enabling Learning Objective(s) (ELO):** In accordance with the reference(s), and with the aid of reference(s):

1. Define the planning systems used in joint planning.
2. List the five elements of the organization for National Security.
3. State the purpose of the National Security Council (NSC).
4. List the title of each member of the National Security Council (NSC).
5. State the elements of the Department of Defense (DoD).
6. List the title of the members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS).
7. Explain the authority the JCS members have over combatant forces.
8. List the two types of commands that hold combatant command authority.
9. List the Geographic and Functional commanders.
10. Describe in general terms the Area of Responsibility (AOR) of each of the Combatant Commanders.
11. Identify the supported and supporting Commanders responsibilities.
12. Define command relationships.
13. Define Combatant Command (COCOM) authority.
14. Define Operational Control (OPCON) authority.
15. Define Tactical Control (TACON) authority.
16. Define support relationships.
17. State the four support relationships.
18. Define the five types of Joint Operations planning.
19. Differentiate between deliberate and crisis action planning.
20. Define Time Phased Force and Deployment Data (TPFDD).
21. Define terms, acronyms, and data elements used in the deployment planning process and planning systems.

C. **Evaluation**. You will be evaluated by testing your response to written or oral questions during or after this lesson. The evaluation will determine the degree to which you have assimilated the information.

D. **Required Resources**:

1. Joint Force Requirements Generator II (JFRG II) Training Manual.

2. Joint Force Requirements Generator II (JFRG II) Student Workbook.

II. Planning Systems.

A. Joint Force Requirements Generator II (JFRG II).

1. JFRG II is a personal computer based planning tool designed specifically to support both deliberate and crisis action plans. It supports tactical and administrative planning by providing the following capabilities: Rapid force lift creation and lift analysis, as well as interface capabilities with Joint Operation Planning and Execution System (JOPES) and Transportation Coordinator's Automated Information for Movements System (TCAIMS II).

2. JFRG II can operate in a stand-alone configuration on a standard IBM compatible microcomputer hardware suite. JFRG II is a GCCS mission application and comes under the guidelines set forth by the Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA). JFRG II possesses a common database containing various reference data tables required to produce a JOPES compatible Time-Phased Force Deployment Data (TPFDD). The TPFDD is the database portion of an operation plan. It contains time-phased force data (Unit Line Number (ULN)), non-unit-related cargo data (Cargo Increment Number (CIN)), replacement personnel data (Personnel Increment Number (PIN)), and movement data for the operation plan. During deliberate planning, it allows the Combatant Commander visibility of the allocated forces and supplies arriving in the AOR and to determine the feasibility of planned movement of those forces and supplies. During deployment, the TPFDD allows the transport agencies to manage the lift assets needed to move the force.

3. JFRG II is comprised of a number of “modules” for rapid force list creation such as ULN Summary for force development and Force Module Summary for rapid ULN grouping. Additionally, it has the capability to generate standard, executive, and AdHoc reports and import or export data with other systems, such as TCAIMS II, and JOPES.

B. Global Command and Control System (GCCS).

1. The Global Command and Control System (GCCS) is a deployable information system designed to support joint and multinational operations. GCCS is the embodiment of Command, Control, Communications, Computers, and Intelligence (C4I) for the Warrior Concept.

2. Re.: DISA Fact Sheets http://www.disa.mil/pao/fs/gccsj2.html “As the Department of Defense (DoD) joint command and control (C2) system of record, GCCS-J fuses a suite of critical war fighting capabilities to present an integrated, near real-time picture of the battle space for planning and executing joint military

and multinational operations. GCCS-J is an essential component for achieving the full spectrum dominance articulated in Joint Vision 2020 and is central to successful implementation of DoD Transformation objectives. GCCS-J customers include the Commander-in-Chief; Secretary of Defense; National Military Command Center (NMCC); and Combatant, Joint Force, and Service Component Commanders. GCCS-J is operational at more than 600 sites worldwide."

3. GCCS provides the communication connectivity that supports members of the Joint Planning and Execution Community (JPEC). It provides combatant commanders and subordinate joint force commanders' one predominant source for generating, receiving, sharing and using information. With GCCS, individuals and commanders have "point and click" access to secure information like strategic movement of forces, employment of forces, intelligence briefings, and e-mail. The voluminous planning and execution information generated is supported by the GCCS. Joint Deployment Planning and execution activities are supported by the JFRG II and the results are uploaded from JFRG II to JOPES using the GCCS.

4. GCCS improves the Joint War fighter's ability to manage and execute humanitarian, crisis, and contingency operations.

C. **Transportation Coordinators' Automated Information for Movements System II (TCAIMS II).**

1. TCAIMS II provides a two-way information flow between force and unit requirements that provides a data path from the using unit to the Joint Operational Planning and Execution System (JOPES) for strategic mobility planning purposes.

2. TCAIMS II receives the Commanders force requirements from JOPES via JFRG II. TCAIMS II is used to requirements from JFRG II. That means the notional requirements from JFRG II are replaced with actual unit data (personnel and cargo). JFRG II will then pass these sourced requirements back to JOPES.

3. The TCAIMS II program address a critical shortfall in the movement of material and personnel in support of DoD transportation operations as defined in the TCAIMS II mission needs statement (MNS). TCAIMS II provides unit movement officers with a single effective and efficient transportation automated information system (AIS) to support transportation management of unit movement, passengers, and cargo during day-to-day and crisis operations within the Defense Transportation System (DTS).

III. **Planning System Relationships.**

A. **High Level Requirement.**

1. The Supported (Combatant) Commander needs a method to describe the concept of operations and promulgate that to superiors and subordinates.

2. The medium, of choice is GCCS/JOPES.

3. GCCS and JOPES allow all interested parties the capability to view and/or act on specific plans.

B. **Mid Level Requirement.**

1. The Combatant Commanders staff (specifically service component representatives) needs a method to tailor specific plans as mid-level managers of the Joint Task Force (JTF).

2. The medium, of choice is JFRG II.

C. **Unit Level Requirement.**

1. Service components responsible for supporting the Commanders need a method to source specific plans.

2. The medium, of choice is TCAIMS II.

D. **Interface Requirement.**

1. The "High Level" requirement introduced above drives the need to have a capability for rapid (electronic) information flow up and down the chain of command.

2. The JOPES – JFRG II – TCAIMS II interface capability performs the required task while maintaining the Commanders control over plan integrity. Refer to Figure 1-1 Planning System Interface, below.

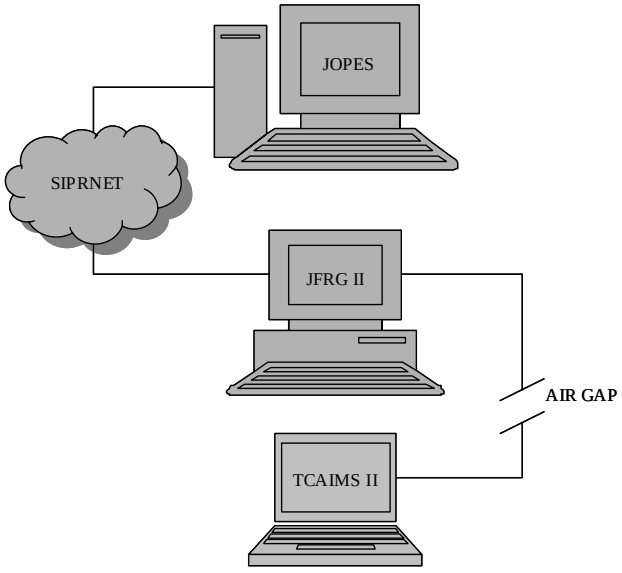

Figure 1-1 Planning System Interface

3. By design, the interface between these three systems allows each level of the command structure the required access and control over the subject planning cycle.

IV. **Organization for National Security**.

A. **President.** The President is the military Commander in Chief. As directed in the Constitution, the President has ultimate authority over and responsibility for national defense. The movement of troops and execution of military action is directed by the

President, Secretary of Defense, or both. By law (Title 10, United States Code (USC)), no one else in the chain of command has that authority.

B. **National Security Council (NSC).** The NSC is the principal forum where national security issues requiring Presidential decision are considered. The Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs (the National Security Advisor) is responsible for the day-to-day operation of the NSC. The NSC presents its national security policy recommendations to the President for consideration and approval.

1. By law, the NSC has four members, the President, Vice President, Secretary of State, and the Secretary of Defense.

2. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) and the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency serve as statutory advisors to the NSC. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff is also the principal military advisor to the President and the Secretary of Defense.

3. The President can invite other participants in NSC deliberations. They often include the Chief of Staff to the President, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Treasury, and head of executive departments or agencies.

C. **Department of Defense (DoD).** The head of the Department of Defense is the Secretary of Defense (SECDEF). The Secretary of Defense is the principal assistant to the President for all matters relating to the DoD. The Secretary of Defense, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Joint Staff, defense agencies, DoD field activities, Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, and the unified combatant commands make up the Department of Defense.

D. **Joint Chiefs Of Staff (JCS).** The JCS consist of the (appointed) Chairman, the Vice-Chairman, the Chief of Staff of the Army, the Chief of Naval Operations, the Chief of Staff of the Air Force, and the Commandant of the Marine Corps. The Chairman sets the agenda, presides over JCS meetings, and heads the collective body. The JCS have no executive authority to command combatant forces.

1. One of the Chairman's roles is to communicate between the President, the Secretary of Defense, and the combatant commanders. Many responsibilities come with the duties associated with assisting the President and Secretary of Defense in the direction and control of the combatant commanders.

2. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff is also responsible for the oversight of activities of the combatant commands in matters dealing with the lawful responsibility of the Secretary of Defense. This includes recommending changes in assignment of functions, roles, and missions to achieve maximum effectiveness of the armed forces.

3. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff is the spokesperson for the combatant commanders, including comments on the summary and analysis of requirements, programs, and budget.

E. **Combatant Commanders**. The Unified Command Plan (UCP) establishes combatant commands. The UCP is published by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, approved by the President, and addressed to the Combatant Commanders. The

UCP also identifies geographic areas of responsibility, assigns primary tasks, defines the authority of the commanders, and establishes command relationships between the various commands. There are two types of combatant commands, unified and specified.

1. Unified Combatant Commander. A unified combatant commander is assigned components of two or more services and has a broad and continuing mission. There are two types of unified combatant commanders, geographic and functional. Geographic commanders are responsible for day-to-day operations in a specific Area of Responsibility (AOR). Functional Commanders are responsible for a particular function (transportation, etc.) and assist geographic commanders with those functions within their respective AOR.

2. Specified Combatant Commander. A specified combatant commander has a broad and continuing mission. A specified commander is only assigned components of one Service. At this time, there are no specified combatant commands.

3. Figure 1-2 Combatant Command Organization and Figure 1-3 Geographic AORs; depict the current organization of the various combatant commands and their Area of Responsibility, where applicable.

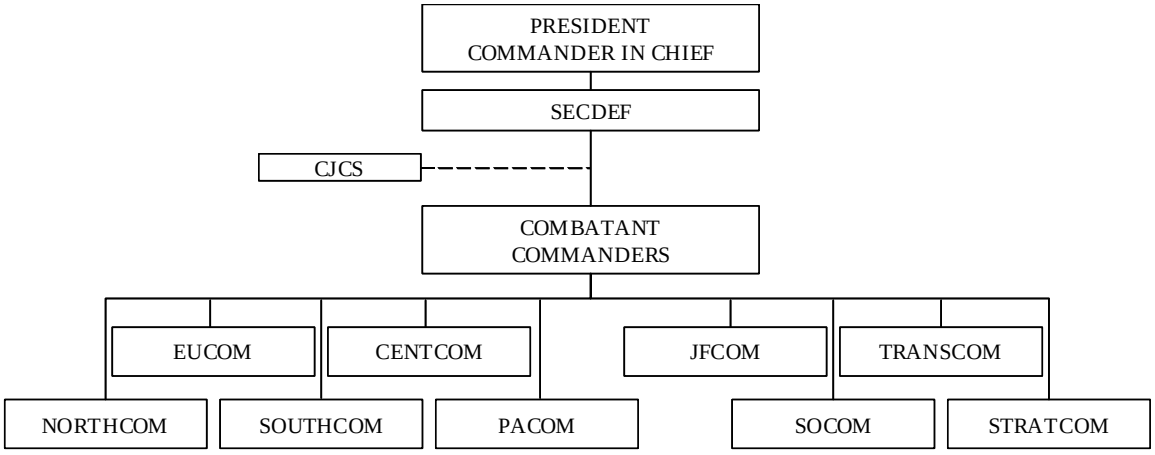

Figure 1-2 Combatant Command Organization

4. There are nine unified commands:

a. US European Command

b. US Central Command

c. US Northern Command

d. US Southern Command

e. US Pacific Command

f. US Joint Forces Command

g. US Special Operations Command

h. US Strategic Command

i. US Transportation Command

5. The last four of the Combatant Commanders (Joint Forces, Special Operations, Strategic, Transportation Command) are functional in nature and do not have a specific AOR assigned. The continental United States, Canada, Mexico, and portions of the Caribbean region are designated as US Northern Command's area of responsibility. While Alaska is geographically included in this area, Alaskan Command forces are assigned to U.S. Pacific Command (PACOM). The commander U.S. Northern Command is also be responsible for security cooperation and military coordination with Canada and Mexico. Russia and the Caspian Sea is included in the area of responsibility assigned to US European Command, however U.S. Pacific Command retains responsibilities for certain activities in Eastern Russia. Antarctica is included in the area of responsibility assigned to US Pacific Command.

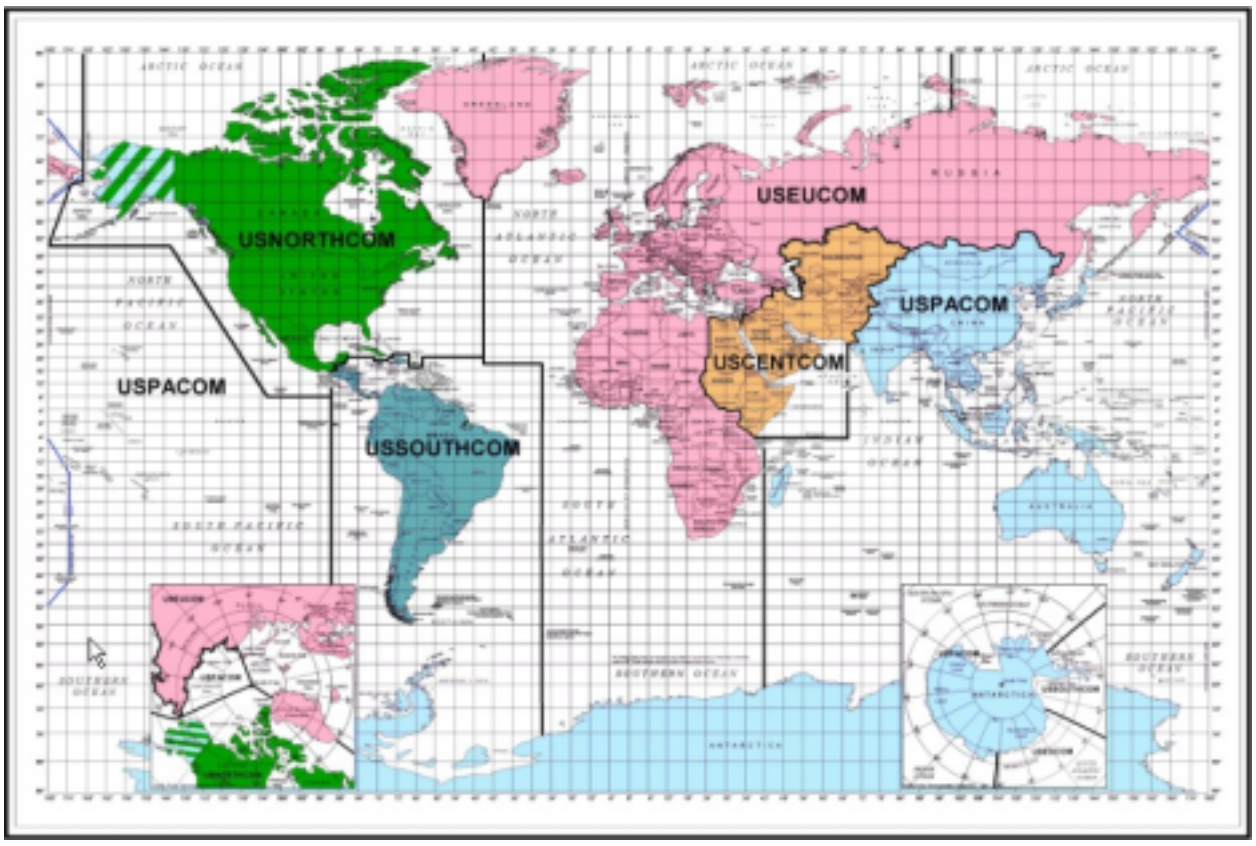

Figure 1-3 Geographic AORs

6. Supported and Supporting Commanders. During a contingency, one of the Combatant Commanders will be responsible for overseeing the operation. The command is therefore, by definition, the “Supported Commander”. The supported command is generally determined by the geographic location of the contingency and sometimes by the order of the President or Secretary of Defense depending on the situation. The responsible Combatant Commander is called the supported commander and all other Combatant Commanders are “Supporting Commanders” regardless of any other relationship they may enjoy.

a. The supported Commander is responsible for assigning tasks and coordination among supporting commands to ensure unity of effort in accomplishing the mission.

b. A supporting Commander is responsible for fulfilling tasking and supporting the Supported Commander during all phases of the mission.

V. **Guidance Documents**. The following documents provide guidance to the various Combatant Commanders in the conduct of Joint Planning and related functions. The documents are listed here for reference purposes. Their order of appearance does not constitute any special grouping or relationship.

A. **Unified Action Armed Forces** (UNAAF) this is a Joint Publication (Joint Publication 0-2) and is unclassified.

1. Contains doctrine and policy governing unified direction of forces.

2. Discusses the chain of command.

3. Discusses the relationships between combatant commands and the military departments.

4. Covers command relationships.

5. States policy for establishing joint commands.

B. **Unified Command Plan** (UCP)

1. Classified Secret.

2. Assigns geographic responsibility.

3. Discusses evacuation of noncombatants.

4. Discusses military representation under:

a. Normal operations.

b. Contingency planning.

c. Other military operations.

5. Discusses military assistance.

C. **Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan** (JSCP)

1. Top Secret document.

2. Provides tasking.

3. Provides requirement (OPLAN, CONPLAN, TEP).

4. Apportions major combat forces.

5. Apportions lift.

6. Provides additional tactical guidance.

D. Forces for (Unified) Combatant Command

1. Assigns forces to Combatant Commanders.

2. Identifies constraints, if any.

E. **Time Phased Force Deployment Data Letter of Instruction (TPFDD LOI)**

1. Re: CJCSM 3122.02b JOPES VOL 3, Encl (H) Joint TPFDD LOI, App (A) is the broad guidance for all deployment planning and execution. Supplemental TPFDD LOI generated by the supported Commander, provides specific detailed guidance for that Commanders area of responsibility.

2. These documents (usually classified secret) are used in tandem to guide most aspects of the operation.

VI. **Joint Planning**. The joint planning process involves two or more U.S. military services or supporting agencies, supporting a designated Commander. The joint planning process is normally performed by a Joint Task Force (JTF) as an extension of the Combatant Command. The Commander directs the efforts of the JTF to achieve unity of effort in joint operations.

A. **Responsibilities**. There are nine Combatant Commanders. During a contingency or crisis, a Commander is responsible for all military action taken and is called the supported commander. Any commander that assists a supported commander is a supporting Commander.

B. **Scope of Joint Operation Planning**. The five types of planning for Joint Operations are:

1. Mobilization Planning - Responsibility of the Services, to call up reserves and support national objectives for military operations and war.

2. Deployment Planning - Responsibility of the combatant commanders in identification and movement of forces, supplies and sustainment, in close coordination with US Transportation Command.

3. Employment Planning - Prescribes how to apply forces to attain specified military objectives.

4. Sustainment Planning - Directed toward providing and maintaining levels of personnel, materiel, and consumables for the duration of the operation. Sustainment planning takes into consideration accompanying supplies and resupply.

5. Redeployment Planning - Directed towards the transfer of units, individuals, or supplies deployed in one area to another area or home.

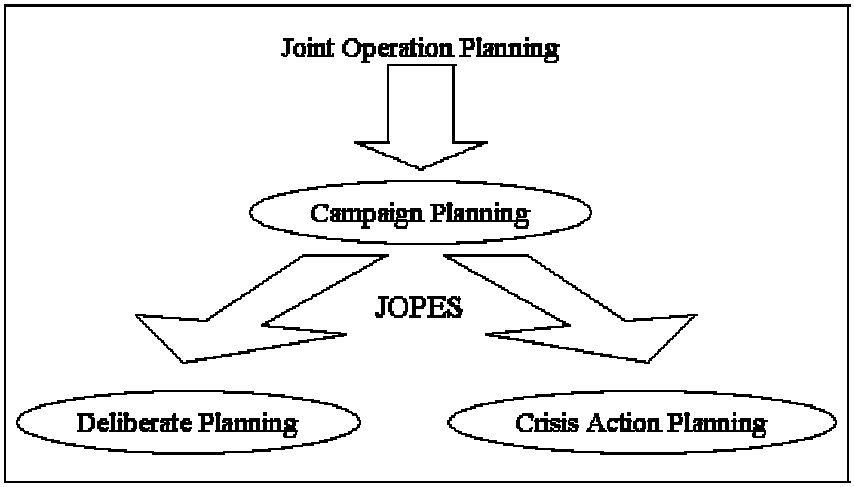

Figure 1-4 Joint Operation Planning

C. **Deliberate and Crisis Action Planning**. The planning process consists of two methods of planning, Deliberate Planning and Crisis Action Planning.

1. Deliberate Planning. Deliberate Planning is carried out principally during peacetime to develop and refine the Nation's Operations plans. Planning in this fashion allows for orderly and methodical command and staff participation in the development of a plan. Planning is organized into five phases; these steps prescribe an approach that offers a logical sequence for developing joint operational plans. There are operational plans with TPFDD and contingency plans (CONPLAN) with and without a TPFDD.

a. Initiation – CJCS is responsible for preparing strategic plans and providing for the preparation of joint contingency plans. Major forces and strategic lift are apportioned during this phase.

b. Concept Development – The supported commander first determines a mission statement and then develops a Concept of Operations based on the Strategic Concept.

c. Plan Development – Subordinate commanders use the Commanders concept and the apportioned major combat forces to determine the necessary support, including forces and sustaining supplies for the operation. A complete plan is developed during this phase.

d. Plan Review – A plan review is done by CJCS before approval. During this phase, force refinement and transportation feasibility conferences are held. An approved plan is the final output of this phase.

e. Supporting Plan – Subordinate and supporting commanders prepare supporting plans that outline the actions of assigned and augmenting forces.

2. Crisis Action Planning (CAP). Crisis Action Planning involves the time-sensitive development of Joint operation plans and orders in response to an immediate crisis. The current initiative is to achieve a time standard of 72 hours from notification and receipt by the supported commander to validation of the

TPFDD (in level 4 detail) for the first 7 days of the deployment flow. CAP is organized into six phases. Each phase of CAP begins with an event, such as the receipt of a report or order, and ends with a decision or resolution for the crisis. The Joint Chiefs of Staff, Commanders, and Services, use CAP to develop timely recommendations and implement the decisions of the President concerning the deployment and employment of military forces.

a. Situation Development – A Combatant Commander recognizes a situation that has national interest and provides an assessment to the CJCS. This assessment includes the nature of the crisis, forces available, constraints to force employment, and any actions that may have been taken up to this point.

b. Crisis Assessment – The commander reports his assessment of the crisis and the President or Secretary of Defense makes a decision whether to develop military Course of Action (COA) or not. The commander will continue to monitor the situation, reporting any new developments to the CJCS.

c. Course of Action Development – Normally a Warning Order transmits the decision to develop a military course of action. The Joint Task Force (JTF) Commander and staff develop and deliver COAs to the supported commander to satisfy the supported commander's desired End State.

d. Course of Action Selection – The supported commander provides the proposed COAs to the President. The President decides on the COA to be used.

e. Execution Planning – The JTF Commander and subordinate commanders develop TPFDD and sustainment requirements to support the COA.

f. Execution. Execution of the mission. The CJCS transmits an Execute Order, which establishes C-day.

D. **Information Flow in Joint Planning**. The conduct of joint planning invariably involves moving large volumes of information up and down the chain of command and is dependent on assured two-way communications.

1. Generally, the information regarding a new or current Operation Plan (OPLAN) begins at the supported commander level, in response to a Secretary Of Defense (Presidential) tasking, and works it way down through the supporting commander(s) to the service component commanders assigned to support the OPLAN.

2. Force requirements flow down, and the plans to support those requirements flow up. Additionally, along with the supporting plans to the OPLAN, lift requirement flow upward. Units state how much lift they need to move requirements (i.e., personnel, supplies, and equipment) that organic assets cannot move. Organic assets are movement assets that are within the capability of the supporting commander to control. For example, a light armored division may be able to move in part by trucks contained in the division’s inventory. Some of the

divisions assets, Light Armored Vehicles (LAVs) for instance, may not be able move without additional lift requirements. The major JTF elements consolidate subordinate unit requirements and pass them to the JTF headquarters. The JTF headquarters consolidates all of the requirements and submits them to the supported commander. The supported commander disseminates the requirements information to the supporting commanders. Information concerning how lift requirements will be satisfied flows downward through the same channels.

3. Collaboration Tools. As part of the Joint Deployment Process Improvement (JDPI) initiative the sequential crisis action planning process is carried out in an environment where each of the respective agencies confers (collaborates) with the others in a virtual world. The tool suite employed to perform this action is currently under development and subject to change. Under consideration are networked workstations sharing audio, video, and computer development files to enable rapid planning to meet a common goal.

VII. **Planning Considerations**.

A. **Task Organization**. Task organization is establishing a force suitable to support the Combat Commanders concept of operations. The JTF commander and his staff prepare a task organization capable of accomplishing the mission's specified and implied tasks.

1. During deliberate planning, the Commanders staff will conduct the bulk of the planning effort using notional data and inputs from major commands and the services.

2. During crisis, planning will be conducted by the Joint Task Force (JTF) in close coordination with the major subordinate commands and service elements.

B. **Lift Estimation/Feasibility**. Lift requirements (passenger space, cargo footprint and cube, short tons, etc.) are calculated to perform lift feasibility.

1. The lift requirements embedded in the TPFDD are reviewed by the supported commander and the Transportation Component Commands (TCC) of the U. S. Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM). Feasibility estimates are conducted to determine lift shortfalls and how best to allocate lift in order to mitigate the shortfalls. The TPFDD is then passed to USTRANSCOM who passes it to the TCCs to plan for the movement from a lift aspect.

2. The Transportation Component Commands are as follows.

a. The Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC) plans, directs, and monitors all non-service and commercial surface and air movement within CONUS and is responsible for operating common user ocean terminals.

b. The Military Sea lift Command (MSC) directs the movement of commercial shipping to POEs to meet strategic sea lift requirements.

c. The Air Mobility Command (AMC) plans and operates strategic airlift using both military and commercial airplanes.

C. **Force Modules (FM).** Force modules are a used to logically grouping records. The grouping facilitates planning, analysis, and monitoring of forces. The elements of the force modules are grouped, so that they may be extracted from or adjusted as a single entity in the databases. The grouping enhances flexibility and usefulness of the operation plan.

VIII. **Command Relationships**. Command relationships are expressed in terms of authority and responsibility. A force assigned to a combatant commander may be transferred from that command only by direction of the President of the United States and/or the Secretary of Defense. Forces and material, not command relationships, may be transferred between commands. When forces are transferred, the command relationship the gaining commander will exercise over those forces must be specified. All service forces (except those noted in Title 10, US Code) are assigned to combatant commands by the Secretary of Defense "Forces for Unified Commands" memorandum.

A. **Types of Command Authority**.

1. Combatant Command (COCOM). COCOM is the command authority over assigned forces vested only in the commanders of combatant commands by Title 10, US Code, or as directed by the President in the Unified Command Plan (UCP), and cannot be delegated or transferred. Only the President or the Secretary of Defense has the authority to change COCOM. COCOM includes the authority to perform those functions of command over assigned forces involving:

a. Exercising or delegating OPCON, TACON or other command relationships.

b. Coordinating the boundaries of geographic areas with other Commanders.

c. Functioning as the U.S. military's single point of contact exercising directive authority over all elements of the command in relationships with other combatant commands, DoD elements, U.S. diplomatic missions, other U.S. agencies, and agencies of foreign countries in that respective AOR.

d. Organizing and employing commands and forces.

e. Assigning tasks.

f. Determining those matters relating to the exercise of COCOM where subordinates must communicate with agencies external to the command.

g. Coordinating with Service components and approving those aspects of administration, support, and discipline.

h. Designating objectives.

i. Giving authoritative direction over all aspects of military operations, joint training, and logistics necessary to accomplish the missions assigned to the command.

j. Establishing personnel policies to ensure proper and uniform standards of military conduct.

k. Participating in the development and acquisition of the command's Command, Control, Communications, Computers, and Intelligence (C4I) systems.

l. Actively participating in the Planning, Programming, and Budgeting System (PPBS).

m. Deciding on the assignment of officers as commanders directly subordinate to the Commander.

n. Convening general courts-martial.

2. Operational Control (OPCON). OPCON is authority that may be delegated or transferred to echelons below the combatant commander. OPCON is inherent in COCOM and is the authority to perform those functions of command over subordinate forces involving:

a. Full authority to organize and employ commands and forces and employ those forces as the commander in operational control deems necessary.

b. Assigning tasks.

c. Designating objectives.

d. Giving authoritative direction necessary to accomplish the mission.

e. Exercising or delegating OPCON, TACON, and other command relationships except COCOM.

f. Prescribing the chain of command.

g. Organizing commands and forces.

h. Employing assigned forces.

i. Assigning command functions to subordinates.

j. Planning for, deploying, directing, controlling, and coordinating the action of subordinates.

k. Establishing plans, policies, and overall requirements for the command's intelligence.

l. Conducting joint training and exercises.

m. Suspending from duty any officer assigned to the command.

n. Defining the responsibilities of subordinate commanders.

o. Establishing control systems for local defense.

p. Defining functional responsibilities and geographic boundaries of subordinates.

3. Tactical Control (TACON). TACON is inherent in OPCON. TACON is the command authority used in the execution of operations. TACON is the command authority over assigned or attached forces or commands, military capability, or

forces made available for tasking that is limited to the detailed and usually local direction and control of movements or maneuvers necessary to accomplish the mission. TACON may be delegated to and exercised by commanders at any echelon at or below the level of combatant command.

B. **Types of Support**. A Support relationship is established by a superior commander between subordinate commanders when one organization should: aid, protect, complement, or sustain another force. Support may be exercised by commanders at any echelon at or below the level of combatant command. Several categories of support have been defined for use within a combatant command to better characterize the support level.

1. General Support. General Support is the action that is given to the supported force as a whole rather than to a particular subdivision. An example of general support would be a supply company providing fuel for another company's vehicles.

2. Mutual Support. Mutual Support is the action that units render each other because of their assigned task or inherent capabilities. An example of mutual support would be two rifle companies, from different commands, traveling in close proximity to protect each other's flanks.

3. Direct Support. Direct Support is a mission requiring a force to support another specific force and authorizing it to answer directly to the supported force's request for assistance. An example is a patrol aircraft supplying direct intelligence information about enemy movement to a designated unit.

4. Close Support. Close Support is that action of the supporting force against targets or objectives that are sufficiently near the supported force as to require detailed integration or coordination of the supporting action with the fire, movement, or other actions of the supported force. An example is a "call for fire" from a patrolling unit to an artillery battery or ship assigned shore bombardment duties.

IX. **Summary.**

A. During this lesson, we have introduced the user to the planning systems, the planning process, planning considerations, and terms. The organization for national security (President and the Secretary of Defense etc.) was reviewed. Command authority over assigned forces, the Unified Command Plan (UCP), and other guidance documents were discussed. The four categories of Support: General, Mutual, Direct, and Close were presented.

STUDY QUESTIONS

The JFRG II Student Workbook (Worksheet #1) includes study question to check your comprehension of this topic.

X. **References.**

A. CJCSI 3020.01 Managing, Integrating, and Using Joint Deployment Information Systems.

B. CJCSM 3122.02 Crisis Action Time-Phased Force and Deployment Data Development and Deployment Execution.

C. CJCSM 3122.03 Joint Operation Planning and Execution System Volume II, Planning Formats and Guidance.

D. CJCSM 3122.04 Joint Operation Planning and Execution System Volume II, Supplemental Planning Formats and Guidance (Classified).

E. Joint Pub 1-02, DoD Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms.

F. Joint Pub 3-13.1, Joint Doctrine for Command and Control Warfare (C2W).

G. Joint Pub 3-35, Joint Deployment and Redeployment Operations.

H. Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan CJCSI Joint Time Phase Joint Deployment Data Letter of Instruction (Joint TPFDD LOI).

I. JP 0-2 Unified Action Armed Forces (UNAAF).

J. JP 1-03.21 Joint Operation Planning and Execution System Reporting Structure (JOPSREP).

K. JP 5-0 Doctrine for Planning Joint Operations.

L. JP 5-03.1 Joint Operation Planning and Execution System Volume I, Planning Policies and Procedures.

LESSON 2 SYSTEM INSTALLATION

I. **Overview** The purpose of this lesson is to explain the tools and procedures necessary for installation of the JFRG II program. This lesson is to be used with the JFRG II System Administrators Manual (SAM) but not designed to replace it.

A. **Terminal Learning Objective (TLO):** Given a JFRG II operating environment, install JFRG II application software on an appropriate computer, in accordance with the JFRG II System Administrators Manual.

B. **Enabling Learning Objective(s) (ELO):** In accordance with the reference, and with the aid of reference(s):

1. Define terms, acronyms, and data elements associated with JFRG II installation.
2. Identify JFRG II system requirements.
3. Install JFRG II application Software.

C. **Evaluation**. During this period of instruction, you will be evaluated by your ability to install the JFRG II application on the computer equipment provided. You will be required to use the skills you have learned and apply the knowledge gained. In addition, you will be evaluated by testing your response to written or oral questions during or after this lesson. The evaluation will establish your progress and determine the degree to which you are assimilating the information.

D. **Required Resources**:

1. Joint Force Requirements Generator II (JFRG II) Training Manual.
2. JFRG II application.
3. Appropriate computer environment.

II. **System Requirements**. Install JFRG II from the program files on Compact Disk (CD)-Read Only Memory (ROM) CD-ROM or down load the application from the Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) Data Archive & Distribution System (DADS) server. JFRG II is designed to run on a standard Windows 2000 or NT (WNT) personal computer (PC) suite. System requirements include:

A. Windows 2000 SP1 or Windows NT 4.0/SP6.

B. Pentium 350mhz processor or better.

C. 128 MB of RAM or better.

D. 300 MB of free disk space.

E. CD-ROM, Keyboard and Mouse.

F. 3.5” floppy drive or other removable storage device (optional).

G. Super Video Graphics Adapter (SVGA) monitor. Preferred resolution setting is 1024x768.

III. **Preparation for Installation**.

A. **Backing Up System Files**. The installation of JFRG II will change certain system files on the computer. To safeguard information, in case of a malfunction during installation, backup system files before starting the installation. Backing up computer files prior to installation of new software is always good discipline but not necessarily a requirement. Follow all local Automated Data Processing (ADP) standard operating procedures (SOP) while performing these procedures.

B. **Administrative Privileges**. Depending on the computer operating system involved operators may or may not have "permissions" to add/remove programs. Before attempting to install JFRG II on the target system, ascertain the status of current operator privileges. Consult with your Information Technology System Administrator for further clarification. Refer to the JFRG II System Administrators Manual (SAM) for complete installation details.

CAUTION

Problems have been reported when importing or exporting plans between workstations due to conflicting computer date/time formats. To minimize possible problems the following "standards" are offered as a possible remedy to this situation. Users must have administrative privileges to change computer time formats.

Verify that the time format is set as H:mm:ss (e.g., 23:37:19).
Verify that the Short Date format is M/d/yy (e.g., 4/22/99).
Verify that the Long Date format is dddd, MMMM dd, yyyy (e.g., Tuesday, April 22, 1999).

IV. Loading JFRG II

A. **Initial Procedures**. Close all applications before installing JFRG II. Insert the JFRG II application CD into the appropriate disk drive. If an application CD is not available, JFRG II is available on the Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) Asset Distribution System (DADS) server via the Secure Internet Protocol Router Network (SIPRNET). A valid DADS account[1] is required on a computer with proper connectivity to down load JFRG II. For down load open Netscape (or appropriate browser) and navigate to the DADS server at:

http://DOD-EADS.mont2.disa.smil.mil/

Select "End User", and log on with the appropriate DADS logon/password combination. Go to "Collection Hierarchy", GCCS-J [3.6.3]. A quick search function is available; enter the desired criteria (suggestion: jfgrii – with no spaces). There should be six (6) or more assets available, one of which is:

3.00 WIN-JFRGII-JFRGII- [VERSION NUMBER]

Effective 01 May 2003 version [3.00 WIN-JFRGII-JFRGII-1.4.1.2] is the latest version of JFRG II. Make sure you down load the "correct" version; different versions with different operating system requirements are available on the server and are updated periodically.

The files are ZIPPED (compressed), down load the JFRG II application, perform the UNZIP function, and continue the installation as describe below.

[1] Site System Administrators are usually responsible for SIPRNET and DADS access.

B. **Starting the installation.** The JFRG II distribution CD ROM has an "auto run" feature and the JFRG II Setup window will open automatically once the CD is inserted (unless the auto-run function has been disabled). If auto-run has been disabled navigate to the Setup.exe application and “run” it by double clicking. Complete procedures are contained in the JFRG II ReadMe file located on the JFRG II media. A typical installation start up screen is displayed below; your display may vary somewhat from that depicted.

Figure 2-1 Initial Setup Screen

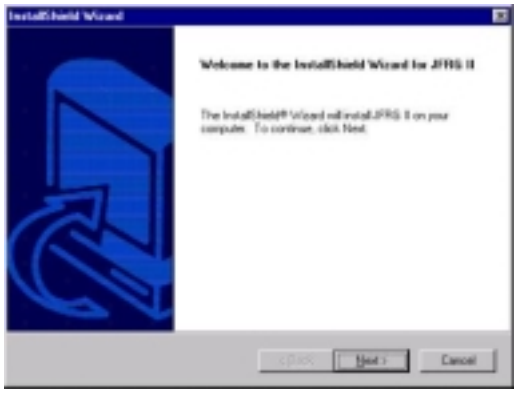

Figure 2-2 Setup Welcome Window

C. **InstallShield**. After the initial installation script sets up the InstallShield Wizard click the "Next" button.

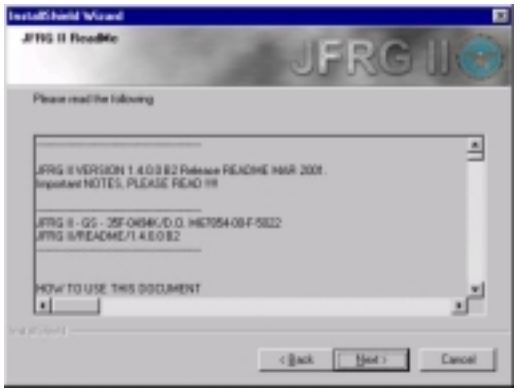

Figure 2-3 Install ReadMe (Typical) Window

D. **ReadMe file**. After reading the information in the JFRG II ReadMe window, click the "Next" button.

Figure 2-4 Install Choose Location Window

E. **Choosing an installation location**. The Choose Destination Location window provides the opportunity to select the default location (recommended) or choose another location to install the JFRG II application, click the "Next" button

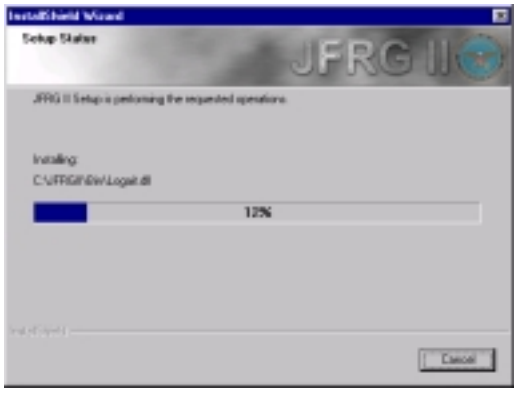

Figure 2-5 Install Progress Window

F. **Installation Status Window**. The Setup Status window opens providing information about the installation progress.

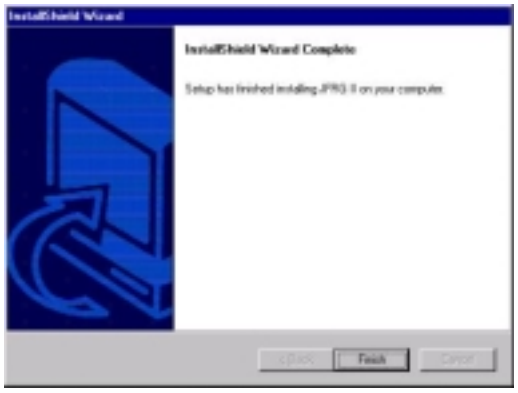

Figure 2-6 Install Complete Window

G. **Process complete**. When the InstallShield Wizard has loaded the application, a window will open indicating so; click the "Finish" button.

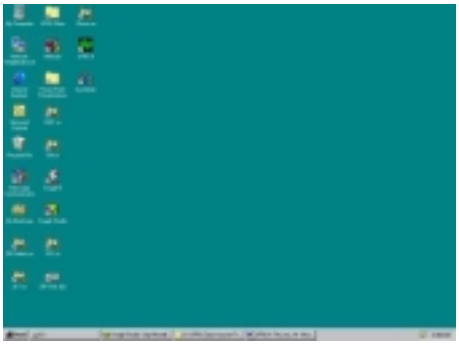

Figure 2-7 Typical Desktop

H. **Program installed**. After the InstallShield Wizard closes, new Icons named JFRG II and SysAdmin (System Administrator) (pictured to the right) will display on the desktop. The program installation process is complete. JFRG II administrative procedures are required before the JFRG II can be used. Follow the steps indicated in LESSON 3 SYSTEM ADMINISTRATION to complete the required process.

V. **Uninstalling JFRG II**. The uninstall process is automated and may be accomplished from one of two starting points.

- Start, Settings, Control Panel, Add/Remove Programs.
- Setup.exe from the JFRG II Install folder (or auto run from the "external media" if enabled). Attempting to install JFRG II on a machine with JFRG II already installed will remove the current JFRG II application from the machine. The new application will not be installed until a second attempt to install is initiated as described above.

VI. **Summary.**

A. During this lesson, the user learned JFRG II system requirements and the steps required for JFRG II system installation. The user also learned how to uninstall JFRG II.

STUDY QUESTIONS

The JFRG II Student Workbook (Worksheet #2) includes study question to check your comprehension of this topic.

VII. **References.**

A. JFRG II (Series) User Guide.

B. System Administrator Manual (SAM) for the Joint Force Requirements Generator II (JFRG II) CM – (Version).

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LESSON 3 SYSTEM ADMINISTRATION

I. **Overview.** The purpose of this lesson is to familiarize the user with JFRG II System Administration. The System Administration Module allows the designated system administrator to control access to JFRG II by assigning a User ID, password and appropriate security restrictions. In addition, JFRG II System Administrators process Data Trouble Reports (DTR's) and database updates from the Joint Deployment Data Library (JDDL). This lesson does not address Windows® system administration; it provides authorized personnel the information needed to manage JFRG II accounts and JFRG II system administrator functions. This lesson is not intended to replace the JFRG II System Administrators Manual (SAM).

A. **Terminal Learning Objective (TLO):** Given a JFRG II operating environment, perform JFRG II system administration functions, in accordance with the JFRG II Users Guide.

B. **Enabling Learning Objective(s) (ELO):** In accordance with the reference(s), and with the aid of reference(s):

1. Identify terms, acronyms, and data elements associated with JFRG II.
2. Access System Administration.
3. List the JFRG II System Administration menu options.
4. Describe the responsibilities of a JFRG II System Administrator.
5. Demonstrate the following System Administration functions:
    a. Add a user.
    b. Delete a user.
    c. Disable/Enable a user.
    d. Disable/Enable System Administration rights.
    e. Process JFRG II Data Trouble Reports (DTR).
    f. Import JFRG II Reference Data Tables.
    g. Export JFRG II Reference Data Tables.
    h. Import Joint Deployment Data Library data tables

C. **Evaluation**. You will be evaluated by a Performance Evaluation during or following this period of instruction. In addition, you will be evaluated by testing your response to written or oral questions during or after this lesson. You will be required to use the skills you have learned and apply the knowledge gained during this and previous lessons. The evaluation will establish your progress and determine the degree to which you are assimilating the information.

D. **Required Resources**:

1. Joint Force Requirements Generator II (JFRG II) Training Manual.
2. Joint Force Requirements Generator II (JFRG II) Student Workbook.
3. JFRG II operating environment.

II. **Background**.

A. **JFRG II Functional Areas**. When the JFRG II program is installed, it provides both the SysAdmin and JFRG II desktop icons for easy access to the functional areas. Until the System Administrator has set up a user account, users will not be able to launch the JFRG II application. Once the JFRG II System Administrator has set up user and system administrator accounts access to the two functional areas will be available and controlled via User ID and Password combinations. The User ID and Password for the respective accounts should be controlled like any other login and password combination. When operating in a classified environment treat the User ID and Password with the same classification as the JFRG II environment.

B. **System Administration Functions**. There are the four primary functions for system administration:

- User management
- Data Trouble Report (DTR) management
- Import and export reference data files (Interfaces)
- Report generation

III. **User Management**.

A. **Initial JFRG II Login**.

1. Login to JFRG II System Administration. From the Windows Start button, select Programs, then select JFRG II, and select SysAdmin, or select the SysAdmin icon located on the desktop.

2. The first time the System Administration module is launched, the default User ID is "dba" and the Password is "sql" (database administrator/structured query language). After a system administrator has been added, the default User ID and Password will be disabled.

3. Enter the appropriate User ID [dba] in the User ID Box then press [TAB] or use the mouse to select the Password: data entry area. See Figure 3-1 System Administration Login Window.

4. Enter [sql] in the Password box. Press Return or select the OK button to continue. Currently only one database is available for JFRG II (JFRG), in the future other databases may be available.

Figure 3-1 System Administration Login Window

B. **Adding a System Administrator**.

1. Select "User" from the File menu (or click on the "USER" icon).

2. Select "Insert" from the Edit menu (or click on the "Insert" icon) , which will display the "Add New User" dialog box.

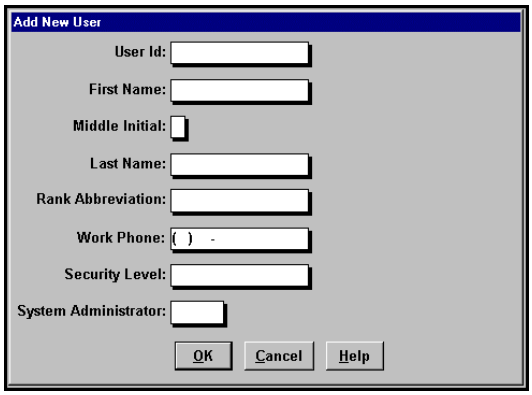

Figure 3-2 Add New User Window

3. Fill in all fields in the "Add New User" window, no exceptions.

4. Enter a User ID in the User ID field.

   a. The ID can be 1-20 alphanumeric characters but cannot start with a number.

   b. User ID's must be unique on the subject computer and will be used by the User (System Administrator) when logging in. The password will be added later. Suggest [SysAdmin] no brackets.

5. Use the Tab key to access the next and subsequent field, do not press the Enter key until all fields are filled in and you are ready to close the window.

6. An area code must be included in the Work Phone field. (If entering a DSN number use region codes, if the area or region code is unknown use 000 as a placeholder).

7. The security level chosen should equal the users current clearance level, but not be above the computer system (hardware) classification. When the JFRG II

program is installed in a classified environment, the User ID and Password must be treated with the same classification as the JFRG II environment.

8. Assign system administrator status. At least one "user" must be designated a "System Administrator." Selecting "Yes" assigns system administrator privileges[2] and disables the default User ID and Password combination of [dba] and [sql]. Until a system administrator is assigned, the dba/sql login will be active. The default password is commonly known and no password protection will be in place until the default dba/sql is disabled.

9. When the "Add New User" window is completed, click the "OK" button. A popup window will appear as indicated in Figure 3-3 Change Default Password.[3] Select yes and the "Password Change" pop up windows will appear. Use at least eight alphanumeric characters. Enter the password a second time, to confirm the entry.

Figure 3-3 Change Default Password

10. If the user elects not to change the default password, the operator will be required to login with the assigned User ID and a password of "welcome." The operator will then be required to change the initial "welcome" password to an entry of his/her choice and re-login.

11. The new system administrator login just created can be used at any time to accomplish System Administration tasks.

IV. **User Module**.

A. **User Module Window**. Click on File, in the menu bar, and then select User to bring up the User View, see Figure 3-4 User View Window below.

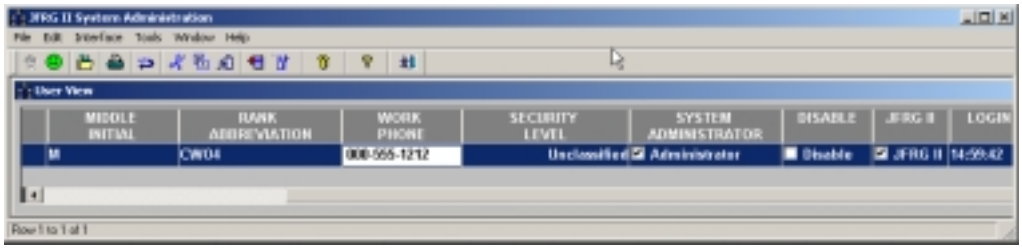

Figure 3-4 User View Window

[2] Leaving the System Administrator status blank makes the user an "operator" as opposed to a "system administrator."

[3] The Change Default Password window narrative may be truncated, if the User ID has more than six places not all of the warning phrase will be presented.

B. **User Module Functions**.

1. Edit Menu. The Edit Menu is available only when the User or DTR functions are active. See Table 3-1 Edit Menu Options for a list of options and the shortcut keys used to call the various options.

Table 3-1 Edit Menu Options

OPTION	DESCRIPTION	SHORTCUT KEYS
Undo	Reverses your last action.	Ctrl+U
Cut	Removes text from a field and places it on the Clipboard.	Ctrl+X
Copy	Copy text from the field and places it on the Clipboard, leaving the text highlighted in place.	Ctrl+C
Paste	Copies the information from the Clipboard into the field.	Ctrl+V
Insert	Inserts a new record.	Ctrl+Ins
Delete	Deletes selected records.	Ctrl+Del
Retrieve	Retrieves the last edit from the database.	Ctrl+R

2. Disable/Enable a user. The System Administration [User View] allows the assignment of System Administrator privileges, Enable/Disable JFRG II access, and the selection of the JFRG II database. Refer to Figure 3-5 Assigning/Disabling a System Administrator/ User Access. Disabling a user allows the system administrator to suspend JFRG II program access of selected users. Access can be quickly re-enabled without re-entering all user data. The setting of disable does not affect access to the System Administration function, only the JFRG II application. To disable a System Administrator the System Administrator “Privilege” should be cleared. If System Administrator privileges are cleared for all users (no system administrators) the default User ID and Password of dba/sql will be reactivated. The JFRG II database selection is set to "available" and cannot be changed. Future builds of JFRG II may allow access to additional (future) databases. The following is the Disable/Enable User Procedure:

a. From the System Administration module, in the User View window, move to the row of the user that is to be disabled/enabled.

b. Using your Tab key or mouse, move to the field titled “Disable.”

c. Click in the box to the left of the word “Disable.” A check mark (✓) appears in the box. To enable a user clear the check box.

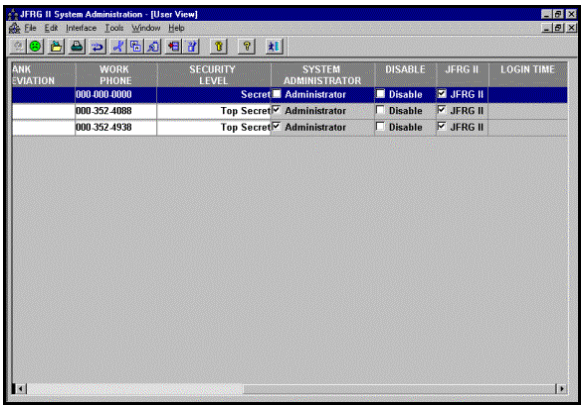

Figure 3-5 Assigning/Disabling a System Administrator/ User Access

3. Delete User. Delete User allows the System Administrator to delete users. Refer to Figure 3-6 Deleting a User. To delete a user:

a. Use the arrow keys or the mouse to place the cursor on the row containing the user that is to be deleted. Multiple rows can be selected.

b. Select Delete from the Edit Menu or press the [Ctrl+Del] keys.

c. A message is displayed asking, “OK to delete selected row(s) from the table?” Select the OK button to delete the selected user(s) from the table.

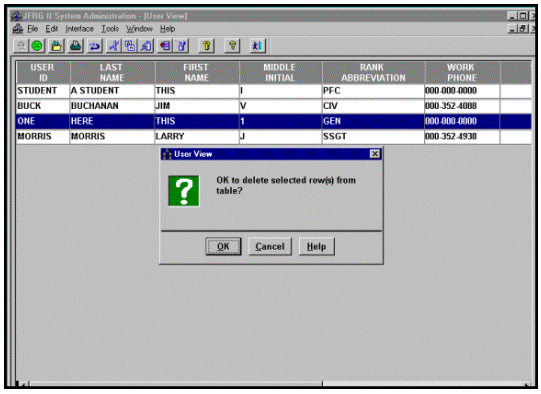

Figure 3-6 Deleting a User

4. Reset and Change Password. With the USER module open, the Tools menu includes Reset and Change Password.

a. Reset Password deletes the current password and requires the user to login with "welcome" and change his/her password at the next login. Please note, there is NO fail-safe prompt (“Does the User really want to accomplish this task?”), once selected the function is NOT reversible.

b. Change Password allows the system administrator to delete the current password and reset it to a specific value. The user will be required to use the new password on the next login but will not be required to change it. See also LESSON 4, Change Password, on page 4-5.

C. **Adding a User**. At this time, additional system administrators or users may be added. To add Users follow the same procedures as the System Administrator but make the system administrator selection a NO instead of YES.

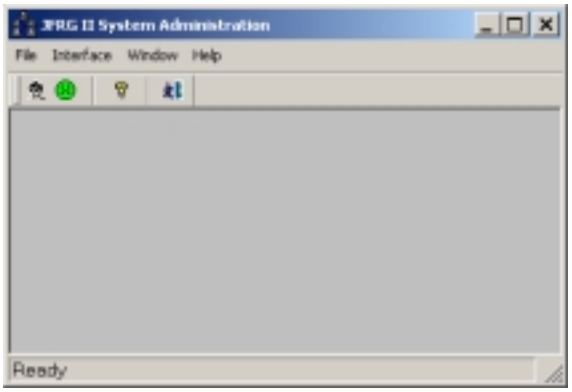

Figure 3-7 System Administration Window

V. **File Menu Functions**. Use the File menu to open the User or DTR functions as well as other miscellaneous functions. Initially the menu bar presented contains File, Interface, Window, and Help options. The menu bar will adjust depending on sub-function selection (User or DTR). Additional menu bar functions will be discussed later in this lesson.
The icons available represent the
User, DTR, Help, and Exit functions.
See an overview of each File menu command in Table 3-2 File Menu Options.

Table 3-2 File Menu Options

OPTION	DESCRIPTION
User	Opens the User View.
DTR	Opens the DTR View.
Close	Closes the active window.
Save	Saves the most recent changes in the active window.
Print	Prints the active window contents.
Print Setup	Changes the setup configuration of the printer.
Exit	Exits the system.

VI. **Interface Menu Functions**. The Interface Menu provides the capability to import and export standard reference data. Multiple data formats are available including JFRG II (*.rex), JDDL (*.zip), and DTR in multiple formats (*.dbf, *.sql, *.txt or *.wks). The JDDL is a specifically formatted vehicle to update JFRG II Standard Reference Data Tables as well as other applications in the Joint Operations Planning and Execution System (JOPES). Table 3-3 Interface Menu Options, summarizes the menu options.

Table 3-3 Interface Menu Options

OPTION	DESCRIPTION
Reference Export	Exports Standard Reference Data Tables.
Reference Import	Imports Standard Reference Data Tables.
JDDL	Imports Standard Reference Data Tables via JDDL update.
Export DTR (Available only with DTR window open)	Exports modified Standard Reference Data Tables.[4]

1. Reference Export Selection. The Interfaces Menu provides the capability to export reference data. Use the side-by-side selection window to choose which database file to export. Click on a file in the left pane and select ADD to move the file to the right pane. See Figure 3-8 Reference Interface Export Select Window.

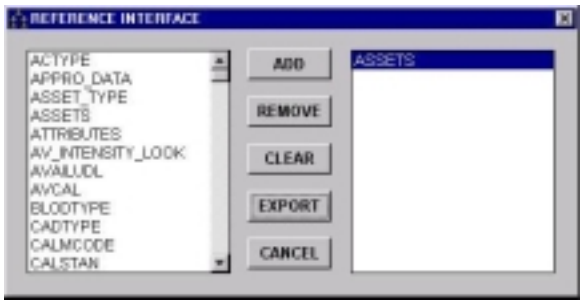

Figure 3-8 Reference Interface Export Select Window

2. Standard Reference Data Export. After selecting the file or files to export use the EXPORT button, to bring up the EXPORT REFERENCE TABLES window, see Figure 3-9 Export Reference Tables Window. The export interface type is always *.REX, but the operator may choose the export file name and location. Please note that when exporting more than one Standard Reference Data table all records go into a single file. When the operator chooses to import these files back into JFRG II there is no option to select which records to import, all records are imported. This may be cause for concern if some of the files (Standard Reference Data tables) have been changed since the export and the operator does not wish these files to return to the original (exported) state. To alleviate this situation the user may wish to export EACH Standard Reference Data file to a single export file. This decision will allow the user to select one Standard Reference Data file to import. More work is involved but it affords flexibility that is well worth the effort.

[4] The export contains all the necessary information for the JDDL administrator to validate subject reference table.

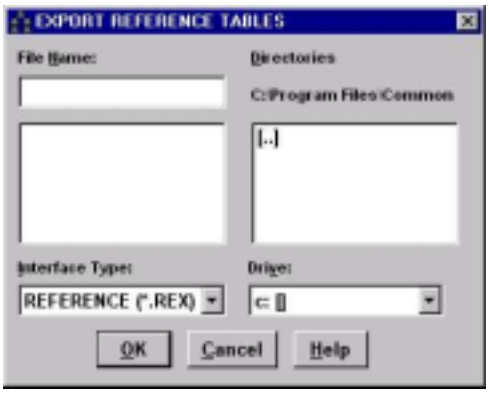

Figure 3-9 Export Reference Tables Window

3. Reference Import Selection. Select Interface, Reference Import to bring up the IMPORT REFERENCE TABLES window, see Figure 3-10 Import Reference Tables Window. The operator then selects the drive where the file to import is located. As with the EXPORT the default file type is *.REX. When performing a reference data export the operator may choose which standard reference data files to export. Not so with the data import. All standard reference data tables in the import file are imported and placed in the proper location within JFRG II. As described in the paragraph (2.) above this may be cause for concern. Careful file management techniques will alleviate future problems.

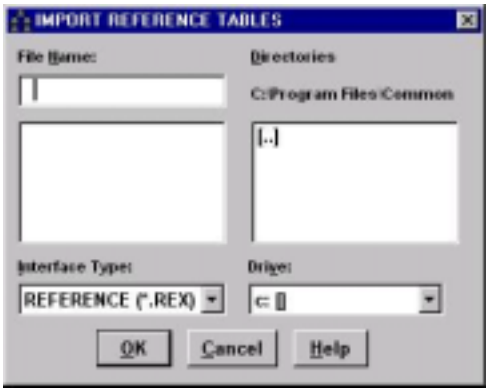

Figure 3-10 Import Reference Tables Window

4. JDDL Import. The JDDL corrects or updates various JFRG II Standard Reference Data Tables and tracks the version number of the current update. Selecting Interface, JDDL will open the JDDL Update window; see Figure 3-11 JDDL Update Window. This window presents a slightly different format from the Reference Import window in that a fully qualified file name must be entered. In "fully qualified" the file identification (name) and location (path) is specified completely. For example: d:\JDDL00001.zip. Normally higher head quarters periodically deliver JDDL updates on CD-ROM. If the user’s do not know the fully qualified name/location, the window's Browse capability makes it possible to "look" for the JDDL file. Export of a JDDL file is not a capability of JFRG II. Additional information about the JDDL may also be found in the DTR Module on page 3-10 and in the Standard Reference Data Tables topic on page 10-1. To enable a user to revert back to the original Standard Reference Data files after a

JDDL update the user would need to perform a Standard Reference Data file export before updating the system with the JDDL. Refer to the previous discussions for a review of Standard Reference Data file Export/Import.

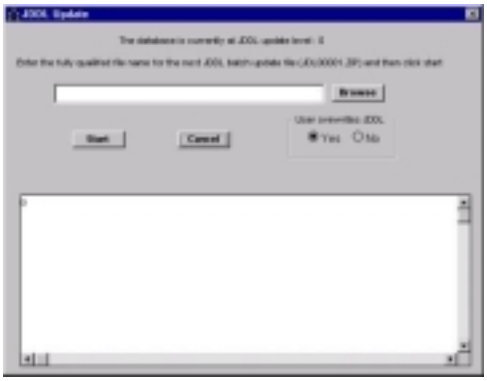

Figure 3-11 JDDL Update Window

VII. **Window Menu**. Table 3-4 Window Menu Options, below, summarizes the standard (PC) window management functions.

Table 3-4 Window Menu Options

OPTION	DESCRIPTION
Cascade	Arranges all windows as cascaded (front to back)
Tile	Arranges all windows as tiled (distributed in the window space)
Layer	Arranges all windows as layered (one behind the other)
Arrange Icons	Lines up the icons (if any) at the bottom of the display.
[List]	A list of available windows.

VIII. **Help Menu**. There are three Help Menu options. The tutorial is the same as the tutorial accessed from the JFRG II application. See Table 3-5 for Help Menu Options.

Table 3-5 Help Menu Options

OPTION	DESCRIPTION
Help Index	Systematic instructions for menu commands, definitions, acronyms, and an alphabetical listing of the systems data dictionary.
Tutorial	Sequential lessons on how to use JFRG II. The format is very similar to the resident course of instruction. The tutorial is the same as that launched form the JFRG II Application HELP menu.
About	A description of the version and build number of the current JFRG II program.

IX. **DTR Module**. In addition to viewing DTR's the DTR Module adds the capability to manage DTR's by exporting and purging them.

A. **Viewing the DTR**. The Data Trouble report is formatted to provide enough information about the operator generated changes to enable the responsible authority to make appropriate updates to the subject standard reference file. Once the DTR is posted to the System Administration module it should not be changed (edited).

B. **Generation of a DTR**. DTR's are generated automatically whenever an operator (logged into the JFRG II application) makes a change to data in a cargo Standard Reference table. Standard reference tables are found under the Tools pull-down menu, Reference Data.

C. **Export DTR**. While the DTR window is open, the Interface menu has the Export DTR function available. If a JFRG II operator (user) makes changes to a standard reference data table, a Data Trouble Report (DTR) is automatically generated and posted to the System Administration, DTR module. It is the responsibility of the System Administrator to process the DTR. Selecting Export DTR from the Interface menu will open the Export DTR Window; see Figure 3-12 Export DTR Window. The default file type is *.dbf (dbase III format) but SQL Insert (*.sql), Text (*.txt) and Lotus 1-2-3 (.wks) export file formats are also available. Follow local standard operating procedures and directions provided by higher authority to choose the prescribed format for the DTR export file.

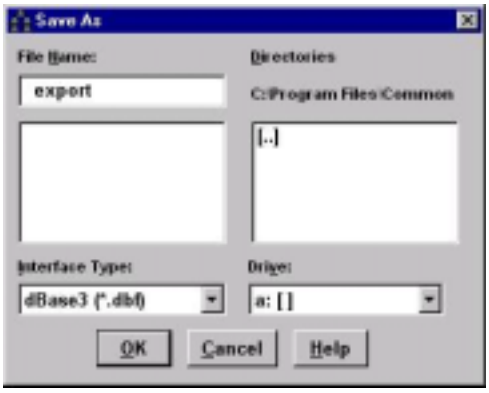

Figure 3-12 Export DTR Window

D. **Purge DTR**. While the DTR window is open, the Tools menu has Purge DTR available. Use Purge DTR to clear the DTR module of DTR's that have been properly processed. Once a DTR has been exported, it may be desirable to purge the DTR files to manage the DTR module. Follow local ADP SOP in regards to the Purge DTR function.

X. **Tools Menu**. The Tools menu options change depending on the selection of the User or DTR modules. AdHoc reports are also available in the Tools menu and are used for report generation functions identical to the capability found in the JFRG II application. Refer to LESSON 11 REPORTS for complete details on AdHoc reports.

Table 3-6 Tools Menu Options

OPTION	DESCRIPTION
Group Select	Selects records based on entered text.
Group Unselect	Unselects records based on entered text.
Inverse Select	Selects the unselected records and unselects the selected records.
View Only Selected	Hides non-selected records from view.
AdHoc Reports	Enables the user to create, add, and modify reports through queries to the database. The queries can be saved, modified, and rerun.
Reset Password (only in User)	Resets the specified user's password to "Welcome." This function is only available when the User Table is open.
Change Password (only in User)	Changes the specified user's password. This function is only available when the User Table is open.
Purge DTR's (only in DTR)	Removes all records from the DTR Table. This function is only available when the DTR Table is open

XI. **Version Updates**.

A. **Distribution**. The JFRG II program office will deliver future updates to the JFRG II software on CD-ROM. The program may also be made available on the DADS server for units with SIRPNET access.

B. **Update Process**. Before JFRG II updates are applied, it may be prudent to backup all plans to external media. The installation of a new JFRG II program is designed to remove the current program (and all the plans) as a part of the process. If the JFRG II installation was performed in a standard JFRG II environment, the uninstall procedure should be foolproof. If problems are encountered during the upgrade, or the users are in doubt, a manual uninstall before the upgrade, is a safe alternative. See Uninstalling JFRG II, above for procedures.

XII. **Periodic Maintenance**. The following is provided as background information that may prove beneficial to qualified computer maintenance personnel. Follow local ADP maintenance procedures and always defer software maintenance procedures to qualified personnel.

A. The JFRG II.log file keeps a record of all database transactions. Everything the database does is stored in the JFRG II.log. If JFRG II "crashes," the JFRG II.log file provides a map to reorganize the JFRG II database with minimum loss of data. Initially the log file is small but grows rapidly as JFRG II performs its functions. As functions are logged, the file may grow to an unmanageable size. If system performance degrades because of a large JFRG II.log file, try the following procedures.

- Exit JFRG II.
- Find the JFRG II.log, it should be on the desktop.
- Right click on the log and rename it to JFRG II.old.
- Attempt to open the JFRG II application.

B. If the user is able to connect to the database and open the application, then the user may delete the file named JFRG II.old. A new (smaller) JFRG II.log will be automatically created.

C. If the user is unable to connect to the database, then are three choices which should be tried in the following order:

1. First. Rename the JFRG II.old back to JFRG II.log and continue to use the file. The drawback to this scenario is a slower than normal system and a log file occupying considerable disk space.

2. Second. Delete the database and JFRG II.old file and reload the database. The drawback is that if the user has not been backing up his/her plans, they will be lost.

3. Third. The user can attempt to force the database engine (Dbeng50.exe) to start without the log by taking the following steps. Refer to Figure 3-13 Database Engine Manual Start along with the following.

a. Select Start, Run

b. In the Run window, type the following on a single line in the [Open:] entry area of the "Run" window.

c:\h\jfrgii\bin\dbeng50.exe -f c:\h\jfrgii\bin\jfrg.db

c. The above assumes that JFRG II is installed in the default location, c:\h\jfrgii\, if not, the user should adjust the entry accordingly.

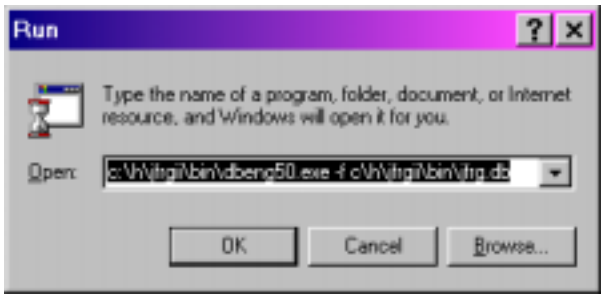

Figure 3-13 Database Engine Manual Start

d. After making the correct entry, select "OK."

e. A window titled "SYBASE SQL Anywhere Database Engine VERSION 5.0" should appear. It may appear briefly, or take several minutes to process while the application goes through the action of cleaning up the database. If the run command is successful, the subject window will open and close automatically and the user will be able to open the JFRG II application with improved performance. If unsuccessful, an error message will appear indicting the fault condition.

D. If the above procedures are not successful and the user still cannot connect to the database, the only remaining option is to uninstall and re-install the JFRG II application. See Uninstalling JFRG II, above.

XIII. **Summary**.

A. During this lesson, the user learned how to access JFRG II System Administration and its menu options. The user also learned how to accomplish the following System Administrator tasks: JDDL and DTR management, add a user, delete a user Disable/Enable system administration rights, Disable/Enable user access, and change passwords.

STUDY QUESTIONS

The JFRG II Student Workbook (Worksheet #2) includes study question to check your comprehension of this topic.

XIV. **References**.

A. JFRG II (Series) User Guide.

B. System Administrator Manual (SAM) for the Joint Force Requirements Generator II (JFRG II) CM – (Version).

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LESSON 4 LOGIN AND SYSTEM NAVIGATION

I. **Overview** The purpose of this lesson is to familiarize the user with JFRG II login process and basic system navigation. JFRG II window management and the JFRG II menu options are presented. This lesson will provide the user with the system familiarity necessary to navigate through the system and use the application.

A. **Terminal Learning Objective (TLO):** Given a JFRG II operating environment and with the aid of references, navigate the JFRG II system, in accordance with the references.

B. **Enabling Learning Objective(s) (ELO):** In accordance with the reference(s), and with the aid of reference(s):

1. Given a JFRG II operating environment access JFRG II.
2. Given a JFRG II operating environment demonstrate system navigation.
3. Given a JFRG II operating environment, describe the functional capabilities of the JFRG II menu options.

C. **Evaluation**. You will be evaluated by a Performance Evaluation during or following this period of instruction. In addition, you will be evaluated by testing your response to written or oral questions during or after this lesson. You will be required to use the skills you have learned and apply the knowledge gained during this and previous lessons. The evaluation will establish your progress and determine the degree to which you are assimilating the information.

D. **Required Resources**:

1. Joint Force Requirements Generator II (JFRG II) Training Manual.
2. Joint Force Requirements Generator II (JFRG II) Student Workbook.
3. JFRG II operating environment.

II. **JFRG II Program Login**.

A. **Login Window**. From the Start menu, select the Programs option, then the JFRG II folder and finally the JFRG II application, or select the JFRG II icon located on the desktop (double-click the left mouse button on the icon). 

B. **Entering Login Name and Password**. Refer to Figure 4-1 , below. Enter your User name in the User ID field and press [TAB] or use the mouse to select the Password field. The first time the user enters the system; the password will be “welcome”, unless your system administrator has assigned a different password. If your password is "welcome", the user will be prompted to change his/her password. If required enter the new password in the Password field and press Enter. See your system administrator or read the chapter on SYSTEM ADMINISTRATION and review "Adding a New User " on page 3-7 for User ID entries. The current JFRG II application has one database selection (JFRG); future builds may have additional database options.

Figure 4-1 JFRG II Login Window

C. **Program Start**. On successful login the JFRG II application window will open. See Figure 4-2 JFRG II Window for a typical window view.

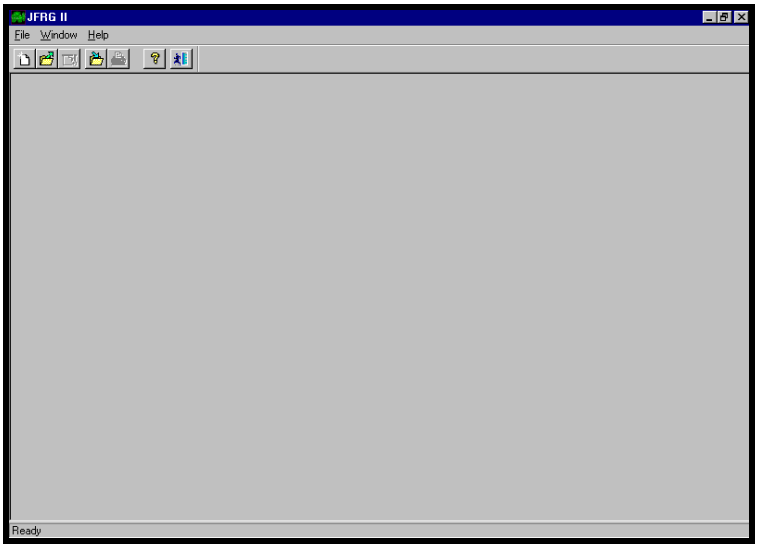


Figure 4-2 JFRG II Window

III. JFRG II and the Windows® Environment.

A. **Multiple Applications**. In a Windows® environment, the user can have several different applications running at the same time and have multiple windows open within an application. JFRG II window operations are the same as those found in other standard windows applications such as spreadsheets, word processors and other relational database programs. It is advisable to keep the number of additional applications running to a minimum. Degraded system performance may indicate that the number of programs running has exceeded system capabilities.[5]

B. **Windows Desktop**. When JFRG II is launched, the application occupies space on the computer desktop (screen), see Figure 4-3 JFRG II Desktop for a typical view of the application window on a Windows® desktop. Note the addition of other application and Windows® icons at the bottom of the screen. The JFRG II application window is

[5] The more applications running, the longer the system will take to respond to user requests. Limit the number of open applications to those necessary to do the job. If users minimize an application, it continues to execute, using memory and processor time.

automatically sized to fill the desktop, except for the Windows® Task Bar, at the bottom of the screen.

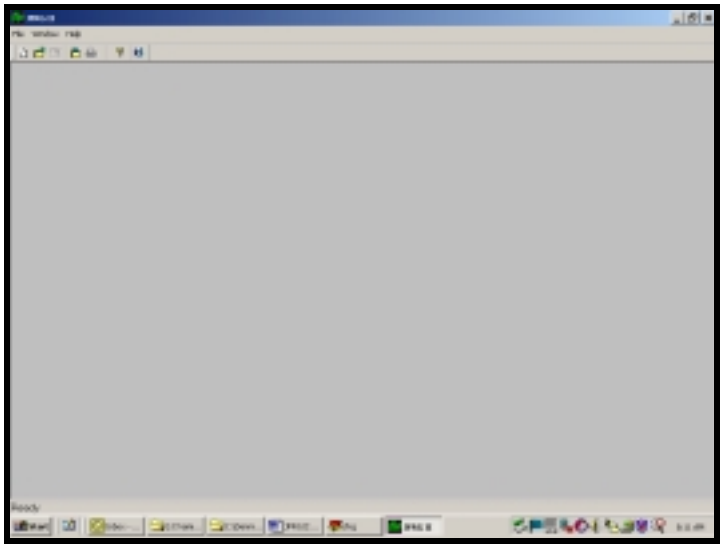


Figure 4-3 JFRG II Desktop

C. **Windows Task Bar**. The Task Bar area can be controlled independently from the JFRG II application, as can all other Windows® functions. See Figure 4-4 JFRG II Desktop (modified) for a view of a possible desktop configuration, keeping in mind the size and location of each window may be independently controlled.

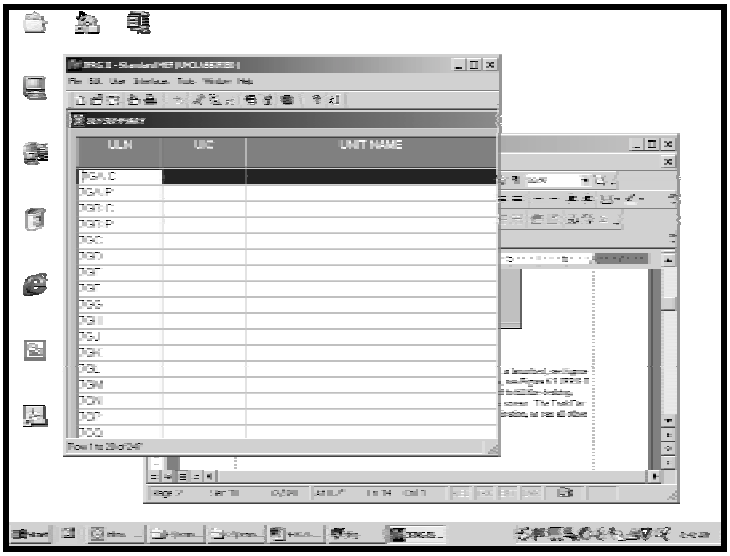


Figure 4-4 JFRG II Desktop (modified)

D. **Control of Other Applications**. For more information on how to control applications other than JFRG II, refer to the specific application documentation. For more information on control of the Windows®, operating system environment refer to the Windows® documentation or click on Start, Help for online assistance.

IV. **JFRG II Display Screens**.

A. **Default Plan**. Launching the JFRG II application causes a set of actions to take place to load a "default" plan. If a plan was open on exit, the same plan will automatically open. If no plan was open on exit, that condition too, will be replicated as in Figure 4-2 JFRG II Window, above.

B. **Default Display State**. When a plan opens, either on launch or with the Open Plan option, it will always open to the (default) display state. Refer to Figure 4-5 Typical Default JFRG II Display. The JFRG II application window always fills the available desktop space and the ULN Summary will be active and sized to fill the JFRG II application window. Associated detail modules (windows for Plan Setup, Cargo Detail, Personnel Detail, and Movement Detail) will be activated, minimized and placed at the bottom of the JFRG II application screen.

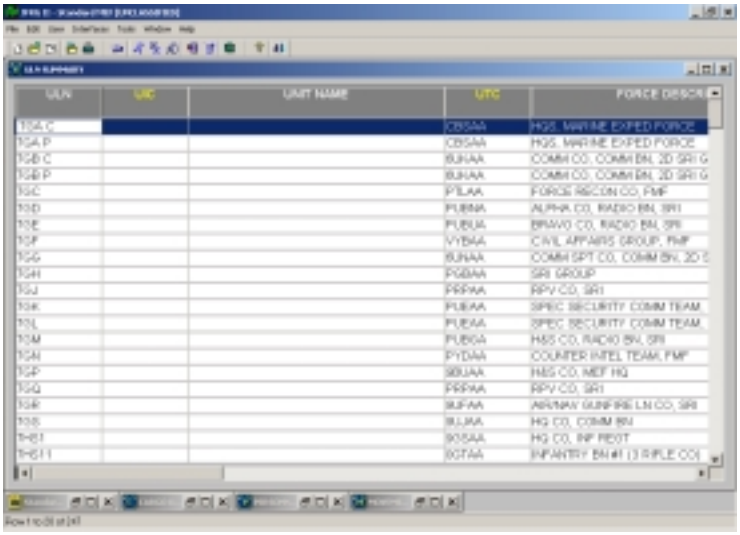


Figure 4-5 Typical Default JFRG II Display

C. **Returning to the Default Display**. If the operator makes modifications to the various JFRG II windows to the point that a return to the "default display" is warranted, click on User, [desired][6] Summary, to return to the default display condition. Each of the remaining JFRG II Module (window) default display condition will be addressed in subsequent lessons.

V. **Window Management**. Each window has standard Windows® functionality incorporated into the JFRG II application. The following paragraphs discuss generic functions as they relate to the JFRG II application.

A. **Active Window**. Whenever a function is called, JFRG II, as well as other applications, open a window (if required) or bring the window in "focus". When a window is in focus, it becomes the active window. There can be only one active window. Such is the case in Figure 4-6 Typical Active/Inactive Window, the active window is the CARGO DETAIL window, the ULN SUMMARY window is inactive and "in the background," behind the CARGO DETAIL window. To bring a window to the

[6] Summaries include Plan, ULN, UTC, and Force Module.

Foreground. <POINT AND CLICK (left)> on the window title bar or borderlines. By bringing a window to the foreground, the user makes it the active window. If a window cannot be seen, use the WINDOW menu to arrange the windows to reveal any hidden window. There will be specific discussion about the actual window contents later.

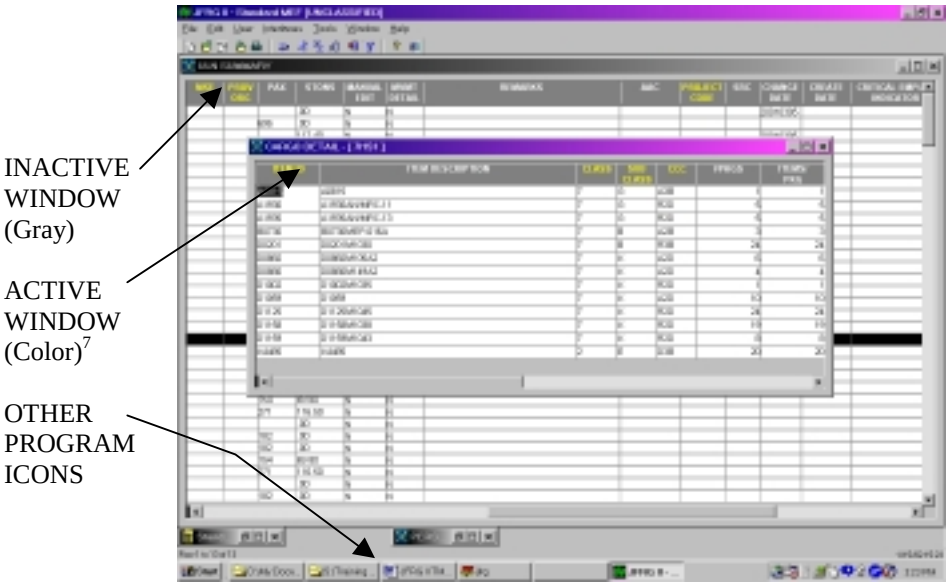


Figure 4-6 Typical Active/Inactive Window

B. **JFRG II Window Menu**. The window menu contains the following options to manage the JFRG II environment.

- Cascade, sizes and arranges, all windows front to back so that a portion of each window can be seen.
- Tile, sizes and arranges, all windows in the window space, sized and distributed so that they all fit in the window.
- Layer, arranges all windows in several layers one behind the other with the active window on top. The inactive window(s) may be made active (brought to the front) by selecting from the LIST in the Window Menu.
- Arrange Icons, lines up all icons at the bottom of the display.
- Preferences. There are several sub-functions, see the paragraph on JFRG II Preferences, below, for individual items.
- [List] Provides a list of windows that are currently available. Click on the desired item to display the window.

C. **JFRG II Preferences**.

1. Change Password.

a. Select the Preferences command from the Windows menu using the mouse or keyboard.

[7] Active windows will be in a vibrant color and the inactive will be in a subdued or "grayed out" color. Actual colors are depending on operating system settings.

b. Select the Change Password option.

c. Select the Password box.

d. Type in the current assigned password.

e. Select the Change button.

f. In the New Password box, type in the desired password (at least eight (8) characters long) then select the Confirm box. Retype the same password and select the OK button to change the password.

2. Edit.

a. Select the Preferences command from the Windows menu using the mouse or keyboard.

b. Display the Edit option in the Preferences box.

c. Check or uncheck the "Auto-save changes" check box as desired.

d. Click OK.

- With the check box unchecked, JFRG II will prompt to save changes (if applicable) on system exit. With the check box checked JFRG II would save changes automatically.

3. Query Path. [The Query function has been disable in version 1.4.1.2]

a. Select the Preferences command from the Windows menu using the mouse or keyboard.

b. Display Query Path option in the Preferences box.

c. Using the mouse double click on the [..] symbol in the Directories listing the directory until the directory where the file the user is importing is shown above the listing.

d. Select the Drive box then select the drive where the file the user are importing is located.

e. Select the OK button to set your query path default.

4. Report Path.

a. Select the Preferences command from the Windows menu using the mouse or keyboard.

b. Display the Report Path option in the Preferences box

c. Using the mouse, double click on the [..] symbol in the Directories listing the directory until the directory where the file the user are importing is shown above the listing.

d. Select the Drive box and then select the drive where the file the user are importing is located.

e. Select the OK button to set your report path default.

5. Service. This is a user selected default setting. There are four possible settings: Air Force, Army, Marine Corps and Navy. These settings determine the type of Type Unit Characteristics (TUCHA) data being used in the reference tables. The default setting is Marine Corps.[8]

6. UTC View. Unit Type Code (UTC), this option adds/removes the Total STONS column on the UTC summary display window. STONS is an acronym for short tons or 2000 pounds.

D. **Split Screen**. <POINT, CLICK AND HOLD, DRAG AND RELEASE (left)> on the Spilt Screen Control Bar. See Figure 4-7 Window Feature - Split Screen below. This feature allows the operator to create a horizontal split in the data portion of the window. This feature is very similar to Microsoft® Excel® functionality. Both the left and right haves of the split screen contain identical fields and each display may be controlled independently. Note that the right side of the figure (after split) has two horizontal scroll bars and a dividing line between the two windowpanes.

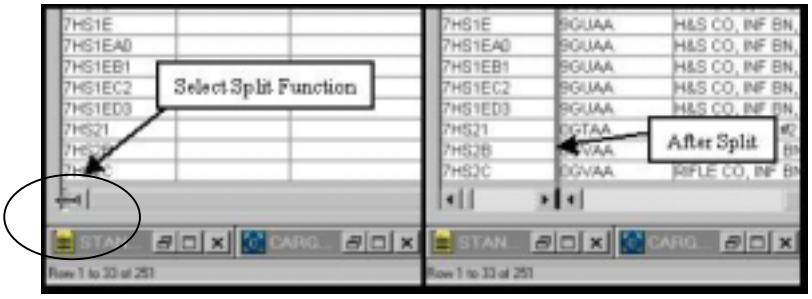


Figure 4-7 Window Feature - Split Screen

E. **Move a Window**. <POINT, CLICK AND HOLD, DRAG AND RELEASE (left)> on the window title bar to move the window to the new location.

F. **Change the Size of a Window**. <POINT AND CLICK (left)> on the Maximize/ Restore button. The user can also <POINT, CLICK AND HOLD, DRAG, AND RELEASE, (left)> on any border or corner to re-size a while it is in the RESTORE state (Non-Maximized). The Maximize/Restore button in the upper right re-sizes the window to fill the whole screen or returns the window to its last known (size) state.

[8] This feature is currently disabled (version 1.4.1.2).

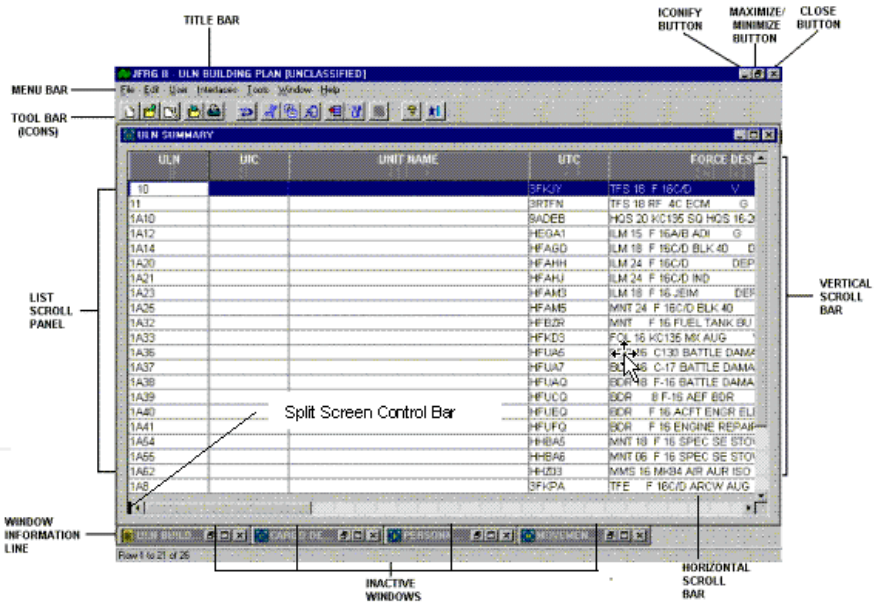


Figure 4-8 Window Features

G. **Minimize a Window (Iconify).** <POINT AND CLICK (left)> on the minimize button. The minimize button, next to the Maximize/Restore button, allows the user to reduce the window to an icon and place it at the bottom of the screen.

H. **Restore a minimized Window**. <POINT AND DOUBLE CLICK (left)> on the icon (Title) to reopen it as the active window.

I. **Close a Window**. Many JFRG II windows have APPLY and CLOSE buttons. If a window does not have an option button available to close it, the user may click on the window close button (box at the upper right) or select the Close View option from the File menu or click on the window Title Bar Graphic in the upper left to select from the window menu drop down list.

J. **Column order**. In any JFRG II window, with columns, the order columns appear, and the sort order, can be changed to any combination desired. To revert to the "standard" window, close the subject window and re-open it with the appropriate menu command. To change the order of columns, click and hold on a column header and drag the header to "shuffle" to the position desired. To change the sort order of a column, apply the Tools menu, Sort, command.

VI. **Basic JFRG II Menu Functions**. Not all Menu items are included in this discussion. Menu items that require a more detailed discussion will be covered later in specific functional areas.

A. **Menu Indicators**. The following screen indicators are associated with the JFRG II menus.

1. **Ctrl+** or **Alt+** indicates the Control (Ctrl) key, or Alternate (Alt) key, should be pressed at the same time as another key, as indicated after the plus (+) sign. For example Ctrl+N for New Plan.

2. The ▶ symbol shows that the menu cascades, an indication that additional menu options will appear when the item is selected.

3. **...** (Three dots) Indicates that a new window will open when this item is selected. The new window will require supplemental information be entered in multiple fields. The JFRG II Preferences, discussed earlier, on page 4-5, has this type of indicator. Window items, other than Window, Preferences, will be discussed in later lessons.

4. **Disabled Menu**. Menu items that are disabled will appear in a gray background color ("grayed out") but will remain on the drop down list as placeholders. If conditions change and the menu item become active it will return to the normal color and be available for selection. See the Tools Menu (Unassign ULNs) on page 4-17 for an example.

B. **File Menu**.

1. File, New, Open and Close Plan are covered in LESSON 5, PLAN ADMINISTRATION.

2. File, Save. Use the "File, Save" command while working in a specific window the save any data changes relevant to that window. JFRG II can be set to save all changes automatically on Exit. See Edit, on page 4-6.

3. File, Save As. Use the File, Save As, command to save the contents of the current window to a "spreadsheet" file. This save functions is only a "snap-shot" and cannot be updated with a JFRG II function. Five formats are available,

- *.dbf (dBase3)
- *.xls (Excel)
- *.txt (text)
- *.wks (Lotus 1-2-3)
- *.htm (Hyper-Text Markup Language) (HTML)

4. File, Close View. Use the File, Close View, command to close any window.

5. File, Copy Plan, Merge Plan and Delete Plan and Plan Setup are all covered in LESSON 5, PLAN ADMINISTRATION.

6. File, Print. Select the Print command to print the current (active) window in a spreadsheet style. The page is formatted to print all fields left to right and top to bottom with only the "window" headings for reference. The collection of pages can be "pieced" together to make a "large" spreadsheet.

7. File, Print Setup. Select the Print Setup to choose the default printer and make any modifications to the print layout that the printer capabilities allow.

8. File, Exit (Application). This command is used to exit the JFRG II application.

C. **Edit Menu**.

1. Edit, Undo. Undo will ONLY undo the last procedure. If the procedure was, delete a character, then only the deleted character will be "undone" or returned to

the previous state. If the procedure was delete a field then the delete field will "undone."

2. Edit, Cut. Delete the highlighted (item) and copy it to the clipboard. Information on the clipboard may be used at the users discretion.

3. Edit, Copy. Copy the highlighted (item) to the clipboard. Information on the clipboard may be used at the users discretion.

4. Edit, Paste. Copy the information on the clipboard to the current field.

5. Edit, Find. The "Find" command opens a sub window, see Figure 4-9 Find Sub-Window. All fields in the current window (when the find command was invoked) are available for searching.

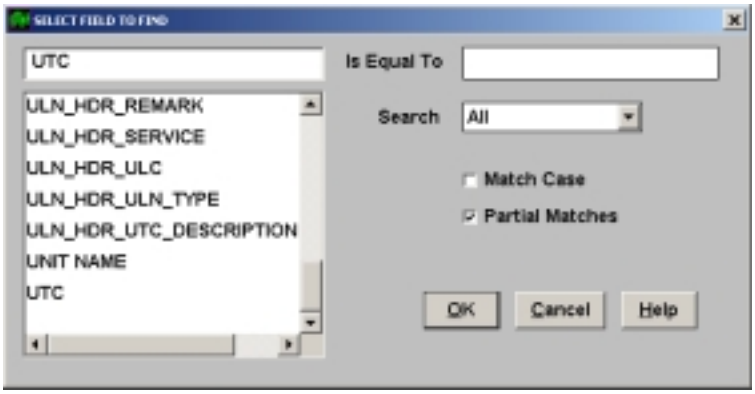


Figure 4-9 Find Sub-Window

6. Edit, Replace. The Replace command is similar to the Find command with an additional feature of changing what ever is found, to a specified value. The user has the option of limiting the Replace to the selected record, or all records.

7. Edit, Lookup. The Lookup command is similar to the Find command. The difference between Lookup and Find is that Lookup searches in Standard Reference Data Files and Find looks in the current window. Standard Reference Data Files are covered in LESSON 10, SYSTEM DATA TABLES. Lookup is used for inserting data into the field in which the Lookup was invoked. Lookup only functions in fields that are supported by Standard Reference Data files. Find can be used in any data field.

8. Edit, Insert Record. Insert Record is used to put a new record in the current table.

9. Edit, Delete Record. Delete Record is used to delete a (selected) record from the current table.

10. Edit, Retrieve. The Retrieve command could also be called the "Refresh" command. Retrieve will look up the current data in the JFRG II database structure and post the contents to the display. Use this function when the displayed data is in question. In most instances Retrieve will not be required, but if the User has made entries or edits that seem to be incorrectly calculated or displayed, the Retrieve command should correct the display. The Retrieve command will retrieve data that is saved to the database, but, if the field in

question has been edited and remains in focus JFRG II will prompt the User to save data before retrieving. See Figure 4-10. Selecting YES will save the current data before the retrieve; selecting NO will continue the retrieve process without saving the current edit.

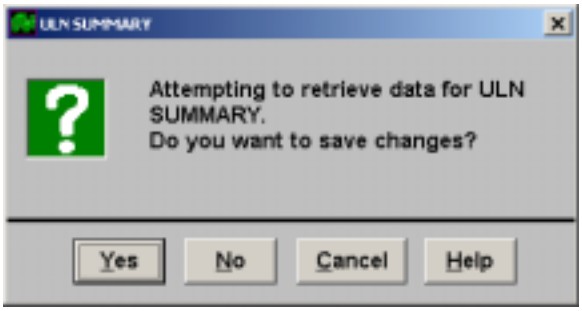


Figure 4-10 ULN Summary Retrieve/Save Prompt Window

a. Figure 4-11 is an example of the prompt received regardless of the response to the prompt in Figure 4-10 (except CANCEL or Help).

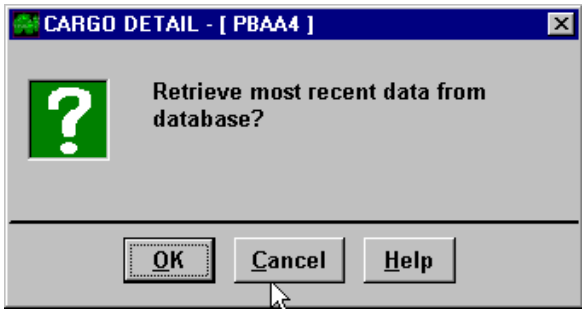


Figure 4-11 Cargo Detail (Retrieve Function) Window

b. Selecting OK will complete the retrieve. The screen will then reflect current database values.

11. Edit, Generate Records. See Generate Records on page 7-8 of LESSON 7, ULN FUNCTIONS. Generate Records appears on the Edit menu regardless of which "summary" window is displayed, UTC or ULN. Generate Records performs the same function no matter which summary window is open and its function is presented only once in LESSON 7, ULN FUNCTIONS.

D. **User Menu**. The User Menu contains 12 items.

1. Plan Data. Several data tables pertaining to the current plan. See LESSON 10, SYSTEM DATA TABLES for detailed information.

2. Plan Summary. Plan Summary provides a table of all plans on the JFRG II system. See Figure 4-1. The following fields are included:

a. Joint Operation Planning and Execution System (JOPES) Identification (ID)

b. Plan Name

c. Plan Classification

d. Real World/Exercise

e. Unit Line Number (ULN)/Unit Type Code (UTC) (Count)

f. Unit Identification Code (UIC) Count

g. Force Module Count

h. Creation Date

i. Change Date

j. Remarks

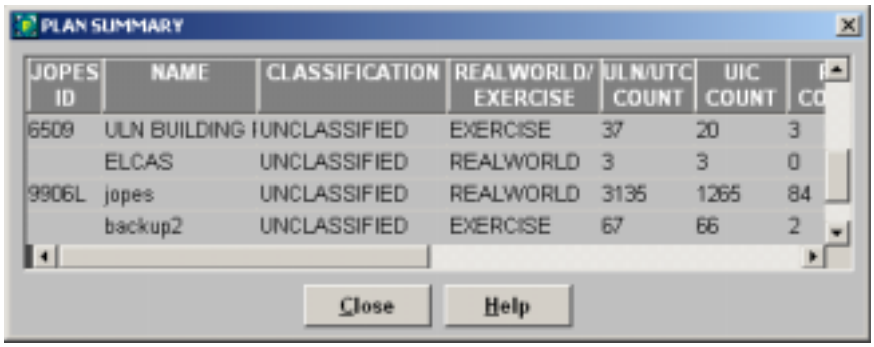


Figure 4-12 Plan Summary Window

3. ULN Summary. Provides a summary of all ULNs in the plan. See LESSON 7, ULN FUNCTIONS for detailed information.

4. UTC Summary. Provides a summary of all Unit Type Codes (all plans). See LESSON 6, UTC SUMMARY for detailed information.

5. Force Module Summary. Provides tools to build and maintain Force Modules. See LESSON 8, FORCE MODULE DEVELOPMENT for detailed information.

6. Tailor Forces. Tools for making modifications to various details such as cargo or personnel. See LESSON 7, ULN FUNCTIONS for detailed information.

7. Detail Levels. Provides a read-only tool to view plan summaries at various level of detail. See LESSON 7, ULN FUNCTIONS for detailed information.

8. Air Lift Estimator. This function is currently disabled. [9]

9. Sea Lift Estimator. This function is currently disabled. [9]

10. Sustainment. This function is currently disabled. [9]

11. Plan Evaluation. Performs a comparison of the current plan against specific rules. See LESSON 9, PLAN EVALUATION for detailed information.

12. ULN Form View. Provides a capability to view several fields in a single window in a JOPES “style” format. See LESSON 7, ULN FUNCTIONS for detailed information.

[9] Version 1.4.0.1 and later.

E. **Interfaces Menu**. The Interfaces Menu detail is covered in LESSON 12 INTERFACES – IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

F. **Tools Menu**. The Tools Menu is dynamic and changes capabilities when certain windows are opened or closed. Standard functions (always available) are listed here. Functions added for specific requirements are covered in the appropriate lesson(s).

1. Query. The Query function has been disabled in version 1.4.1.2. Capabilities previously performed by the Query Function can be accomplished by using Ad Hoc Reports.

2. Reports. Reports are covered in detail in LESSON 11, REPORTS.

3. Reference Data. See LESSON 10, SYSTEM DATA TABLES.

4. Group Select. Group Select allows the user to select "groups" of records based on criteria entered in the Group Select/Unselect sub-window. The sub-window provides field identification aids like equal to (=) greater than (>) criteria and specific field values.

5. Group Unselect. Group Unselect is the mirror of Group Select.

6. Inverse Select. Inverse Select toggles between the selected and unselected records.

7. View All/View Only Selected. The View menu option changes between "All" and "Only Selected" depending on the current state of the display. This option is useful when editing large numbers of records and the desire is to "filter" the view.

8. Sort. The Sort command allows for multiple sort criteria on any field value.

9. Zoom. The Zoom command changes the view scale to one of several values between 25 and 200%. This function is useful for display on a large screen for presentations or for formatting reports.

G. **Window Menu**. For details concerning the Window Menu see Window Management on page 4-4.

H. **Help Menu**. The Help Menu contains four items pertaining to information about the JFRG II application.

1. Help Index (F1) opens a search routine to find help on selected topics.

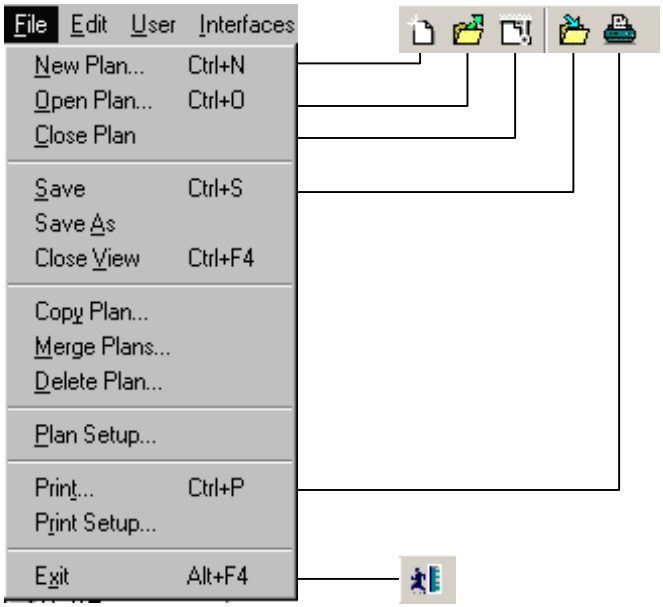
2. Tutorial opens a presentation patterned after the JFRG II course of instruction.

3. Product Support provides phone numbers for the JFRG II developer.

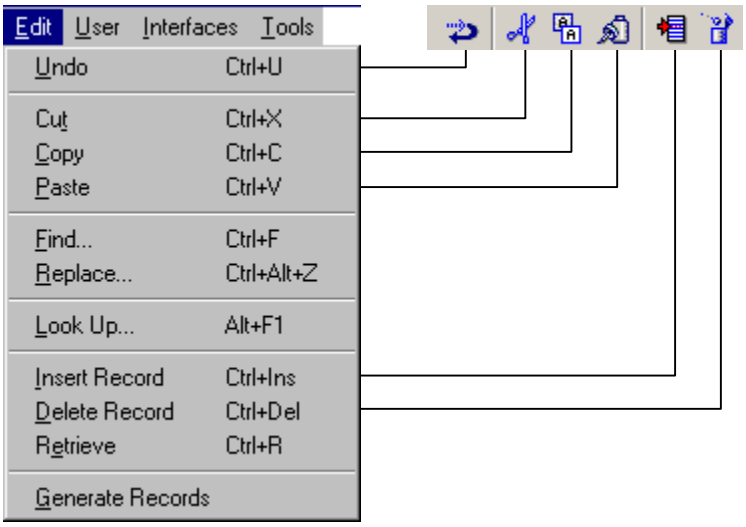
4. About provides identification data about the current JFRG II software build (Version Number).

VII. **JFRG II Menu Map**. The following pages graphically outline all menu options available in JFRG II. Included are the keystroke combinations (short cuts) available for each of the associated menu options. Icons do not appear on the JFRG II menu (they are on the Tool Bar) but are included here with a cross reference to the functions they initiate. In some cases, the icon-initiated functions are slightly different from the menu initiated (or short cut key combinations) but functional they arrive at the same result. The dynamic Tools Menu will adjust to provide menu items required for specific JFRG II modules such as ULN Summary or UTC Summary.

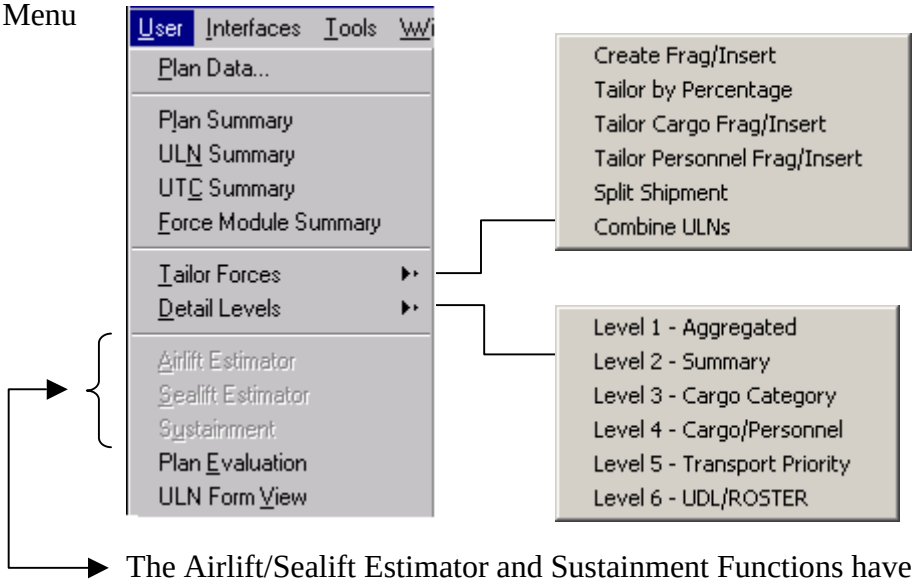
File Menu



Edit Menu



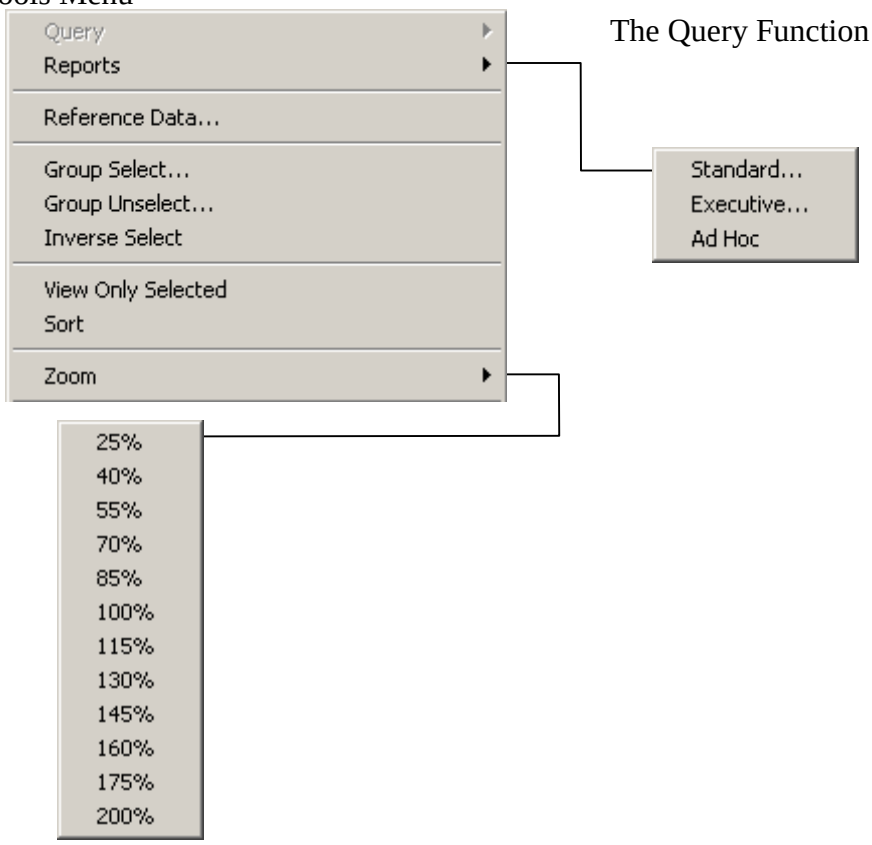
User Menu



The Airlift/Sealift Estimator and Sustainment Functions have been disabled

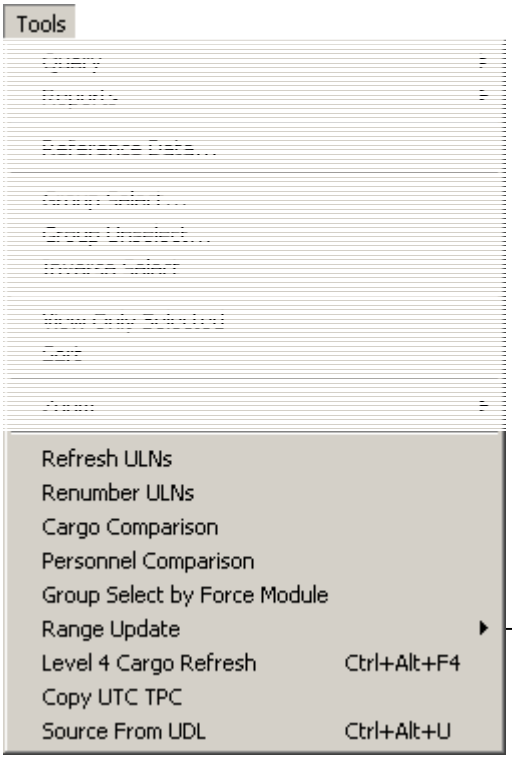
Interfaces Menu

Tools Menu

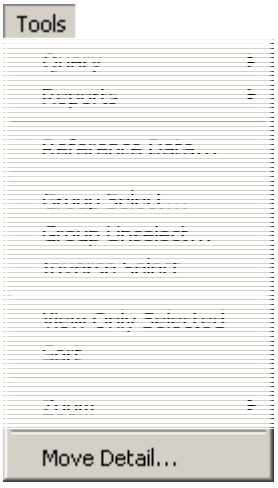


The Query Function has been disabled

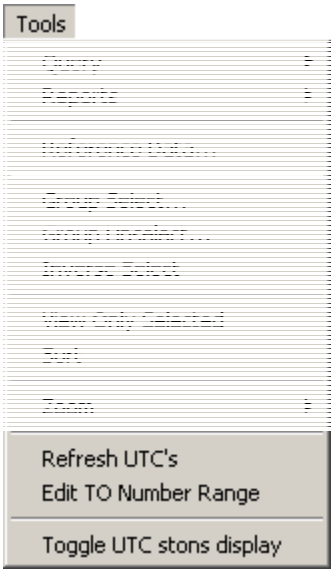
Tools (additional) will appear with ULN Summary



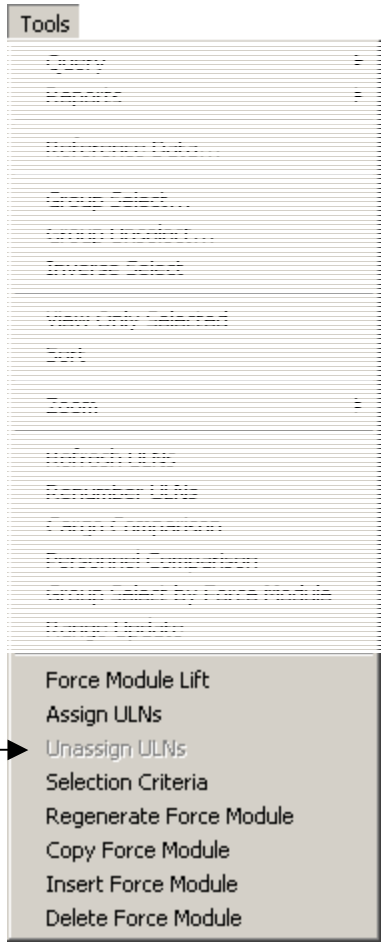
Tools (additional) will appear with Personnel or Cargo Detail



Tools (additional) will appear with UTC Summary

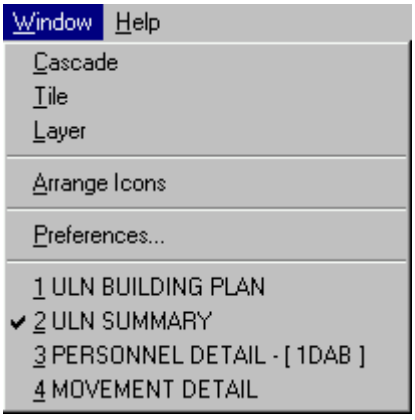


Tools (additional) will appear with FM Summary

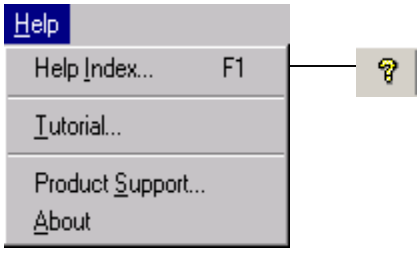


Note that the availability of Assign ULNs and Unassign ULNs are dependent on other Force Module actions. Both options will never be available at the same time.

Window Menu



Help Menu



VIII. **Summary**.

A. During this lesson, the user learned how to access JFRG II. After familiarization with basic window management, the user was introduced to the system menus.

STUDY QUESTIONS

The JFRG II Student Workbook (Worksheet #2) includes study question to check your comprehension of this topic.

IX. **References**.

A. JFRG II (Series) User Guide.

LESSON 5 PLAN ADMINISTRATION

I. **Overview** The purpose of this lesson is to familiarize the user with the plan construction and maintenance capabilities of JFRG II. LESSON 4 LOGIN AND SYSTEM NAVIGATION introduced basic menu structure, system login and system navigation. This lesson will include the study of the remaining JFRG II menus and program capabilities.

A. **Terminal Learning Objective (TLO):** Given an operational planning scenario and a JFRG II operating environment, perform plan maintenance in accordance with the references.

B. **Enabling Learning Objective(s) (ELO):** In accordance with the reference(s), and with the aid of reference(s) perform the following plan transactions:

1. Define terms, acronyms, and data elements associated with JFRG II,

2. Given an operational planning scenario and a JFRG II operating environment, demonstrate the following plan development and plan management transactions:

a. New plan.

b. Open plan.

c. Close plan.

d. Copy plan.

e. Merge plan.

f. Delete plan.

g. Plan Setup.

C. **Evaluation**. You will be evaluated by a Performance Evaluation during or following this period of instruction. In addition, you will be evaluated by testing your response to written or oral questions during or after this lesson. You will be required to use the skills you have learned and apply the knowledge gained during this and previous lessons. The evaluation will establish your progress and determine the degree to which you are assimilating the information.

D. **Required Resources**:

1. Joint Force Requirements Generator II (JFRG II) Training Manual.

2. Lesson Review Worksheet(s) (Student Workbook)

3. JFRG II operating environment.

II. **File Menu Options**. The File menu options enable the user to create and manipulate plan files. Refer to page 4-14 for a complete summary of the File menu options.

A. **New Plan**. The New Plan command provides the means to create a new plan with empty plan tables.

1. Select the New Plan command from the File Menu or click on the New Plan icon. 

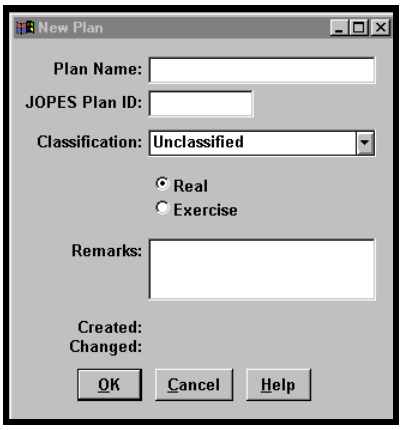


Figure 5-1 New Plan Window

2. The Plan Name field contains the name of the plan. The plan name is "free-form" and can be up to 30 characters long. The plan name should have some “logical connection” to the contents or purpose of the plan. The Plan Name can be changed at any time.

3. The JOPES Plan Identification (ID), or JOPES PID, is designated by a supporting or supported commander. Refer to Table B 27 - Plan Identification Number (Range) on page B-16 and JOPES VOL II (CJCSM 3122.3A) for PID assignment overview. Enter a specified PID designated by the appropriate Commander. For training purposes, the PID 9999X is appropriate. The PID is required for communicating the plan to JOPES but it is not required for operations completely within JFRG II (local plan maintenance).

4. Select the appropriate classification from the drop down list. Keep in mind two things;

a. Do not select a classification higher than the JFRG II computer.[10]

b. Do not select a classification lower than the classification of the operation.

5. Click on the Real or Exercise radio button. This function prevents the mix of real world and exercise plans.

6. Enter amplifying remarks of up to 60 characters.

7. The created and changed fields are read-only and computer generated.

8. Select the OK button to initiate the plan creation process.

B. **Open Plan**. This menu option allows the user to open a plan that exists in JFRG II. Only one plan can be open at a time. If the user is already in a plan and chooses to open another plan, the current plan will close. If there are any unsaved changes to the active plan, the system will prompt the user to save those changes. The term “In JFRG II”

[10] Users that designated plans higher than their own assigned JFRG II security level will not be able to open the plan to make changes once the plan is closed.

means not only does the plan exist but also that it has been imported into JFRG II with the “Interfaces” menu (discussed in a later lesson).

1. Select the Open Plan command from the File Menu or click on the Open Plan icon. 

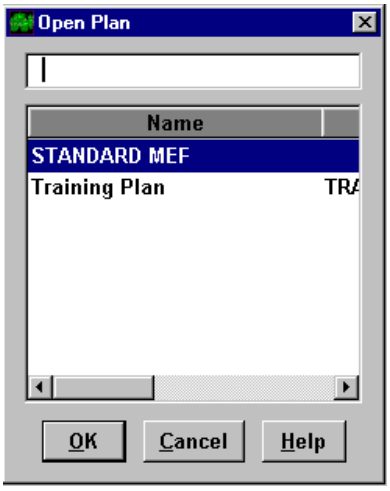


Figure 5-2 Open Plan Window

2. Either highlight a plan and select OK or double-click on the plan of choice to open it.

C. **Close Plan**. This menu option closes the open plan without exiting the JFRG II program.

1. Select the Close Plan command from the File Menu or click on the Close Plan icon  (looks like a window shade).

2. A prompt to save changes appears if the user has unsaved data. See Figure 5-3 below.

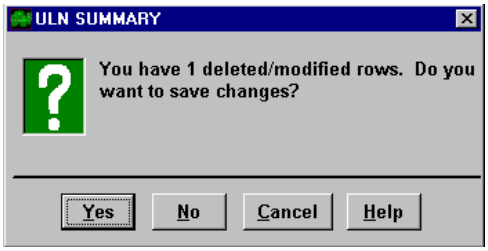


Figure 5-3 ULN Summary Save Before Exit Window

D. **Copy Plan**. This menu option allows the user to copy the entire contents of a plan to a plan with a new name. This option is not the same as the File Menu "Save As" function which will be covered later in this lesson. Copy Plan copies all the Plan Data and all the “links” to JFRG II "Standard Reference Files." LESSON 10, SYSTEM DATA TABLES will discuss Standard Reference Files in detail.

1. Select the Copy Plan command from the File Menu.

2. To copy a plan double click on the plan name, or highlight the name of the plan, then select OK.

Figure 5-4 Copy Plan Select Window

3. Enter the name of the new plan in the Copy Plan window and select OK.

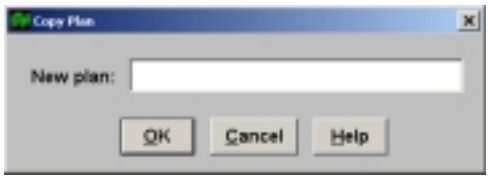


Figure 5-5 Copy Plan, New Plan Name Window

4. The Copy Plan window will prompt with a confirmation to complete the operation. Select OK to continue, or CANCEL to abort the copy function.

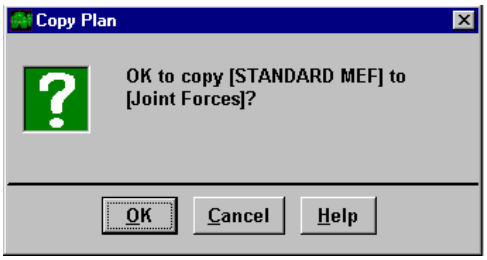


Figure 5-6 Copy Plan Confirmation Window

5. The Copy Plan window will display showing the percentage of the copy process complete. The user may select the CANCEL button to abort the process (not recommended[11]) or wait for the process to complete.

[11] Any time the JFRG II application presents a "percentage complete" dialog box it will include a CANCEL button. CANCEL will stop the process but not UNDO the portion of the process already complete, creating a condition in which a file in present but incomplete. Such a condition is not desirable and should be avoided.

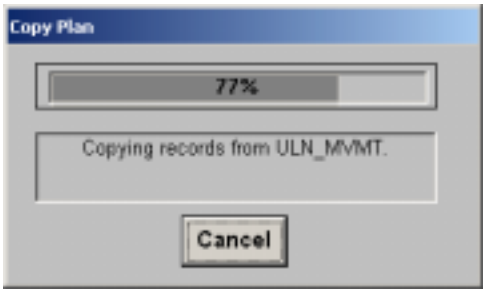


Figure 5-7 Copy Plan Information Window

6. When the process is complete, the Copy Plan window will indicate that [highlighted plan] has been copied to [new plan name]. Select the OK button to continue. The [new plan name] is now available in the database File, Open menu.

Figure 5-8 Copy Plan Complete Window

E. **Merge Plans**. This option gives the user the ability to combine the data of a selected plan into the active (current) plan. If duplicate ULNs exist in the two plans, an option is available to rename the ULNs. The rename option preserves the ULNs in the active plan and provides new ULNs to those added by the merge. It is not possible to undo the merge command once executed. To preserve data perform an export (save) of the active plan before the merge process is started.

1. Open the target plan. This plan will have new data added to it.

2. Select File, Merge Plans to open the Merge Plans window. See Figure 5-9 Merge Plans Window.

3. In the Merge Plans window, highlight the name of the plan to merge into the active plan and select OK. Optionally, double click on the plan to merge into the active plan. The selected plan will not be modified.

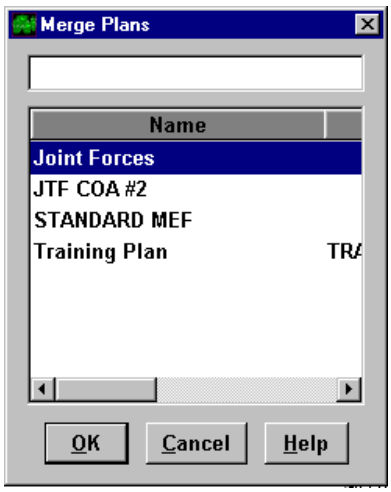


Figure 5-9 Merge Plans Window

4. When prompted with "OK to merge [highlighted plan] with current plan?" The user may select OK to continue, or select CANCEL to abort.

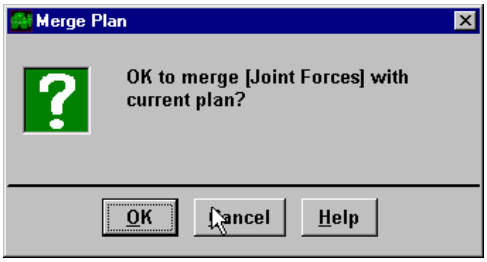


Figure 5-10 Merge Plan Confirmation Window

5. If there are duplicate ULNs in the Target, and incoming (selected) plan, the system will display the Duplicate ULNs window.

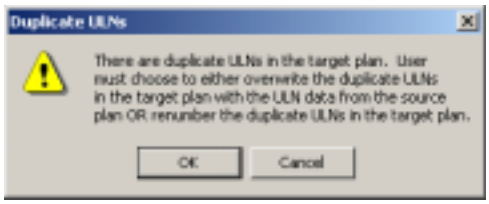


Figure 5-11 Duplicate ULNs Window

6. If the user chooses "CANCEL," the system will start performing the merge and any duplicate ULNS will overwrite existing ULNs.

7. If the user selects OK, the Enter ULNS for Renumbering Records Window will open, see Figure 5-12. Each ULN will require an entry to prevent overwriting. An entry in the checkbox can be used to overwrite selected ULNs.

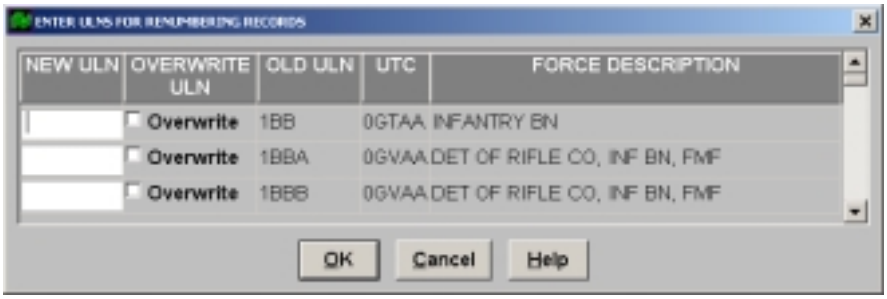


Figure 5-12 Enter ULNS for Renumbering Records Window

8. Select OK to start the merge process.

9. The Merge Plan window displays showing the percentage of the merge completed. The user can either select the CANCEL button to abort the process (not recommended), or wait for the completion of the process.

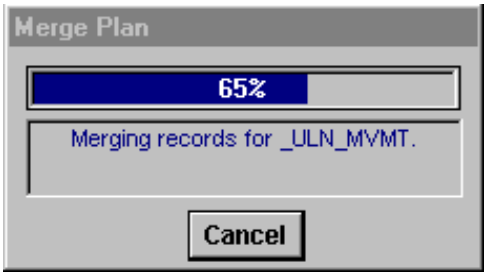


Figure 5-13 Merge Plan Percentage Window

10. When the process is complete, the Merge Plan window displays stating [highlighted plan] has been merged into the current plan. Select the OK button to continue.

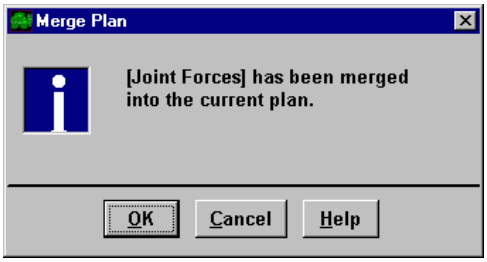


Figure 5-14 Merge Plan Complete Window

F. **Delete Plan**. Once deleted, a plan no longer exists in the JFRG II database. The Undo command will not "undelete" the plan. Prudent file management would dictate that a library of archived plans be maintained on some compatible external media for a reasonable period after plans are removed. See the "Interfaces" option for the plan saving process.

1. Select the Delete Plan option from the File Menu. The Delete Plan window opens.

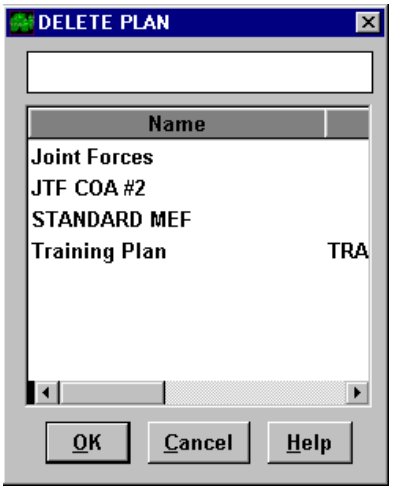


Figure 5-15 Delete Plan Window

2. Highlight the name of the plan to delete and select OK, or double click on the plan name.

3. When prompted with "OK to delete [highlighted plan] plan?" The user may select OK to continue or click CANCEL to abort.

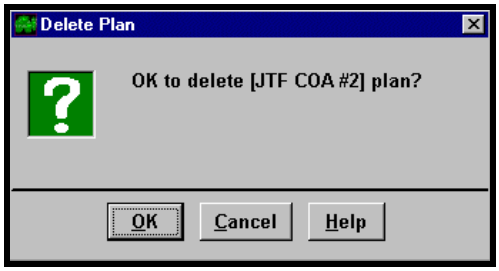


Figure 5-16 Delete Plan Confirmation Window

4. When the process is complete, the Delete Plan window will display indicating that the plan has been deleted.

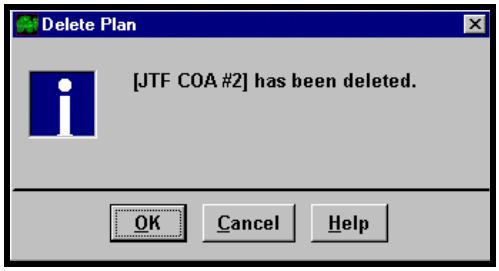


Figure 5-17 Delete Plan Complete Window

G. **Plan Setup**. This command provides the user with the means to modify a plan's Name, JOPES PID, Classification, Real or Exercise designation, and/or Remarks. Copied plans or merged plans are potential instances where the user might need to use this command. The user may modify any or all of the data elements presented. Remember that the Plan Name, JOPES PID, Classification, and type are mandatory entries when exporting to JOPES. Only the Plan Name is mandatory for JFRG II.

1. Select the File menu, Plan Setup.

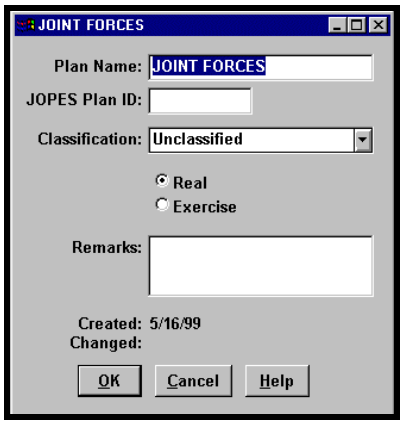
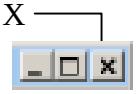


Figure 5-18 Plan Setup Window

2. Refer to New Plan on page 5-1 for additional information on the Plan Setup fields.

3. Select OK to save the changes.

- Just below the Remarks field is the date of the plan creation and last modification.
- Note: Closing this window with the close button, the X in the window control area, will close the plan.



III. **Summary**.

A. During this lesson, the user learned how to accomplish the following plan development and maintenance transactions: New Plan, Open Plan, Close Plan, Copy Plan, Merge Plans, Delete Plan, and Plan Setup.

STUDY QUESTIONS & PRACTICAL APPLICATION

The JFRG II Student Workbook (Worksheet #2) includes study question to check your comprehension of this topic. In addition, the Student Workbook has a practical exercise, PA #1, to improve your skill in issues relevant to plan administration and management.

IV. **References**.

A. JFRG II (Series) User Guide.

B. CJCSM 3122.01 (Enclosure H) TPFDD Letter of Instruction.

C. CJCSI 3020.01 Managing, Integrating, and Using Joint Deployment Information Systems.

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LESSON 6 UTC SUMMARY

I. **Overview:** This lesson centers on the Unit Type Code (UTC) Summary and its role in the JFRG II application. Specific UTC Summary tools, processes, and features are discussed. The UTC Summary, UTC Cargo Summary, and the UTC Personnel Summary tables are introduced.

A. **Terminal Learning Objective (TLO):** Given an operational planning scenario, and a JFRG II operating environment, perform Unit Type Code (UTC) transactions in accordance with the references.

B. **Enabling Learning Objective(s) (ELO):** In accordance with the reference(s), and with the aid of reference(s):

1. Define terms, acronyms, and data elements associated with Unit Type Codes.
2. Demonstrate the "Refresh Unit Type Codes" function.
3. Use “Edit a Table of Organization (TO) Number Range.”
4. List the functional description designated by the first character of a Unit Type Code.
5. Given a Unit Type Code description find a specific Unit Type Code in the UTC Summary.
6. Define Force Indicator Code (FIC).
7. Given a list of Force Indicator Codes, define each Force Indicator Code.
8. Use toggle UTC STONS (Short Ton) Display,

C. **Evaluation**. You will be evaluated by testing your response to written or oral questions during or after this lesson. You will be required to use the skills you have learned and apply the knowledge gained during this and previous lessons. The evaluation will establish your progress and determine the degree to which you are assimilating the information.

D. **Required Resources**:

1. Joint Force Requirements Generator II (JFRG II) Training Manual.
2. Lesson Review Worksheet(s) (Student Workbook)
3. JFRG II operating environment.

II. **Unit Type Code (UTC)**.

A. **Background**. UTC’s are made up of five positions, in alphanumeric code, used to identify a type of unit.[12] There are almost 8000 UTC’s. Table 6-1 Unit Type Code (UTC) Examples, provides a sample of UTCs, their description and related (if any) Table of Equipment (TE) and Table of Organization (TO). The TE lists all the [type unit] equipment and the TO lists all the [type unit] personnel. In JFRG II, not all UTCs have a related TO and TE. More on that subject on page 6-4. Each service maintains applicable UTCs in a JOPES Standard Reference File (SRF) called the Type Unit Characteristics

[12] To prevent confusion with the numbers one (1) & zero (0), the letters I & O are not allowed in the UTC structure.

(TUCHA) – pronounced "too-sha" file. The TUCHA file is the basis for UTCs and provides standard planning information for personnel, cargo, and accompanying supplies associated with deployable units. Movement characteristics (where available) include dimensions and weight of each cargo category, and the number of personnel requiring non-organic transportation.

Table 6-1 Unit Type Code (UTC) Examples

UTC	DESCRIPTION	TE NUMBER	TO NUMBER
01P77	INF BN AA DIV SE		
0GVAA	RIFLE CO, INF BN, FMF	N1174	1013G
1Y322	ADA GUN/STGR BTRY LID		
2SRAA	MEDIUM TANK CO, TK BN, DIV	N1524	4234G
JFAFA	RSK 01 C141 TA		
HFKA1	FOL 03 KC135 FL MX		
NA05W	H14K FUEL DISP SYSTEM		
YP007	BEACH GRP CAMP SUPPORT ELEMENT		

B. **UTC Summary**. The UTC Summary window is the JFRG II Human Computer Interface (HCI) for most Standard Reference Data files. See Standard Reference Data Tables starting on page 10-1 for information on Standard Reference Data files. Adhering to the precautions described in LESSON 10 users may view and/or edit Standard Reference Data (aka: TUCHA data) in the UTC Summary window. Access to the UTC Summary window is via the User Menu, UTC Summary; refer to Figure 6-1 UTC Summary Window, below, for an example of the window. The UTC file is quite large and takes considerable time to post all the data in the summary window. There is a capability (the Escape [ESC] key) to stop the "posting" process but it is not recommended.[13] Users would be well advised to allow JFRG II to complete this, and similar operations, to normal termination before starting additional computer tasks.

Figure 6-1 UTC Summary Window

C. **UTC Standards**. The Joint community has developed a set of standards for UTCs. The letters "I" and "O" are not used to avoid confusion with the numbers ONE (1) and ZERO (0). The first character code is from the same table for all services. Table 6-2 lists the codes. The remaining four character positions are defined by the services within the guidelines established by the Joint Chiefs of Staff. It would be helpful if the user knew

[13] Stopping JFRG II calculations will result in display of data only partially processed. Partially processed data may cause the user to make incorrect assumptions.

the first character position code for the UTCs most commonly used by his/her unit. The user can use it as search criteria when looking for a UTC.

Table 6-2 Unit Type Code (UTC) First Character Position Codes

CODE	FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION
0	Infantry
1	Artillery
2	Tracked Vehicles (and LAVs)
3	Aviation, Tactical
4	Engineers and Troop Services
5	Aviation Training
6	Ground Communications-Electronics-Signal
7	Air Control Units (includes MACS, MASS, MATCS)
8	Aviation Support (MALS, MWSS, etc.)
9	Headquarters, Headquarters and Service; Miscellaneous Combat Support/Combat Service Support; Landing Support Battalions/Companies
A	No Fixed Organization
B	Not Used
C	Command Headquarters
D	DIA Intel Personnel
E	Fleet Deception Group
F	Medical, Surgical, Dental
G	Chemical – EOD
H	Maintenance
J	Supply
K	RDT&E
L	Administration, Personnel, Legal, Postal, Special services, Bands, Memorial, Graves Registration, Public Info, Morale Activities
M	Ships
N	Combat Camera, Weapon support systems
P	Intel, Counter Intel, Classified Security, Psychological Activities
Q	Military Police, Physical Security, Law Enforcement
R	Personnel Accountability, Public Affairs
S	Finance, Fiscal Contract Admin, Procurement
T	Ground Training
U	Motor Transportation
V	Civil affairs Units – Combined Action Units
W	Not Used
X	Multifunction Posts, Camps, Stations, Forts, Bases, Barracks, Weather
Y	Amphibious Assault – Beach Group
Z	Miscellaneous

D. **Force Indicator Code.**

1. Refer to Table 6-3 for the following. The Force Indicator Code (FIC – in column 2 of the UTC Summary) identifies the status of the unit's equipment and personnel files. FIC differentiates standard from nonstandard forces and shows what values have been modified.

2. The FIC is automatically assigned, based on user entries in other data fields. The user cannot edit the FIC field directly.

Table 6-3 Force Indicator Codes

FIC CODE	DEFINITION
0	A standard force, derived from the TUCHA file.
1	A standard force, PAX different from TUCHA file.
2	A standard force, Cargo different from TUCHA files.
7	A Nonstandard Parent Force Requirement
8	A standard force, Cargo and PAX different from TUCHA file.
9	Actual movement characteristics for PAX/Cargo

E. **TO and TE Numbers**. JFRG II Table of Equipment (TE) and Table of Organization (TO). Referring to Figure 6-1 UTC Summary Window, above, two of the columns (7 and 8) listed are TE NUMBER and TO NUMBER respectively. Note that each UTC does not have a TE/TO code number entry. TE and TO tables are part of the Standard Reference Data files which are the responsibility of the service organizations. Some TE and TO numbers are missing because relevant data has not been provided by the responsible service organization. This does not necessarily mean that no cargo or personnel information is available, but it does mean the there is no information available to populate the specific TE/TO files. Figure 6-2 UTC Summary with Personnel & Cargo Window depicts the relationship between UTC Summary and the TO/TE files. The selected UTC (PUBGA) in the UTC Summary window is “detailed” in the UTC Personnel Summary and UTC Cargo Summary windows. The presence or lack of a TO/TE number indicates a variance in the source of the detailed information and its storage location within JFRG II. The UTC Summary window simplifies the complex relationship between the various Standard Reference Data files, calling up the appropriate data files only when required.

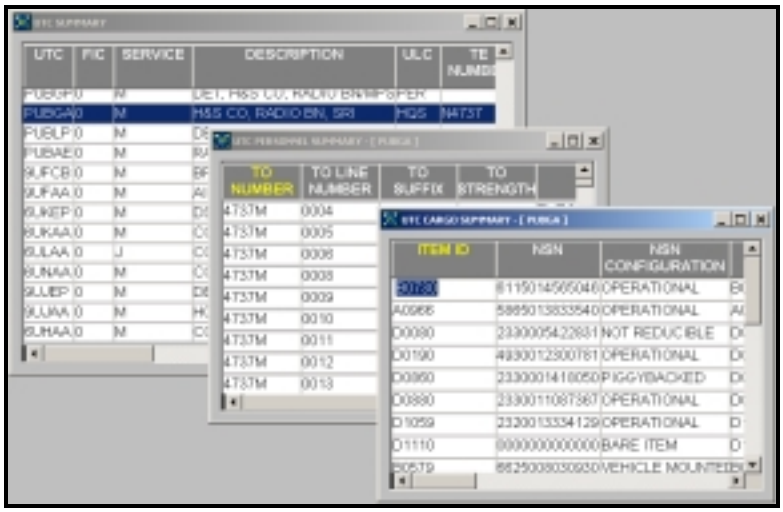

Figure 6-2 UTC Summary with Personnel & Cargo Window

III. **UTC Summary**.

A. **UTC Edits**. The options on the Edit Menu that appear while in the UTC Summary module are standard functions and are explained in LESSON 4, LOGIN AND SYSTEM NAVIGATION starting on page 4-9. Please note that Generate Records function is available while in the UTC Summary, but will “generate” ULN records not UTC records. This function will be explained in detail in ULN FUNCTIONS on page 7-8.

B. **UTC Summary Field Overview**. The UTC Summary Window is the starting point for using Standard Reference Data files. The following UTC Summary, UTC Cargo Summary and UTC Personnel Summary screens have each been broken into sections in order to display the entire window width. The JFRG II application provides horizontal scroll and column "shuffle" to accomplish the task.

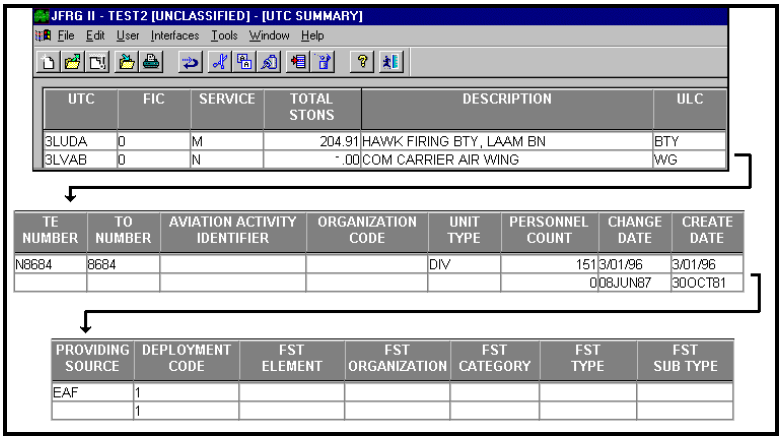

Figure 6-3 UTC Summary Window

C. **UTC Summary Data Fields**. Table 6-4 lists the data fields of the UTC Summary window. Field numbers listed in the left-hand column are for the "standard" UTC Summary display.

Table 6-4 UTC Summary Window Data Fields

Field	Title	Description
1	UTC	Unit Type Code
2	FIC	Force Indicator Code
3	SVC	The branch of service; USMC, USN, USA etc.
4	TOTAL STON	The total number of STON for the UTC (Display can be Toggled ON/OFF)
5	DESCRIPTION	Description associated with the UTC
6	ULC	Unit Level Code
7	TE NUMBER	Table of Equipment Number for the UTC
8	TO NUMBER	Table of Organization of the standard type unit
9	AVIATION ACTIVITY INDICATOR	A unique identifier assigned to an aviation unit that contains aviation-specific items rated by the type of unit. The AAI roughly parallels a table of equipment for ground items. An aircraft unit will have both a TE and an AAI.
10	ORGANIZATION CODE	A free text cell for organization codes
11	UNIT TYPE	A free text cell for unit codes
12	PERSONNEL COUNT	Number of personnel in the UTC that require transportation.
13	CHANGE DATE	The latest date any change was made to data in this ULN.
14	CREATE DATE	The date the ULN was created.
15	PROVIDING SOURCE	Organization responsible for providing that UTC updates

Field	Title	Description
16	DEPLOYMENT CODE	Deployment Code (Load sequence)
17	FST ELEMENT	Force Structure Tailoring Element[14]
18	FST ORGANIZATION	Force Structure Tailoring Organization [14]
19	FST CATEGORY	Force Structure Tailoring Category [14]
20	FST TYPE	Force Structure Tailoring Type [14]
21	FST SUB TYPE	Force Structure Tailoring Sub Type [14]

D. **UTC Cargo Summary Data Fields**. Activate the UTC Cargo Summary window to view the standard cargo assigned in the selected UTC Summary record.

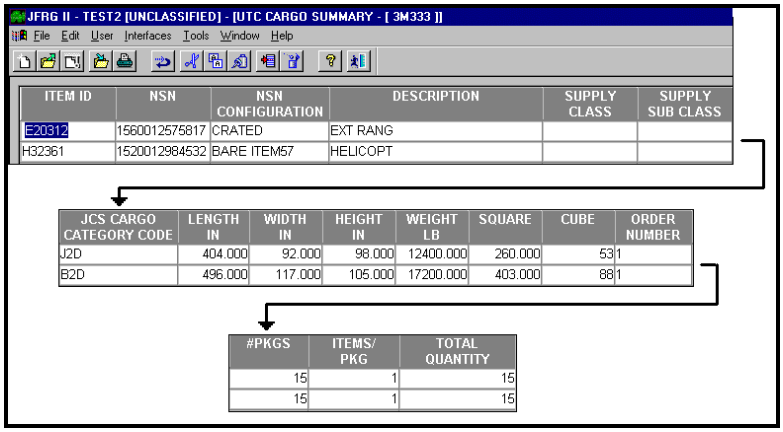

Figure 6-4 UTC Cargo Summary Window

E. **UTC Personnel Summary Data Fields**. Activate the UTC Personnel Summary window to view the standard cargo assigned in the selected UTC Summary record.

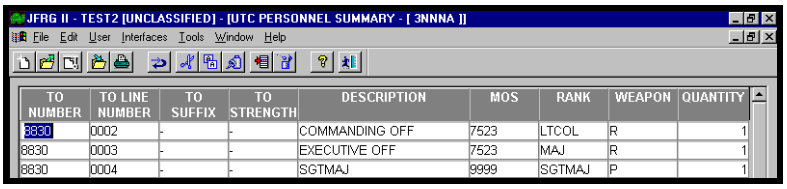

Figure 6-5 UTC Personnel Summary Window

IV. UTC Summary Tools.

A. **Background**. The standard tool functions are explained in Tools Menu on page 4-13. In addition to the standard tools, there are three tools specific to the UTC Summary module. Refer to page 4-17 for the specific menu layout of all UTC Summary Tools. The three tools in question are:

- Refresh UTCs
- Edit TO Number Range
- Toggle UTC STONS Display

[14] Not Used

B. **Refresh UTCs**.

1. As previously described, UTCs are created containing standard data. In the UTC Summary JFRG II users have the capability (although not recommended) to modify personnel and cargo detail to meet specific requirements. After editing the UTC, data becomes nonstandard.

2. The Refresh UTCs option allows recalling of the UTC data from the Equipment Allowance File (EAF), Table of Manpower Requirements (TMR), and the Aviation Tools and Equipment File (AAI) for USMC UTCs. Army, Navy, Air Force, and Coast Guard data is drawn directly from TUCHA files and will be updated when new files are imported.

3. The Refresh UTC process ONLY refreshes the UTC(s) with valid entries in the TE Number, TO Number, TO Line Number and Aviation Activity Identifier fields. Do not make changes to the Standard Reference Data files without first considering the consequences.

4. Refresh UTC Procedures.

a. Open the UTC Summary Window.

b. Select one or more UTCs.

c. Select the Refresh UTCs from the Tools Menu.

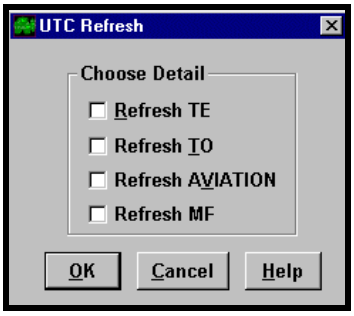

Figure 6-6 UTC Refresh Window

d. Select Refresh TE, Refresh TO, Refresh AVIATION, Refresh MF (Mobile Facilities), or any combination of the above in the UTC Refresh window.

e. Select OK to continue. This replaces the current personnel/cargo/aviation data with data from the appropriate Standard Reference Data tables. Remember, no TO/TE numbers, no refresh.

C. **Edit TO Number Range**. Every UTC [can be] assigned a TO Number. When edits are made to the TO Number Range, the users are changing the range of TO Line Numbers that are currently assigned to the selected UTC. For example, the user can change infantry companies from the normal 182 personnel to 150 personnel. The change will apply to all added or refreshed infantry companies until the TO Line Number Range for that UTC is changed again, including a reset back to normal.

1. Open the UTC Summary Window.

2. Select a UTC (with a TO Number).

3. Select the Edit TO Number Range Menu option from the Tools Menu.

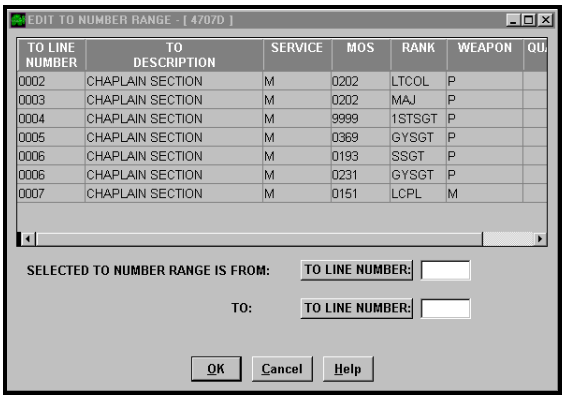

Figure 6-7 Edit TO Number Range Window

4. Select the lowest (first) TO Line Number the user want to include in the personnel makeup or the UTC.

5. Hold down the SHIFT key; select the highest (last) TO Line Number the user want to include. The "From" and "To" fields should now indicate the “range” of selected numbers.

6. Select OK to continue. This will set the TO Line Number Range for that UTC to the values the user entered in the "From" and "To" fields and return to the UTC Summary.

7. Use the Tools, Refresh UTC option to update the UTC Summary page.

8. To return the UTC Summary back to its original state, repeat the Edit TO Line Number Rage process with blank entries in the "From" and "To" fields.

WARNING

The Edit TO Number Range function will change the future (or refreshed) plan's number of personnel (for the selected UTC) but the FIC will remain at 0 (zero) just as if standard data was used. In addition, if the plan is exported to another JFRG II system without the "Edit TO Number Range" applied; the ULN Summary will not reflect the contents of the UTC Summary. If "Refresh ULN" is applied, the plan will revert to the UTC contents (standard data). Refer to page 7-15 and the discussion on Personnel Detail for additional information on this subject.

D. **Toggle UTC STONS Display**. This option adds/removes the Total STONS column on the UTC summary display. It allows the user to view, or not view, the total number of STONS for each UTC. Cargo data records are not modified.

V. **Summary**.

A. During this lesson, the user became familiar with the functional descriptions designated by the first character of a UTC, Force Indicator Codes (FICs) and the links between UTCs and reference tables. The user also learned how to how to review standard cargo and personnel data on the UTC Summary window. The user learned how to refresh UTCs and how to edit a Table of Organization (TO) Number Range and Toggle the Total STON column in the UTC Summary Window.

STUDY QUESTIONS

The JFRG II Student Workbook (Worksheet #3) includes study question to check your comprehension of this topic.

VI. **References**.

A. JFRG II (Series) User Guide.

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LESSON 7 ULN FUNCTIONS

I. **Overview** This lesson describes the functions used while working with Unit Line Numbers (ULNs) and related windows. It addresses tools specific to the ULN Summary module and describes the processes to create ULNs and manipulate ULN data as required for TPFDD development. This is the main area of JFRG II TPFDD development. The functions contained here are the ones most frequently used by the JFRG II operator.

A. **Terminal Learning Objective (TLO):** Given an operational planning scenario and a JFRG II operating environment perform Unit Line Number (ULN) transactions in accordance with the references.

B. **Enabling Learning Objective(s) (ELO):** In accordance with the reference(s), and with the aid of reference(s):

1. Define terms, acronyms, and data elements associated with Unit Line Numbers (ULNs).

2. Demonstrate the following tasks from the Unit Line Number (ULN) Summary window:

    a. Add a ULN.

    b. Source a ULN.

    c. Generate Records.

    d. Delete ULNs.

3. Use the following ULN Summary Module Tool Menu functions:

    a. Refresh ULNs.

    b. Renumber ULNs.

    c. Cargo Comparison.

    d. Personnel Comparison.

    e. Group Select by Force Module.

    f. Range Update.

    g. Level 4 Cargo Refresh.

    h. Copy Unit Type Code Type Preference Code (UTC-TPC).

    i. Source from Unit Deployment List (UDL).

    j. Move Detail.

4. Manipulate the Unit Line Number (ULN) Summary window.

5. Manipulate cargo and personnel data.

6. Use the following Tailor Forces Menu options:

    a. Create a Frag/Insert

    b. Tailor Cargo detail for fragmented and inserted ULNs

c. Tailor Personnel detail for fragmented and inserted ULNs

d. Create a Split Shipment

e. Combine ULNs.

7. Construct Unit Line Number (ULN) movement detail.

8. Perform a range update.

9. Apply the ULN Form View function

10. Differentiate between detail levels.

C. **Evaluation**. You will be evaluated by a Performance Evaluation during or following this period of instruction. In addition, you will be evaluated by testing your response to written or oral questions during or after this lesson. You will be required to use the skills you have learned and apply the knowledge gained during this and previous lessons. The evaluation will establish your progress and determine the degree to which you are assimilating the information.

D. **Required Resources**:

1. Joint Force Requirements Generator II (JFRG II) Training Manual.

2. Lesson Review Worksheet(s) (Student Workbook)

3. JFRG II operating environment.

II. ULN Background.

A. ULN Definition and Structure.[15]

1. Force Requirement Number (FRN). A Force Requirement Number (FRN) consists of two-to-five alphanumeric codes used to uniquely identify force entries in a time-phased force deployment data (TPFDD) database.

2. FRAG/INSERT. FRAGmentation and Insert codes are used as a pair. You can't have one without the other. A FRAG/INSERT is used to further define a force requirement. For instance, Main Body, Advance Party, and Rear Echelon can be part of a single force requirement that has been “FRAGged.”

3. The TPFDD Unit Line Number (ULN) is comprised of the FRN along with the fragmentation and insert codes (if any). Therefore, a ULN consists of an FRN+FRAG/Insert, or a coded entry from 2 to 7 characters long.

4. Figure 7-1 is the ULN structure standardization format indicating each character position. Note that the FRAG/INSERT codes always occupy positions 6 and 7 regardless of the length of the FRN. It is quiet possible for a ULN to contain one or more spaces.

[15] To prevent confusion with the numbers one (1) & zero (0), the letters I & O are not allowed in the ULN structure.

Position	Definition
1	Special code (defined in JOPES) depicting the command that the ULN supports.
2	Alphanumeric.
3	Blank or Alphanumeric.
4	Blank or Alphanumeric. The letter "W" is reserved for U.S. Air Force weather teams. The letter "X" and "Y" are reserved for U.S. Air Force TACPs that support U.S. Army units.
5	Blank or Alphanumeric. The letter "E" indicates that the ULN cannot be split. A "P" or "C" indicates that the ULN is split and contains only Personnel or Cargo respectively.
6	Blank or Alphanumeric. An entry indicates a FRAG/Insert (FRAG) and is always used in conjunction with position 7.
7	Blank or Alphanumeric. An entry indicates a FRAG/Insert (Insert) and is always used in conjunction with position 6.

Figure 7-1 ULN Structure

B. **ULN Allocation**. Higher authority dictates and promulgates ULN assignment in the TPFDD Letter of Instruction (LOI). Supported commanders may also allocate blocks of ULNs to their components. Supported commanders may reserve ULNs for specific use. To avoid ULN duplication in joint force planning, the Joint TPFDD LOI specifies reserved first character assignments as indicated in Table 7-1. The supported commander may specify the ULN second (or more) character in their Supplemental TPFDD LOI. Services, USSOCOM, USTRANSCOM, US Coast Guard, and Joint Communications Support Element (JCSE), in coordination with the supported commander, may further allocate a series of ULNs to Major Commands or Providing Organizations.

Table 7-1 ULN Reserved Assignments[16]

ORGANIZATION	FIRST POSITION
USEUCOM	A, B, C, D, E
USPACOM	H, J, K, L, M, N
USJFCOM	P, Q, R, S
USCENTCOM	F, T, U, V, W
USSOUTHCOM	X, Y, Z
USTRANSCOM	G
NORAD	1
USSPACECOM	2
USSTRATCOM	3
USSOCOM	4
ARMY Component	5
NAVY Component	6
MARINE CORPS Component	7
AIR FORCE Component	8
COAST GUARD	9
JOINT STAFF	0

C. **Parent ULNs**. A Parent ULN has one or more "children." Parent ULNs contain no cargo, no personnel, and no movement data. Parent ULNs are used as banners, or placeholders to better define the structure of the TPFDD. A good analogy for parent ULNS would be a major heading in a formal outline. The heading contains no narrative text, just the heading label. The use of parent ULNs will normally be specified in TPFDD LOI. The "Standard MEF" TPFDD, delivered with each JFRG II application,

[16] Re: CJCSM 3122.02b JOPES VOL 3, Encl (H) Joint TPFDD LOI, App (A).

depicts a typical ULN structure that complies with the above discussion. Each service component that is tasked with construction of a TPFDD should first strive to conform to the specified ULN format, and secondly, build the remaining structure that is not only in compliance with Figure 7-1 but is also logical and easy to understand.

III. **ULN Summary Window**.

A. **Background**. The ULN Summary window (see Figure 7-2) is the central work area of JFRG II application. The ULN Summary window is used to build, review, and edit the TPFDD. When the ULN Summary is opened the Cargo Detail, Personnel Detail, and Movement Detail windows are activated and minimized. The detail window icons are visible at the bottom of the JFRG II screen. To edit a ULN's cargo, personnel, or movement detail, select a ULN in the ULN Summary and then open the appropriate cargo or personnel window by clicking on its icon. Users may configure the size of the ULN Summary window to fit specific needs. See the section on Window Management starting on page 4-4 for a review of JFRG II window capabilities applicable to all JFRG II windows.

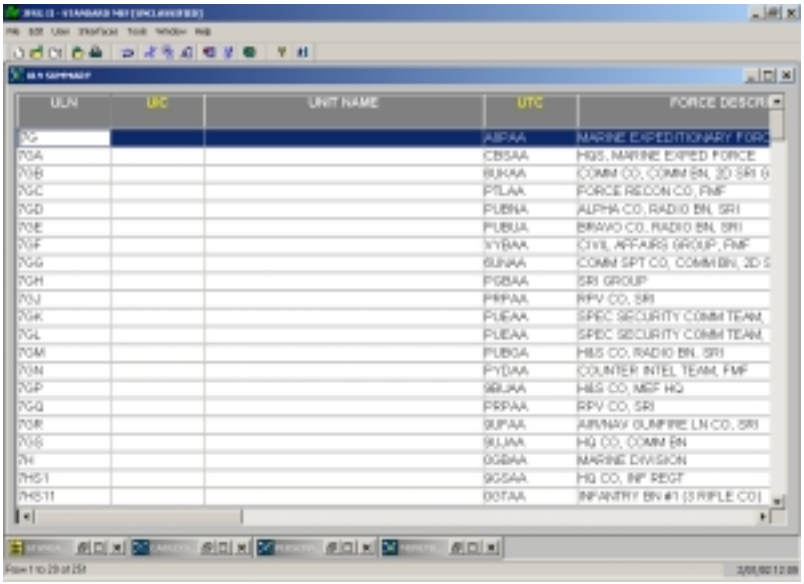


Figure 7-2 ULN Summary Window

B. **ULN Summary Data Fields**. The ULN Summary window has 27 data fields or columns. Table 7-2 lists the title and description of each field. The code column in Table 7-2 indicates that a Look-Up (L) is available for the field; an (R) indicates that JOPES requires an entry in the field.

Table 7-2 ULN Summary Data Fields

Field	Title	Description	Code[17]
1[18]	ULN	Unit Line Number	R
2	UIC	Unit Identification Code	L, R
3	UNIT NAME	The name of the unit associated with the UIC	R
4	UTC	Unit Type Code	L, R
5	FORCE DESCRIPTION	Description associated with the UTC	R
6	SVC	The branch of service; USMC, USN, USA etc.	L, R
7	FIC	Force Indicator Code	R
8	PIC	Parent Indicator Code	L
9	ULC	Unit Level Code (CO, BDE, BN, etc.)	L, R
10	ULN TYPE	Unit Line Number Type (CSS, DIV, SUS, etc.)	L
11	MSE	Major Subordinate Element (ACE, GCE, NSE, SRI, etc.)	L
12	PROVORG	Providing Organization	L
13	PAX	Number of personnel in the ULN that require transportation.	R
14	STONS	A short ton roll up of the Cargo Summary	R
15	MANUAL EDIT	A “P, C, or B” indicates that the Level 1 PAX, Cargo, or Both have been changed.	
16	MVMT DETAIL	A “Y” indicates movement data in the Movement Summary Table.	
17	REMARKS	User defined remarks.	
18	AAC	Activity Address Code	
19	PROJECT CODE	Echelon or other grouping such as the Spearhead augmenting (SAA)	L
20	SRC	This field is for US Army use only. SRC is similar to TUCHA data and is maintained by the service in the GSORTS database.	
21	CHANGE DATE	The latest date any change was made to data in this ULN.	
22	CREATE DATE	The date the ULN was created.	
23	CRITICAL EMPLOY INDICATOR	Identifies what orders forces should move.	
24	RESERVED BASELINE	Freeform text field. May be used for point of contact (POC)	
25	SSF	Schedule Status Flag	
26	INDICATOR FLAG	Specialized indicator code	
27	RESERVED NON BASELINE	Freeform text field. May be used for point of contact (POC)	

IV. **Undoing ULN Edits**. Before getting to deep into the topic of ULNs, a brief discussion about “undoing” changes to ULNs. While making edits in the ULN Summary, or any other JFRG II window, data is saved when the focus moves off the data field, or the Save function is selected from the Edit menu. Focus is the term used when a window or field (cell) is the active window/field. When the focus moves from one cell to another cell, data is saved for the cell that lost focus. JFRG II is fast but it works on only one field at a time. There are ways to revert to previous data IF the focus has not moved from a cell. Pressing the Esc key will cause the current cell to revert to its original condition without any further action from the user. The Edit,

[17] L Code indicates a Lookup is available; R code indicates a JOPES required entry field.

[18] The field numbers are in “default” order.

Retrieve will also accomplish the reversal task. See Edit, Undo on 4-9 and Edit, Retrieve on page 4-10 for further discussions on reversing edit operations.

V. **ULN Functions**.

A. **Add a ULN**.

1. While in the ULN Summary window, click on Edit in the dropdown menu bar and then select Insert Record,
or select the Insert icon shown at the right. 

2. The INSERT function will open the ULN worksheet that must be used to enter new a ULN. The worksheet contains seven (7) data fields, not all of which are editable. See Figure 7-3 and Table 7-3.

Figure 7-3 ULN Worksheet (Insert Record)

Table 7-3 ULN Worksheet Data Fields

Field	Title	Description	Code[19]
1	ULN	Unit Line Number	R
2	USE TUCHA	Select or Deslect the use of TUCHA Data	
3	UTC[20]	Unit Identification Code	L, R
4	FORCE DESCRIPTION	Description of the UTC	
5	SVC[21]	The branch of service; USMC, USN, USA etc.	L
6	FIC[22]	Force Indicator Code	
7	PIC[23]	Parent Indicator Code	L
8	MSE[24]	Major Subordinate Element	L

3. Enter the new ULN in the format as described earlier and/or in accordance with current directives.

4. The option to USE or NOT USE, TUCHA data is available.

5. Tab to the UTC field. UTC is a required field; a ULN cannot be created without a UTC. If the user knows the correct UTC for the type unit this ULN will

[19] L Code indicated Lookup available; R code indicates a JOPES required entry field.

[20] Refer to LESSON 6 UTC SUMMARY for details on UTCs.

[21] Refer to Table B 31 - Service Codes for specific Service Codes.

[22] Refer to Table B 12 - Force Indicator Codes for specific FICs. The FIC cannot be edited in the ULN worksheet.

[23] Refer to Table 7-4 Parent Indicator Code for specific PICs.

[24] Refer to Table B 20 – Major Subordinate Element Codes for specific MSEs.

represent, it may be typed in directly. If the user does not know the UTC he/she may use the JFRG II "Lookup" feature as described below.

a. Lookup. To look up a UTC, place the cursor in the UTC field and press the right mouse button, or press [ALT+F1] or select Edit/Lookup, to access the Multi Select window for the UTC reference table. See Figure 7-4.

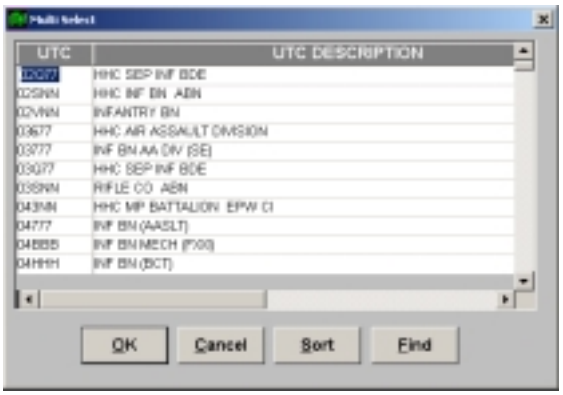


Figure 7-4 Multi Select Window

b. To insert a UTC in the ULN Worksheet, select the desired UTC and click on OK in the Multi Select window.

c. To locate a specific UTC in the Multi Select window, place the cursor in the field of choice (note the horizontal scroll bar) and select Find. In the "Find What" data entry field of the Find window enter the data to locate. The Search (All/Up/Down) option and Match Case as well as the Partial Matches options can further refine the search. After the find is complete, JFRG II will return to the Multi Select window displaying the appropriate data. The SORT function in the Multi Select window may be useful in locating specific records. Hint: The UTC description field is the advance operator's field of choice to find a specific UTC.

CAUTION

Services supply UTC Descriptions. There may be duplications in the description field even though each UTC is unique. In addition, descriptions are often written in service specific "shorthand" that may or may not be "standardized." Users should become familiar with appropriate UTC when construction the TPFDD.

6. Assuming the default condition (USE TUCHA) is chosen, when a UTC is selected, the ULN worksheet will have the FORCE DESCRIPTION, SVC, and FIC fields populated with Standard Reference Data from the UTC "notional" data. The FIC field will be filled with a code of Zero (0) indicating a standard force whose movement characteristics (Cargo and Personnel) are derived from the TUCHA (Standard Reference Data). If TUCHA is not used the FIC code will be set to [8] "A standard force, Cargo and PAX different from TUCHA file." Users cannot edit FIC in the ULN worksheet. See Force Indicator Code in LESSON 6 (page 6-3) for more information on how the FIC field may be changed.

7. Parent Indicator Code (PIC). The PIC field must be edited while in the ULN worksheet. A drop down list is available. To mark a ULN as a parent select one of the choices as indicated in Table 7-4. There is no capability to edit the PIC field from the ULN summary. Once the ULN worksheet has been closed, the ULN would have to be deleted and re-entered to change the PIC field. Follow directions from higher authority on the use of the PIC field.

Table 7-4 Parent Indicator Code

Code	Definition
A	All subordinates to move in split shipment mode. The appropriate force categories are: Grouping, or Primary Parent.
P	Some subordinates to move in split shipment mode. The appropriate force categories are: Grouping, or Primary Parents.
X	All subordinates will move in the no-split shipment mode. The appropriate force categories are: Grouping, Primary Parents (3-character FRN), or Secondary Parents.
Blank	Not a parent. The appropriate force categories are: Independent, or Subordinates.

8. Major Subordinate Element (MSE). The last field in the ULN worksheet is the MSE. A look up table is available to edit the MSE and enter the appropriate code. Unlike the PIC, users can edit MSE from the ULN worksheet or summary window. Refer to Table B 20 – Major Subordinate Element Codes on page B-13.

9. The user may make multiple entries in the ULN Worksheet or close the worksheet after a single entry.

CAUTION

When working in the ULN worksheet no data will be transferred to the ULN Summary until the OK option has been selected. If a malfunction occurs, or the user inadvertently closes the ULN worksheet without selecting OK, all data in the ULN worksheet will be lost.

B. **Generate Records**.

1. From the Edit menu the Generate Records option allows the user to duplicate the contents of a selected ULN multiple times (up to 99, see Figure 7-5) and enter only the ULN, as opposed to the ULN Worksheet method previously described. A highlighted ULN record is copied to the Enter ULNs for Generating Records window (see Figure 7-6) less the original ULN. The user supplies a ULN for each new record.

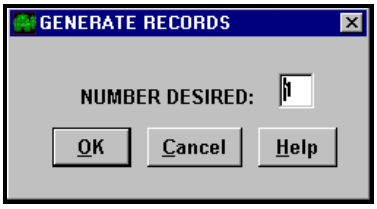


Figure 7-5 Generate Records Window

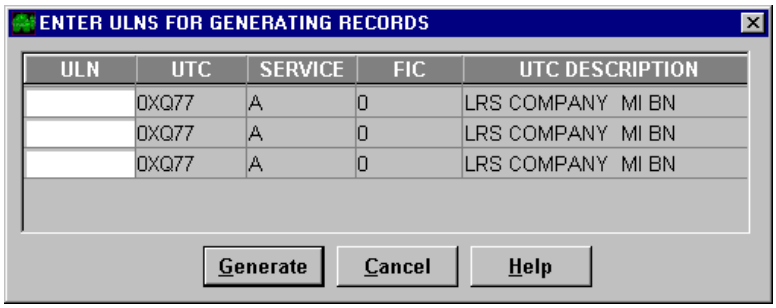


Figure 7-6 Enter ULNs for Generating Records Window

2. When the ULNs are filled in and the Generate button is selected JFRG II provides the Generate Records window, see Figure 7-7, confirming the additions.

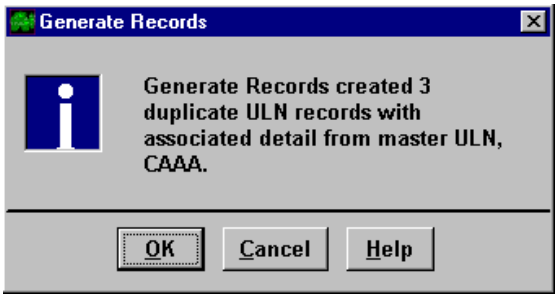


Figure 7-7 Generate Records (Confirmation) Window

3. The user then must edit each of the new ULNs individually to make any required changes.

C. **ULN Modification**.

1. As described above, when a ULN is created, the JFRG II pulls the FORCE DESCRIPTION and associated cargo and personnel records (if any) from the Standard Reference Data files according to the UTC selected.

2. The ULN Cargo and Personnel Detail are initially populated from the Standard Reference Data. When users make changes to Cargo and Personnel Detail, JFRG II no longer recalls the information from the Standard Reference Data files but stores and recalls the new (changed) data from the Plan Data files. Details on how edits are made to Cargo and Personnel Detail will be covered later in this lesson but an example might be to make a unit a MINUS (-) or REINFORCED (REIN) with a corresponding change from the Standard Reference Data. After making changes to Cargo or Personnel Detail, it may be desirable to edit the ULN FORCE DESCRIPTION field to reflect the changes and differentiate the ULN from a “standard” unit. Even though the FORCE DESCRIPTION field was initially populated when the UTC was selected, the field is freeform and may be changed directly in the field.

3. When users make changes to ULN records the changes are static and will remain until the user causes a subsequent change. In other words, JFRG II will not automatically revert to Standard Reference Data without operator intervention.

ULN Practical Application

Refer to the JFRG II Student Workbook (PA #2 Steps 1, 2 and 3) for skill exercises relevant to ULN edits.

D. **Sourcing Force Requirements**.

1. Sourcing is the assignment of a specific unit (activity) to satisfy a force requirement. The Unit Identification Code (UIC) is used to specify the specific unit to fill a force requirement. UIC is a six digit alphanumerical code to identify specific units, such as the 2nd Battalion, 6th Marines or Company A, 2nd Landing Support Battalion. A UTC, on the other hand, represents a kind of unit such as an "infantry battalion" or a "landing support company" of a landing support battalion. A UTC is used to define the force requirement. A UIC is used to source the force requirement. UICs are selected from Standard Reference Data Tables. Refer to the discussion on Standard Reference Data Tables on page 10-1.

2. Within the DoD, units report their readiness status via the Global Status of Resources and Training System (GSORTS). GSORTS is a DoD ADP application that provides a unit readiness database. The importance of this to JFRG II users is that JOPES will accept only GSORTS reportable UICs. The GSORTS database is used to provide JFRG II Standard Reference Data files with UICs.

3. Selection of a UIC cannot be performed arbitrarily. First, the unit must be capable of supporting the force requirement (UTC). Secondly, the TPFDD development (within JFRG II) may not be performed at the proper command level to make such an assignment. For example: if the TPFDD is being developed at a JTF that is to be supported by a US Air Force fighter squadron, Air Component Command (ACC) has many UICs from which to source the requirement. Only the provider of the force (ACC in this example) can determine the most capable and available unit to satisfy the requirement. Selection of the appropriate UIC may be better left to the providing organization (ACC in the example) or accomplished after close coordination with the providing organization. Simply selecting a UIC that has the ability to support the requirement may not take into account other factors such as prior commitments. In many cases JFRG II operators will have a select few of UICs to choose from because of operational constraints and command structure. Normally the UIC selection list will be well advertised within the planning community but UIC selection may be performed at other command levels.

4. To select a UIC, select the UIC field of the ULN record to source and press [ALT+F1] to access the UIC look-up table. Use the Find function or select [Ctrl+F] to locate the desired UIC. Search for the desired UIC in the UIC field but it may be more productive to search in the unit name field. Highlight the desired UIC and select OK. The selected UIC, along with the name of the unit will be entered in the ULN record. As with the UTC FORCE DESCRIPTION field the UNIT NAME field is editable to reflect any required changes.

Sourcing Practical Application

Refer to the JFRG II Student Workbook (PA #2, Step 4) for skill exercises relevant to sourcing.

E. **Delete a ULN**.

1. ULNs may be deleted individually, or collectively. From the ULN Summary window, highlight the ULN(s) to be deleted. To select multiple ULNs, press the shift key for contiguous records or the Ctrl key for non-contiguous records. The Tools menu offers additional selection criteria that will be discussed later in this lesson.

2. After selecting ULNs, select the Delete icon,  Ctrl+Del, or the Delete Record option from the Edit Menu.

3. JFRG II provides a fail-safe prompt to confirm the delete action. Select OK to delete the selected records or CANCEL to abort the operation.

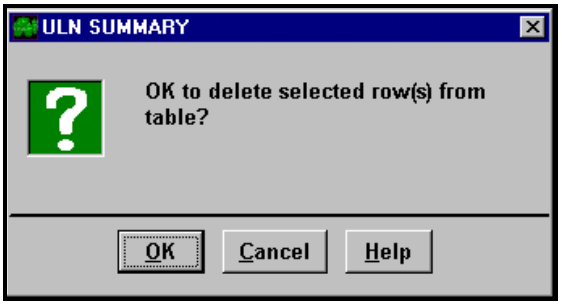


Figure 7-8 ULN Summary (Delete Records) Window

VI. **Cargo Detail**.

A. **Level 4 Cargo Detail**. The Cargo Detail window provides level 4-cargo detail for the ULN selected in the ULN Summary window. Review levels of detail in paragraph IX. on page 7-17, below. In LESSON 4, page 4-4 and LESSON 6, pages 6-6 through 6-7, cargo detail was mentioned as a JFRG II display function and as a Standard Reference Data file respectively. In the ULN Summary, Cargo Detail represents information that is plan specific (i.e. relates to only one plan).

B. **Edits to Level 4 Cargo**. JFRG II users will most likely make edits to level four cargo (and personnel) detail when either of two things happen.

1. When specific equipment is required for a plan, JFRG II users edit level four detail to reflect the requirement, or

2. When the intent of the TPFDD planning process is to give the unit planner maximum flexibility the JFRG II planner may elect to delete any or all of the level four cargo and allow the unit planner to assign equipment as necessary.

3. Refer to Figure 7-9 for a typical display of the ULN Summary, a selected ULN, and typical Cargo Detail window.

Figure 7-9 ULN Summary with Cargo Detail Window

4. There are 16 fields in the Cargo Detail window; the (L) in Table 7-5 indicates there is a Lookup capability for the field.

Table 7-5 Cargo Detail Window Data Fields

Field	Title	Description	Code
1	ITEM ID	Identifies an item by its TAMCN, DODIC, or EIN.	L
2	ITEM DESCRIPTION	Description/nomenclature of the item	L
3	CLASS	Identifies the Supply Class Code (1 through 9)	L
4	SUB CLASS	Identifies the Supply Sub Class Code	L
5	CCC	Identifies the Cargo Category Code for the item	L
6	# PKGS	The number of individual items per package. This one record may represent one or more like packages; for example it may represent 20, 50 cube mount out boxes with the same dimensions, weight and number of "things" put into the boxes.	
7	ITEMS/PKG	The number of individual items per package. This field displays how many of the "thing" (blankets, body armor, etc.) is put into each of the boxes (PKGS) in the previous field.	
8	TOTAL QUANTITY	Result of multiplying the # of PKGS field quantity by the ITEMS/PKG field quantity.	
9	WEIGHT LBS	Identifies the actual weight in pounds of one cargo package.	
10	LENGTH IN	Identifies the actual length in inches of an item.	
11	WIDTH IN	Identifies the actual width in inches of an item.	
12	HEIGHT IN	Indicates the actual height in inches of and item.	
13	SQUARE	Identifies the area in square feet occupied by the item.	
14	CUBE	Identifies the volume of the item in cubic feet.	
15	NSN	The national stock number of the item	L[25]
16	NSN CONFIGURATION	For the particular NSN, how the item is configured for movement.	L[25]

5. Detail edits are applicable to specific ULNs. Select a ULN before making a detail level edit. When selecting a ULN that does not contain cargo (or personnel) in the ULN Summary window the detail window for that ULN will be blank. The detail window will also be blank if the ULN contains only level one (1) data (ULN Summary only).

6. Use the Cargo Worksheet to insert a record into the Cargo Detail window. Access the worksheet via the Edit menu, Insert Record.

[25] These fields are not color-coded with the yellow Look-Up indicator.

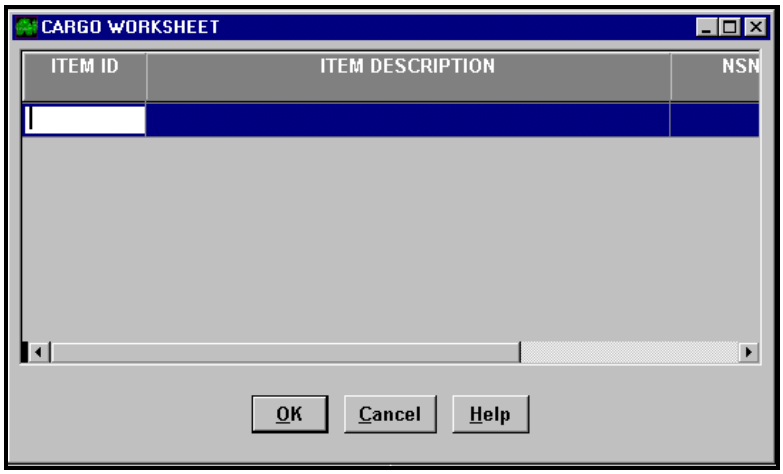


Figure 7-10 Cargo Worksheet Window

7. Enter an Item ID. Unknown Item IDs can be found by placing the cursor in the Item ID field and clicking on the right mouse button to perform a Lookup. From the Multi-Select window, users can perform a FIND on either the Item ID or the description field. Use the SORT option to help locate specific records.

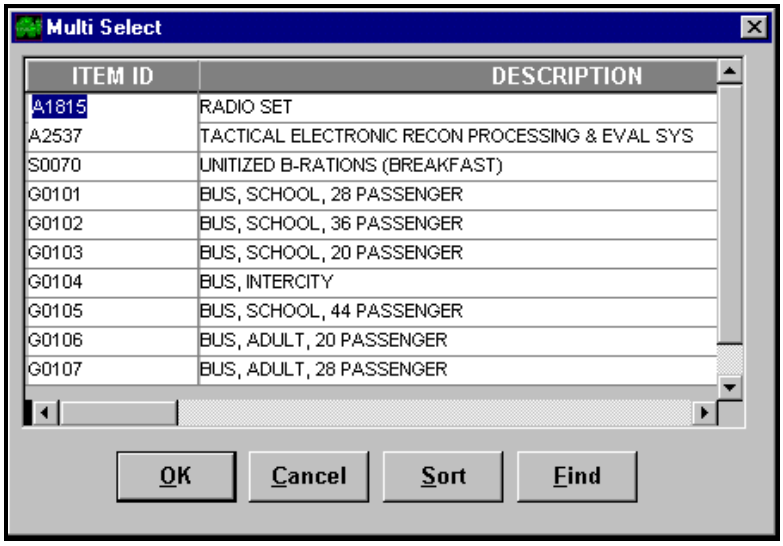


Figure 7-11 Multi-Select (Add Cargo) Window

8. Select one or more Item Ids for insertion into a detail window. Accomplish other edits in the detail windows in the same manner as in the ULN Summary.

9. Users cannot edit fields that have a black background (when selected). In most cases, these cells are calculated and can be changed only by editing data in other cells that support them. For example: (Refer to Figure 7-12 Detail Edit) the field TOTAL QUANTITY cannot be edited but #PKGS and ITEMS/PKG can be edited. #PKGS and ITEMS/PKG support the TOTAL QUANTITY cell.

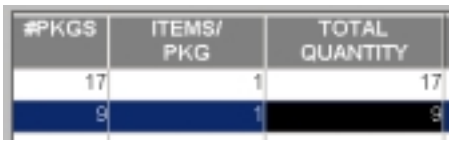


Figure 7-12 Detail Edit

10. Users can save data by moving the cursor to the next record (line), or selecting Save from the File Menu.

11. Minimizing the Cargo detail window will refresh the ULN Summary. Do not CLOSE the Cargo & Personnel Detail windows minimize them. Changes made in Cargo & Personnel Detail (level 4) will "roll-up" to level one (1) ULN Summary. Changes made in the ULN Summary (level 1) will not propagate down to (level 4) detail summary.

AIRCRAFT DETAIL

Aviation UTCs normally do not contain data for aircraft because aircraft usually self-deploy. Cargo detail for aircraft ULNs is necessary only if the aircraft are to be transported. To put aircraft detail into the appropriate ULN use the insert record and lookup functions.

Level 4 Edit Practical Application

Refer to the JFRG II Student Workbook PA #2, Step 5, for a skill exercise relevant to Level 4 Cargo Detail.

VII. **Personnel Detail**.

A. **Level 4 Personnel Detail**. There are 10 fields in the Personnel Detail window; the (L) in Table 7-6 indicates there is a Lookup capability for the field.

B. **Edits to Level 4 Personnel**. The Personnel Detail window provides level four details for the ULN selected in the ULN Summary window. Additional information on levels of detail are in paragraph IX. on page 7-17 below. Personnel can be added or deleted in the same manner cargo is added and deleted, with some exceptions. First, there is no "Level Four Personnel Refresh" function. Level Four Refresh will be discussed later on page 7-20. Secondly, with the current version[26] if deleting ALL Personnel in Level Four Detail the following must be observed in order for the ULN Summary to accurately reflect the Level Four detail.

- At least one (1) record must remain in the Personnel Detail window. The quantity may be (0) Zero but a record must exist.
- Before the Personnel Detail window is minimized, the focus must be moved off the edited record (if any) or File/Save function must be invoked. Simply changing focus to a different cell will not save the detailed information.

C. Additional situations in which personnel are added or deleted will be covered later in the paragraph on "Creating a Detachment," below.

[26] JFRG II Version 1.4.1.2

Level 4 Edit Practical Application

If not previously accomplished refer to the JFRG II Student Workbook, PA #2, Step 5c, for a skill exercise relevant to Level 4 Personnel Detail.

Table 7-6 Personnel Detail Window Data Fields

Field	Title	Description	Code
1	TO NUMBER	Table of Organization Number.	L
2	TO LINE NUMBER	The line number of the billet represented by this record on the Table of Organization.	L[27]
3	TO SUFFIX	The table of Organization suffix for the line number.	L[27]
4	TO STRENGTH	The Table of Organization strength.	L
5	BILLET	Billet description associated with the TO Line Number.	L
6	SVC	The service associated with the Line Number.	
7	MOS	The military occupational specialty associated with the line number.	
8	RANK	The rank associated with the line number.	
9	WPN	Provides the code for the weapon type the individual rates.	
10	QUANTITY	The number of personnel rated for the line number.	

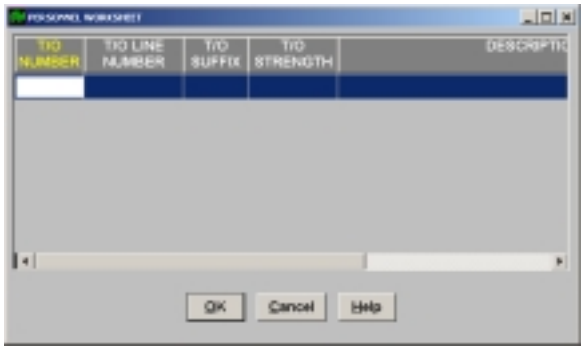


Figure 7-13 Personnel Detail Worksheet

VIII. **Creating a Detachment**.

A. **Detachment Logic**. UTCs represent types of units. For example, the UTC 0AA77 identifies an army rifle company and its associated personnel and equipment. The personnel and equipment are based on the Table of Organization (TO) and Table of Equipment (TE) for the unit as established by the service, for example Army TO&E. If a specific UTC does not exist for the force requirement (Detachment) users may build these units by choosing a standard UTC and then modify the cargo and/or personnel detail accordingly.

B. **Detachment Example**. After a ULNs Cargo and Personnel has been modified to reflect the task, modify the UNIT NAME and FORCE DESCRIPTION to accurately reflect the status of the force requirement. For example, If the user used a SIG Spt Co MSE (UTC 66T77) as a basis for a detachment and then sourced the ULN to show 0123 SIG Bn, Co A. The descriptions should show something to the effect . . .

UIC	UNIT NAME	UTC	FORCE DESCRIPTION
WAQMA0	Det, 0123 SIG BN CO A	66T77	Det, SIG Spt CO MSE

[27] These fields are not color-coded with the yellow Look-Up indicator.

C. **Additional Detachment Tools**. The Unit Level Code (ULC) may also be used to indicate the appropriate unit level. This process helps ensure that others who read the TPFDD will be aware that the ULN (force requirement) represents a modified force rather than a standard force, without inspecting the Cargo/Personnel in detail.

IX. **Detail Level Module**. From the User menu, the Detail Levels cascading menu provides six read only windows to view cargo and personnel data at varying levels of detail. Later in this lesson, we will discuss how to edit Cargo and Personnel detail. The following paragraphs define each level of detail and the type of information presented in each read only window.

A. **Level 1 - Aggregated**. The Level 1 option displays the aggregate (sum) for all cargo Short Tons[28] (STON), Measurement Tons[29] (MTON), Square Feet (SQFT) and the total number of passengers by ULN. If the user creates ULNs using standard UTC's, the appropriate cargo and personnel data are automatically entered by JFRG II and the Total STONS, Total MTONs, and Total SQFT are automatically calculated.

B. **Level 2 - Summary**. The Level 2 – Summary option displays total quantities of STONS and MTONS of bulk, oversize, outsize, and non-air transportable cargo for each ULN. See Table B 3 on page B-2 for the definition of bulk, oversize, outsize, and non-air transportable cargo.

C. **Level 3 - Cargo Category**. The Level 3 option displays the total quantities of cargo in STONS, MTONS, and SQFT as identified by the ULN and the three-position Cargo Category Code (CCC). Summary totals are shown for each CCC within a ULN. Cargo Category Code is a 3-position code see Table B 2 on page B-1 for the first position code. The remaining codes are found in subsequent tables.

D. **Level 4 - Cargo/Personnel**. Level 4 - Cargo/Personnel displays information contained in the cargo and personnel detail tables. Cargo is grouped by ULN and Item ID. Personnel are grouped by ULN and military occupational specialty (MOS). In addition, the Personnel Detail window displays the individual weapon type for each billet. Level 4 detail is the most detailed level viewable in JFRG II without a Unit Deployment List (UDL). The UDL is provided by the Transportation Coordinator's Automated Information for Movements System (TCAIMS II).

E. **Level 5 - Transport Priority**. Level 5 - Transport Priority is shipment priority. It shows the total number of personnel by MOS in deployment sequence by ULN. For cargo, it shows STONS and/or MTONS in deployment sequence by ULN. The priority of shipment is taken from the Port of Debarkation (POD) Priority field in the ULN Movement Summary window (priority of transport to the POD).

F. **Level 6 - UDL/Roster**. Level 6 - UDL/Roster displays information pertaining to a particular ULN. Before the user can view Level 6 detail, your plan has to have been sourced by a UDL. TCAIMS II is the normal sourcing tool for JFRG II. The cargo display is broken down to individually identifiable items (package ID). The personnel display is broken down to individual personnel by name and social security number.

[28] A SHORT ton equals 2000 pounds.

[29] A MEASUREMENT ton equals 40 cubic feet.

Importing the TCAIMS II UDL Table into JFRG II provides the Level 6 cargo details and accurate Level 5 Transportation Load data. The Level 6 personnel detailed are provided by importing the TCAIMS II ROSTER Table into JFRG II. These tables are not editable in JFRG II.

X. **ULN Summary Tools.**

- Refresh ULNs
- Renumber ULNs
- Cargo Comparison
- Personnel Comparison
- Group Select by Force Module
- Range Update
  - New
  - Previous
- Level 4 Cargo Refresh
- Copy UTC-TPC
- Source from UDL

A tenth tool, Move Detail, is available only while working in the Cargo and Personnel Summary tables. The Cargo Detail, Personnel Detail, and the Movement Detail windows will be discussed later in this lesson. Each of the ULN Summary tools is discussed in the following paragraphs.

A. **Refresh ULN**. ULNs are initially populated using standard data based on the cargo and personnel detail contained in the selected UTC Standard Reference Data tables. As the plan is refined, the standard reference data in the ULN may be altered to reflect plan requirements. See the paragraph on “Creating a Detachment”, above. At some point in the planning process, the situation may require that the plan revert to the original Standard Reference Data. During the reversal process, users may elect to refresh only cargo, only personnel or refresh both. See Figure 7-14.

1. In the ULN Summary window, select the ULNs to refresh. Parent ULNs contain no cargo/personnel data and cannot be refreshed. Select Tools, Refresh ULNs.

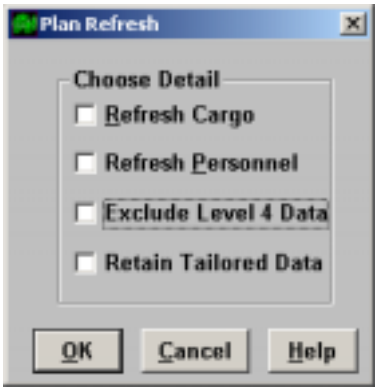


Figure 7-14 Plan Refresh Window

2. In the Plan Refresh window, select Refresh Cargo and/or Refresh Personnel, then OK. The ULN Summary (and the Cargo/Personnel Detail) should now reflect the UTC Standard Reference Data table contents.

3. Two additional options allow the retention (of Plan Data) or refreshing to Standard Data Table information for Cargo and Personnel.

B. **Renumber ULN's**. Use this tool to change the first two characters of selected ULN(s).

1. Select Tools, Renumber ULNs. The Renumber ULNs window opens.

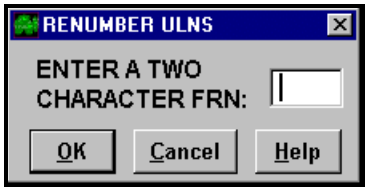
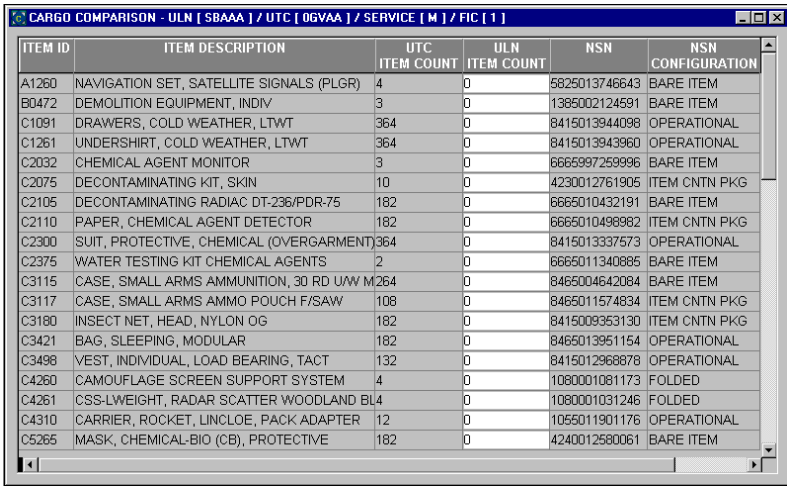


Figure 7-15 Renumber ULNS Window

2. Two characters must be entered. To renumber only one character, enter the two characters in the "Enter a Two Character FRN" data entry field, and make one entry identical to the current. Comply with current directives including the Joint TPFDD LOI when selecting ULN numbering format.

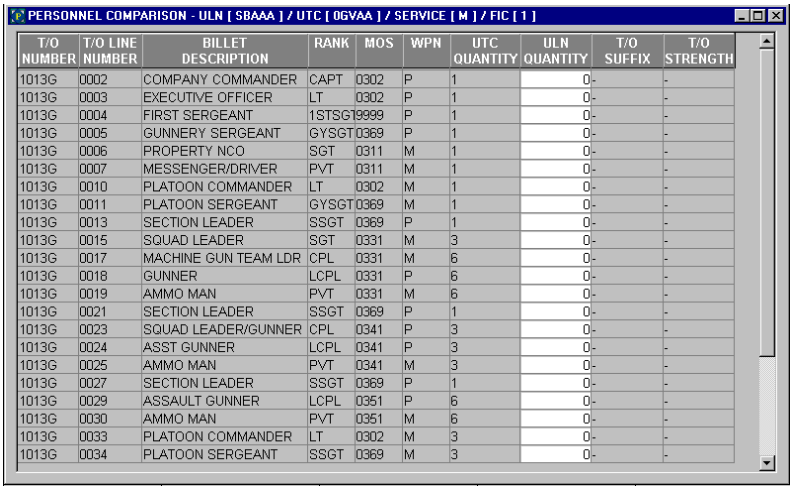
C. **Cargo Comparison**. Refer to Figure 7-16. The Cargo Comparison function allows users to compare a ULN's current cargo data to the standard cargo data (plan data vs. reference data). This is a read only window users cannot make any edits in the Cargo Comparison window. The ULN ITEM COUNT information is from the plan, all other data is from the Standard Reference Data Files.



ITEM ID	ITEM DESCRIPTION	UTC ITEM COUNT	ULN ITEM COUNT	NSN	NSN CONFIGURATION
A1260	NAVIGATION SET, SATELLITE SIGNALS (PLGR)	4	0	5825013746643	BARE ITEM
B0472	DEMOLITION EQUIPMENT, INDIV	3	0	1385002124591	BARE ITEM
C1091	DRAWERS, COLD WEATHER, LTWT	364	0	8415013944098	OPERATIONAL
C1261	UNDERSHIRT, COLD WEATHER, LTWT	364	0	8415013943960	OPERATIONAL
C2032	CHEMICAL AGENT MONITOR	3	0	6665997259996	BARE ITEM
C2075	DECONTAMINATING KIT, SKIN	10	0	4230012761905	ITEM CNTN PKG
C2105	DECONTAMINATING RADIAC DT-236/PDR-75	182	0	6665010432191	BARE ITEM
C2110	PAPER, CHEMICAL AGENT DETECTOR	182	0	6665010498982	ITEM CNTN PKG
C2300	SUIT, PROTECTIVE, CHEMICAL (OVERGARMENT)	364	0	8415013337573	OPERATIONAL
C2375	WATER TESTING KIT CHEMICAL AGENTS	2	0	6665011340885	BARE ITEM
C3115	CASE, SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION, 30 RD U/W M	264	0	8465004642084	BARE ITEM
C3117	CASE, SMALL ARMS AMMO POUCH F/SAW	108	0	8465011574834	ITEM CNTN PKG
C3180	INSECT NET, HEAD, NYLON OG	182	0	8415009353130	ITEM CNTN PKG
C3421	BAG, SLEEPING, MODULAR	182	0	8465013951154	OPERATIONAL
C3498	VEST, INDIVIDUAL, LOAD BEARING, TACT	132	0	8415012968878	OPERATIONAL
C4260	CAMOUFLAGE SCREEN SUPPORT SYSTEM	4	0	1080001081173	FOLDED
C4261	CSS-LWEIGHT, RADAR SCATTER WOODLAND BL	4	0	1080001031246	FOLDED
C4310	CARRIER, ROCKET, LINCLOE, PACK ADAPTER	12	0	1055011901176	OPERATIONAL
C5265	MASK, CHEMICAL-BIO (CB), PROTECTIVE	182	0	4240012580061	BARE ITEM

Figure 7-16 Cargo Comparison Window

D. **Personnel Comparison**. Refer to Figure 7-17. The Personnel Comparison option allows users to compare the plans current personnel data to the standard personnel data (plan data vs. reference data). This is a read only window users cannot make any edits in the Personnel Comparison window. The ULN QUANTITY information is from the plan, all other data is from the Standard Reference Data.



T/O NUMBER	T/O LINE NUMBER	BILLET DESCRIPTION	RANK	MOS	WPN	UTC QUANTITY	ULN QUANTITY	T/O SUFFIX	T/O STRENGTH
1013G	0002	COMPANY COMMANDER	CAPT	0302	P	1	0	-	-
1013G	0003	EXECUTIVE OFFICER	LT	0302	P	1	0	-	-
1013G	0004	FIRST SERGEANT	1STSG	19999	P	1	0	-	-
1013G	0005	GUNNERY SERGEANT	GYSGT	0369	P	1	0	-	-
1013G	0006	PROPERTY NCO	SGT	0311	M	1	0	-	-
1013G	0007	MESSENGER/DRIVER	PVT	0311	M	1	0	-	-
1013G	0010	PLATOON COMMANDER	LT	0302	M	1	0	-	-
1013G	0011	PLATOON SERGEANT	GYSGT	0369	M	1	0	-	-
1013G	0013	SECTION LEADER	SSGT	0369	P	1	0	-	-
1013G	0015	SQUAD LEADER	SGT	0331	M	3	0	-	-
1013G	0017	MACHINE GUN TEAM LDR	CPL	0331	M	6	0	-	-
1013G	0018	GUNNER	LCPL	0331	P	6	0	-	-
1013G	0019	AMMO MAN	PVT	0331	M	6	0	-	-
1013G	0021	SECTION LEADER	SSGT	0369	P	1	0	-	-
1013G	0023	SQUAD LEADER/GUNNER	CPL	0341	P	3	0	-	-
1013G	0024	ASST GUNNER	LCPL	0341	P	3	0	-	-
1013G	0025	AMMO MAN	PVT	0341	M	3	0	-	-
1013G	0027	SECTION LEADER	SSGT	0369	P	1	0	-	-
1013G	0029	ASSAULT GUNNER	LCPL	0351	P	6	0	-	-
1013G	0030	AMMO MAN	PVT	0351	M	6	0	-	-
1013G	0033	PLATOON COMMANDER	LT	0302	M	3	0	-	-
1013G	0034	PLATOON SERGEANT	SSGT	0369	M	3	0	-	-

Figure 7-17 Personnel Comparison Window

E. **Group Select by Force Module**. Group select by Force Module enables users to select each ULN record that belongs to a specific Force Module. This feature is useful if the user needs to make a change to all the ULNs in a Force Module. Construction of Force Modules is covered in LESSON 8, FORCE MODULE DEVELOPMENT.

1. Click on Tools, Group Select by Force Module.

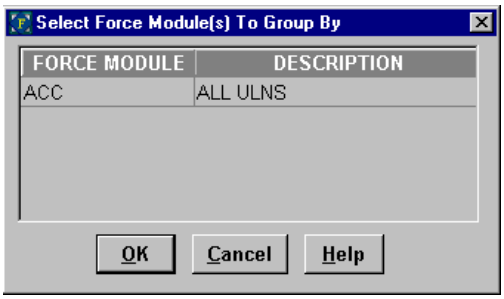


Figure 7-18 Select Force(s) Module To Group By Window

2. When the Select Force Module To Group By window appears, highlight the desired Force Module(s) and select OK. All the ULNs in the specified Force Module(s) will be highlighted in the ULN Summary Window. It may be necessary to use the scroll or other display tools to view the selected ULNs.

F. **Range Update**. Range Update allows users to select one or more ULNs, enter data in a template window, and update all selected ULNs with the data in the range update template. Range Update is most often (but not always) used while entering movement data. This paragraph is placed here because of the placement of Range Update in the Tools menu. Movement information and Rage Update will be discussed later starting on page 7-28 and specifically for Range Update on page 7-37.

G. **Level 4 Cargo Refresh**. The Level 4 Cargo Refresh option allows users to refresh cargo totals for the current record. The Level 4 Cargo Refresh recalculates the Level 1 total in the ULN Summary Window. This option does not refresh the data from the Standard Reference Data tables, but from the actual Level 4 detail available in the ULN Cargo Detail Window. See also Refresh ULN, above for information on refreshing to Standard Reference Data. To perform a Level 4 Cargo Refresh ensure the ULN or group

of ULN's to be refreshed are highlighted in the ULN Summary window, select Tools, Level 4 Cargo Refresh or press (Ctrl+Alt+F4). A warning window displays the possible outcome of the refresh, see Figure 7-19. If the cargo or personnel have been edited in the ULN Summary (level 2 edit) and a "C", "P" or "B" is present in the MANUAL EDIT field, the field must be changed to a "N" for the Level 4 Cargo Refresh to be functional.

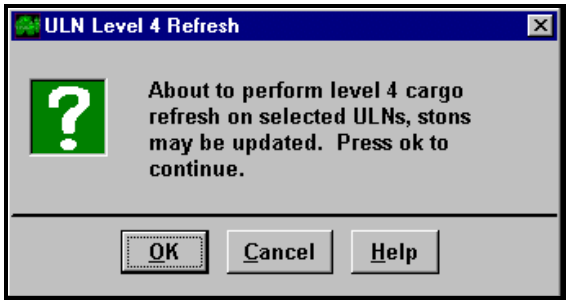


Figure 7-19 ULN Level 4 Refresh Window

H. **Saving Changes with Copy UTC-TPC**. The Copy UTC (Unit Type Cope) TPC (Type Preference Code) Option allows users to tailor a standard UTC via various plan adjustment tools and then perform a "save as" type function to save changes to the UTC Summary (Standard Reference Table data) with a (up to) three-letter code appended to the standard code. The saved data can be later recalled, along with all the tailored information. The standard code and detail is maintained in the UTC Summary. To perform the Copy UTC-TPC "save as" function perform the following.

1. While in the ULN summary, and after all changes to cargo, personnel or both have been made, select the desired ULN and then select Tools, Copy UTC-TPC.

2. Enter a distinguishing set of characters (no more than 3) for the UTC suffix. See Figure 7-20. The new, copied UTC will be entered into the UTC Summary, with the Type Preference Code the user entered, appended to the standard UTC designator.

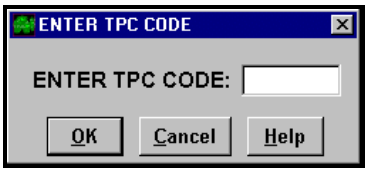


Figure 7-20 Enter TPC Code Window

I. **Using a Saved UTC-TPC**. To use the new UTC code, perform the following.

CAUTION

The UTC-TPC FUNCTION cannot be used to create a new ULN. It may only be used to modify an existing ULN. Attempting to assign a UTC-TPC code to a new ULN will not provide a system error code, but JFRG II will not produce a new ULN. To assign the saved UTC-TPC data perform a Look Up in the UTC field as indicated below.

1. First, select the desired ULN, or build a new ULN assigning a UTC (any UTC) that does not include a UTC-TPC.

2. Second, with the desired ULN selected perform a Look-Up in the UTC field. Look for all or part of the original UTC. Both the original UTC and the saved

UTC-TPC will appear. When the new (appended) code is selected and applied, JFRG II will ask if you wish to refresh the cargo and or personnel. To apply the "tailored" data the refresh option must be selected. After the UTC-TPC has been selected, only the original UTC code (a 5 place code) will appear in the ULN Summary. If the Refresh ULN (review Refresh ULN on page 7-18) function is subsequently applied, the ULN will revert to the original UTC not the UTC-TPC.

J. **Source From UDL.** The Sourced From Unit Deployment List (UDL) option allows the user to update level four data with TCAIMS II level six data for a selected ULN. The UDL will not be available for plans that have not been sent to TCAIMS II and returned. See Figure 7-2. The ULN Summary window background color will change from white to olive (green) when a plan has been sourced by TCAIMS II. ULN's FIC will change to nine indicating actual data. The Source From UDL function is similar to Refresh ULNs in that it applies data from a "standard" table to the selected ULN(s). In the case of the Source From UDL, the "standard" file is the TCAIMS II level six information supplied by the UDL. The Refresh ULN option uses the "standard" data from the TUCHA Standard Reference Data files.

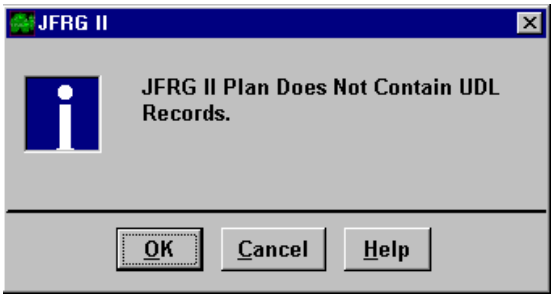


Figure 7-21 Plan Does Not Contain a UDL Records Window

K. **Move Detail**. Use the Move Detail function to transfer cargo or personnel records (level four) from one ULN to another. The Move Detail Option is only available when the Cargo Detail or Personnel Detail window is open. When the user selects an Item ID to move to another ULN, all of the items (# of PKGS) represented by that record would be moved. That is, the system will not move part of the cargo or personnel.

1. To use the Move Detail highlight a specific ULN in the ULN Summary window, double click on either the Cargo or Personnel Summary icon to open the window and then select Tools, Move Detail.

2. The Move Detail to ULN window (see Figure 7-2) has two sections. The top section shows the cargo (or personnel) detail of the ULN the user highlighted, the lower section displays a list of all ULNs in the plan.

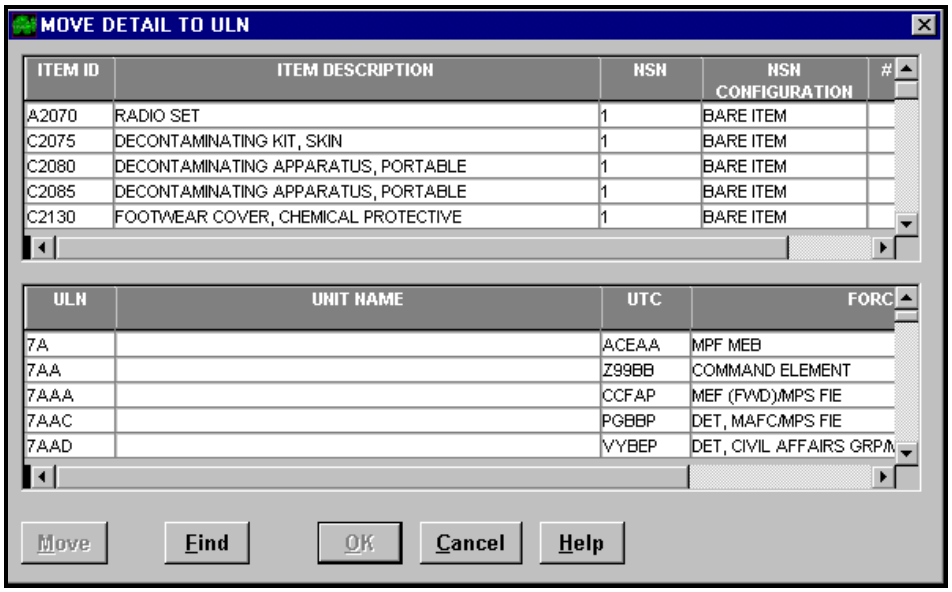


Figure 7-22 Move Detail to ULN Window

3. In the top section, highlight the ITEM to be moved. In the bottom section, highlight the ULN to which the cargo or personnel is to be moved to. Select MOVE, then to execute, select OK.

XI. **Tailor Forces**. The Tailor Forces pull down menu option allows the user to perform three force-tailoring functions, FRAG and Insert, Split Shipment, and Combine ULNs. FRAG and Insert are considered one function. A plan can have a FRAG without an Insert but an Insert must have a FRAG. More on the subject later.

A. **Create a FRAG**. FRAG numbers in the ULN structure always occupy position 6 regardless of the make up of the FRN (a FRN is 2, 3, 4 or 5 characters). If all of the personnel, supplies, and equipment of ULN are moving from the Origin to the Destination all at the same time by the same Mode and Source of transportation, no modification is required. However, many times lift constraints, or other circumstances require portions of a force (ULN) to move by different modes of transportation or at different times. For example: an Advance Party, Main Body, and Rear Echelon move at different times. There are several ways to manage this situation, one of which is the FRAG option.

1. The FRAG function applies to a specific ULN(s). Step 1 in the process is to select the ULN(s) to be "FRAGged."

2. Select User, Tailor Forces and select the Create Frag/Insert option from the cascade menu. See Figure 7-2.

Figure 7-23 Create FRAG\INSERT (FRAG) Window

3. The Create FRAG\Insert window is divided into three sub-sections (Tailor Forces, ULN Summary Action, and Number Desired). Note that the "Insert" option is not available.

a. In the Tailor Forces sub-section, the user may only INSERT on a previously FRAGged ULN. This option will be discussed later. FRAG is selected by default and cannot be changed.

b. In the ULN Summary Action section, the user may select to delete the original ULN, or save it as a Parent ULN. Review page 7-3 for information on a Parent ULN. Follow all current directives on the use of parent ULNs.

c. In the Number Desired sub-section, the user may input the desired number of ULNs that will be generated from the original ULN. The user may enter a number, up to 20, the default is 2. Each of these new (Fragmented) ULNs will be considered a "part of" the original ULN.

4. When the OK button is selected, the system will generate the number of desired ULNs, filling position 6 (starting with A) and will fill position 7 with a zero 0, as an INSERT placeholder for future use, if required. The structure conforms to ULN format requirements; see Figure 7-1 for ULN Structure on page 7-3. Positions 3-5 may be blank to match the original FRN structure.

5. After the FRAG has been generated, it is up to the user to modify cargo, personnel and movement details to finish out the managing process that caused the FRAG to be created in the first place. None of the personnel or cargo will be moved automatically. The user must make modifications to each "part" of the ULN individually. This process will be covered later in paragraph C. on page 7-25, below.

B. **Create INSERT**. In the FRAG example above the ULN was FRAGged to represent the management of a specific situation. The INSERT portion of Frag\Insert Tailor Forces is used to further define a FRAGged ULN. After first selecting a previously FRAGged ULN and then selecting User, Tailor Forces, Create Frag/Insert the INSERT option is made available. See Figure 7-24 for details. Note that the ULN Summary Action section has no options. Reminder, the FRAG portion of the ULN is position 6 and the INSERT is position 7. The initial FRAG procedure placed a 0 in position 7 of each FRAGGED

ULN. The resultant ULN structure would be, for example, XXXXXA0 and XXXXXB0, etc. where XXXXX equals the original 5 position FRN and the A in position 6 equals the first FRAGGED ULN and B is the second, and so on. The position 7 characters of zero (0) equal the initial INSERT placeholder. The INSERT function would be applied to XXXXXA0 (for example). Position 7 would then be changed to a sequential number, starting with 1 going to N, where N is the NUMBER DESIRED entered by the user, see Figure 7-24 below. As with the FRAGged ULN the inserted ULN's cargo and personnel or movement must be managed manually.

Figure 7-24 Create FRAG\INSERT (INSERT) Window

C. **Tailoring Fragmented and Inserted ULNs.** Fragmenting and inserting a ULN creates new subset ULNs with the same FRN as the original ULN appended by the Frag/Insert numbers. However, the act of creating a FRAG and INSERT ULN does not assign cargo or personnel to the new ULN. The first of the new ULNs contains all the cargo/personnel data contained in the original ULN. If the original ULN is retained as a parent ULN, by definition it has no personnel or cargo. It is then up to the user to divide the cargo and personnel among the ULNs according to the specific requirements. There are three functions used to tailor fragmented and inserted ULNs. Tailor by percentage, tailor cargo and tailor personnel.

1. **Tailor by Percentage**. This feature gives the user the capability to tailor cargo and personnel by percentages of the total in the original ULN.[30]

a. After selecting the ULN to tailor, select the Tailor Forces option from the User Menu. Select the Tailor by Percentage option from the Tailor Forces Menu. See Figure 7-2.

[30] Exception error. When the a Frag/Insert, Number Desire is greater than 3, JFRG II version 1.4.1.2 does not present all ULNs for tailoring (the ULN column in the "TAILOR BY PERCENTAGE" window is missing the last ULN. To work around this issue, create a Frag/Insert with a number of ULN's, one greater than needed, then Tailor by Percentage as required before deleting the unneeded ULN. The next version of JFRG II should have this issue resolved.

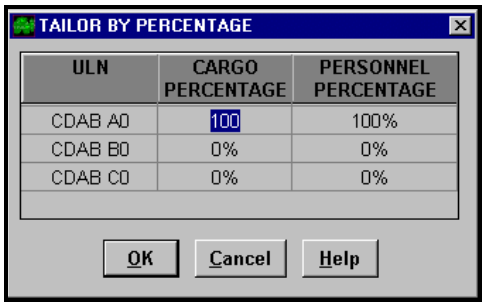


Figure 7-25 Tailor by Percentage Window

b. Enter a percentage in the Cargo or Personnel Percentage columns for each of the ULNs. The total for all ULNs cannot exceed 100%.

c. Since cargo and personnel are not always in quantities such that they can be evenly distributed, JFRG II uses the following rules for distribution.

1) For personnel, the system uses MOS, i.e., the number of persons in a specific MOS are summed, and then divided by the percentages the user specifies. Singles or leftovers are placed in the first ULN.

2) For cargo, the system divides by item ID. In cases where there is only one of an item or one item left, JFRG II places that item in the ULN containing the highest percentage or the first ULN.

2. **Tailor Cargo**. Users are able to place specific items in each FRAGged/inserted ULN. The Tailor Cargo Frag/Insert window is divided into three sub-windows. See Figure 7-2. The TAILOR CARGO FRAG/INSERT window contains the cargo items in the selected ULN. The UTC/FRN ITEM COUNTS window presents the number of the selected items assigned to the UTC as well as the actual total quantity in the original FRN (ULN) before FRAG/INSERT. The ITEM COUNT window shows the ULNs that comprise the FRAGged/inserted set and the quantities of the selected item assigned to each. As the user highlights an item in the TAILOR CARGO FRAG/INSERT window, the detail in the UTC COUNT and ITEM COUNT windows change.

a. Select the ULN from the ULN Summary window and select the Tailor Forces option from the User Menu. Select the Tailor Cargo Frag/Insert option from the Tailor Forces Menu.

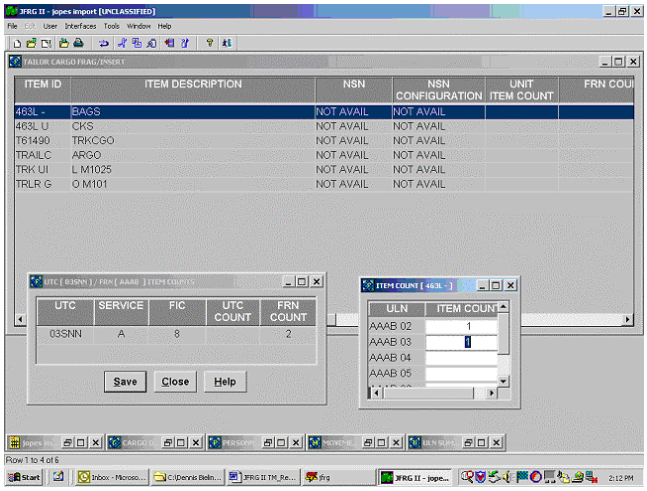


Figure 7-26 Tailor Cargo FRAG/INSERT Window

b. In the Tailor Cargo Frag/Insert window, select an Item ID. Look in the UTC Item Counts window to determine the total quantity of that item available for the FRAGged/inserted ULNs with that FRN.

c. In the ITEM COUNT window, the user enters the quantity for each ULN. The first FRAG ULN initially contains the entire item quantity until the user makes changes. The total quantity assigned to all FRAGged ULNs must equal the FRN quantity (from the UTC Item Count window).

d. Press the Save button to commit the apportionments to the database.

3. **Tailor Personnel**. The Tailor Personnel Frag/Insert window is also divided into three sub-windows. Follow the same logic used in the tailor cargo topic to tailor personnel.

D. **Split Shipment**. Split Shipments are created in instances where a ULN's passengers must ALL deploy by a different mode of transport than ALL the cargo. Two ULNs are created from the original, a passenger ULN and a cargo ULN. The two ULNs have the same base ULN (FRN) but the fifth character will be a "P" to indicate passengers ONLY and a "C" to indicate cargo ONLY. Please note, a five character ULN cannot be split, the Split Shipment option can only be performed on a ULN with no entry in the fifth position (that is the fifth character position must be blank). In addition to the P and C codes, another split shipment code (5^{th} position) is E. An "E" in the fifth ULN character position indicates that by definition the ULN cannot be split. This sometime occurs when personnel are traveling with ammo, OPSEC material, or other sensitive material. When using the split shipment option there can be no “mix” of personnel and cargo. If a mix is required, the FRAG/INSERT option is the option to use.

CAUTION

Do not confuse Split Shipments with ULNs that are originally created with passengers or cargo only. Split Shipment ULNs are created from ULNs that originally contained both passengers and cargo, but are required to move by different modes/sources. By definition, a split shipment is all cargo or all personnel indicated by the position five code of C or P.

E. **Combine ULNs**. This function allows the user to combine two or more ULNs into a single ULN. ULNs may be combined from fragmented/inserted ULNs, from Split Shipment ULNs or from any other combination of ULNs. When this process is completed, only the targeted ULN remains. The other ULNs are deleted and their contents added to the target ULN. Do not combine ULNs into a Parent ULN; a parent has no cargo, personnel, or movement information. Select the ULNs to combine and then select user, Tailor Forces, Combine ULNs. Use caution when initially selecting ULNs. If ULNs with different UTC as selected the system will allow the combination but a unit may find it very difficult to meet the resulting force requirement.

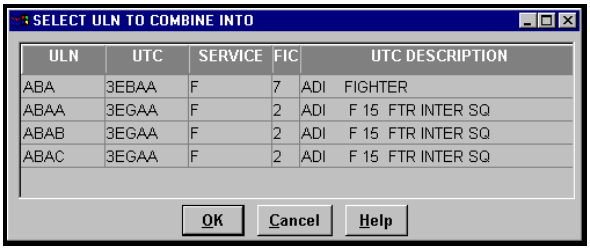


Figure 7-27 Select ULN to Combine into Window

The Select ULN to Combine Into window appears displaying all of the ULNs the user selected in the Select ULN to Combine Into window.

Tailor Forces Practical Application

Refer to the JFRG II Student Workbook, PA #2, Step 7 for a skill exercise relevant to tailoring forces.

XII. **Movement**.

A. **Planning Terms.** The following terms are relevant to force movement planning.

1. Deployment. Movement of the force from point of origin to its final destination at the employment, or objective, area. The relocation of forces/equipment to desired areas of employment.

2. Employment. The actual use of the force (combat operations, show of force, etc.) to accomplish objective. The strategic or tactical use of forces and material within an area or theater of operations.

3. Redeployment. Generally, the movement of the force out of the area of operations and embarkation for return to home base/station. However, it may also mean the transfer of a unit deployed in one area to another area of operations.

B. **Movement Sequence**.

1. Refer to Figure 7-28 below, for the following. Every movement ULN has an origin and a destination (Parent ULNs do not have movement). Between origin

and a destination the ULN embarks the strategic lift at a Point of Embarkation (POE), debarks the strategic lift at a Point of Debarkation (POD), and then moves from a POD to the destination.

2. The deploying unit commander specifies how the unit will move from Origin to POE in accordance with local directives.

3. The Supported commander specifies the mode of transportation (air, land, sea) and the source of transportation for all other movement legs. There are movement dates, modes, sources, and geographic location codes for each leg of deployment. There are also Intermediate Locations (ILOCs) not shown in the subject figure. The entire process of moving the force is time phased; hence, the name Time-Phased Force Deployment Data (TPFDD).

C. **Movement Mode and Source**. Each time a ULN moves it must move by some mode of transportation. The following describes the codes used for the various modes. Units move from location to location via various transportation modes (land, sea, or air) via transportation provided from a number of sources (agencies). The mode and source each have assigned codes.

1. Land (L). The code "L" is used for all transportation across land or via a land conveyance. An example of such method would be truck, train, bus or similar method.

2. Sea (S). The code "S" is used for sea transportation or via a sea based conveyance. An example of such method would be ship, barge, or similar method.

3. Air (A). The code "A" is used for all transportation by air. An example of such method would be, you guessed it, an airplane.

4. Other viable codes are P for Optional, X for None, and –Z (dash Z) for None (in place at final destination).

5. Source. Source agencies such as Air Mobility Command (AMC) or Military Sealift Command (MSC) among others; supply the various carriers for the modes of transportation. A source code may apply to multiple mode codes; refer to Table 7-7 below for a complete listing of Modes and associated Sources. For reference and clarification, Source codes are listed separately in Table 7-8.

Table 7-7 Transportation Mode and Source Codes

Code		Description
Mode	Source	
A	C	Supporting Commanders controlled aircraft
A	D	Supported Commanders controlled aircraft
A	H	Unit's organic aircraft (own vehicles)
A	K	Air Mobility Command (AMC) controlled aircraft
A	M	Aircraft not assigned to Supporte/Supporting Commanders (QUICK TRANS)
A	N	Host nation controlled aircraft
A	S	Air Combat Command (ACC)

Code		
A	L	Air via AMC GO-PAX/commercial ticket program (CTP)[31]
L	C	Supporting Commanders controlled land transport non-CONUS
L	D	Supported Commanders controlled land transport non-CONUS
L	G	MTMC-arranged transport
L	H	Unit's organic land transport (own vehicles)
L	M	Land via DoD-provided land transport, not CINC or MTMC
L	N	Host nation controlled land transport
L	P	DoD-arranged land transport, not CINC or MTMC
L	R	Land via theater (supported commander) rail [31]
P	C	Supporting CINC (to other than a CONUS APOE/SPOE) Optional
P	D	Supported CINC (to other than a CONUS APOE/SPOE) Optional
P	G	MTMC (CONUS use only) Optional
P	N	Host Nation Optional
S	C	Supporting CINC controlled USN or USCG ship; not MSC
S	D	Supported CINC controlled USN or USCG ship; not MSC
S	E	Military Sealift Command (MSC) controlled ship
S	H	Unit's organic sea transport capable of independent transit
S	N	Host nation controlled ship
S	P	DOD-arranged commercial waterway movement, not MSC
S	W	MSC-controlled ship to support USMC AFOE
X	G	Origin and POE same or POD and destination same CONUS
X	X	Origin and POE same or POD and destination same not CONUS
Z	-	Requirement in place at final destination-blank source code

Table 7-8 Transportation Source Codes

Source Code	Description
-	Requirement in place at final destination-blank source code
C	Supporting CINC
D	Supported CINC
E	Military Sealift Command (MSC) controlled ship
G	MTMC-arranged transport
H	Unit's organic aircraft (own vehicles)
K	Air Mobility Command (AMC) controlled aircraft
L	Air via AMC GO-PAX/commercial ticket program (CTP)*
M	Aircraft not assigned to CINC (QUICK TRANS)
N	Host nation controlled aircraft
P	DoD-arranged land transport, not CINC or MTMC
R	Land via theater (supported commander) rail *
S	Air Combat Command (ACC)
W	MSC-controlled ship to support USMC AFOE

[31] New proposed codes – not yet implemented.

* New proposed codes – not yet implemented.

Source Code	Description
X	Origin and POE same or POD and destination same not CONUS

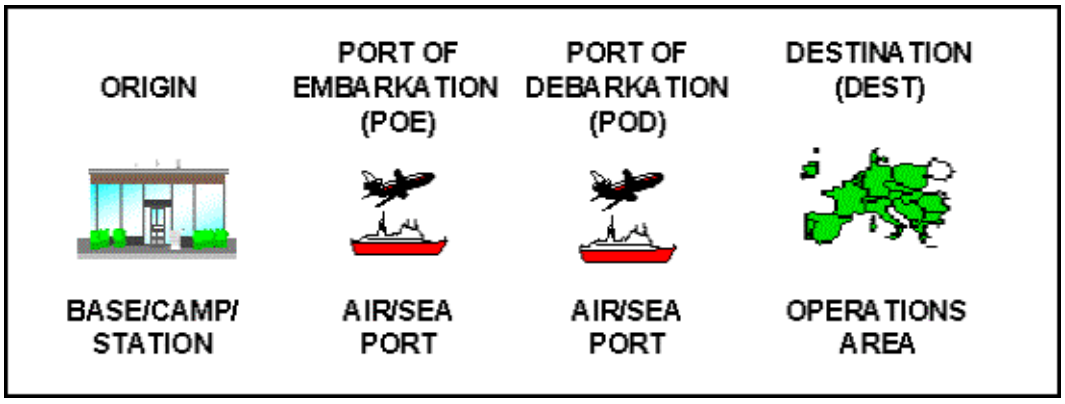


Figure 7-28 Movement Terms - Locations

D. **Movement Locations**. Again, refer to Figure 7-28 for the following discussion.

1. Origin. The beginning point of a deployment. The point or station at which a requirement (force) is currently located. This does not have to be home station but usually is.

2. Port of Embarkation (POE). The geographic point in a routing scheme from which cargo or personnel embark on the strategic lift. This point could be the same as the origin.

3. Port of Debarkation (POD). The geographic point at which cargo or personnel are discharged from the strategic lift. This point may be a rail depot, a seaport, or an airfield. It could coincide with the destination.

4. Destination (DEST). The terminal (last) geographic location in the routing scheme. The destination identifies the station or location in the objective area at which the unit will be employed. The destination may be the same as the POD.

5. Intermediate Stop or Intermediate Location (ILOC). Not shown in the above figure. An intermediate stopping point in the routing of a deploying unit. An intermediate stop is used to lie over the force for a specified time, normally longer than one day (24 HRS). It is often used to unite the personnel and cargo of split shipments. It can also be used as a transportation mode change point, such as a Fly In Echelon (FIE) unit re-embarking on a ship. This point may occur between the Origin and POE, the POE and POD, or the POD and DEST. For example, a Reserve unit will normally move from its Reserve Training Center (RTC) to a Station of Initial Assignment (SIA) for pre-deployment activities; the SIA is an interim stop between Origin and POE. It is very common that USTRANSCOM will stipulate that an intermediate stop not be included between POE and POD (the strategic lift). JFRG II will allow intermediate stops anywhere along the route. Suffice to say, prior planning is in order to prevent conflicts later in the planning cycle.

E. **Movement Legs**. Unit Movement can be broken into three distinct legs. Refer to Figure 7-29.

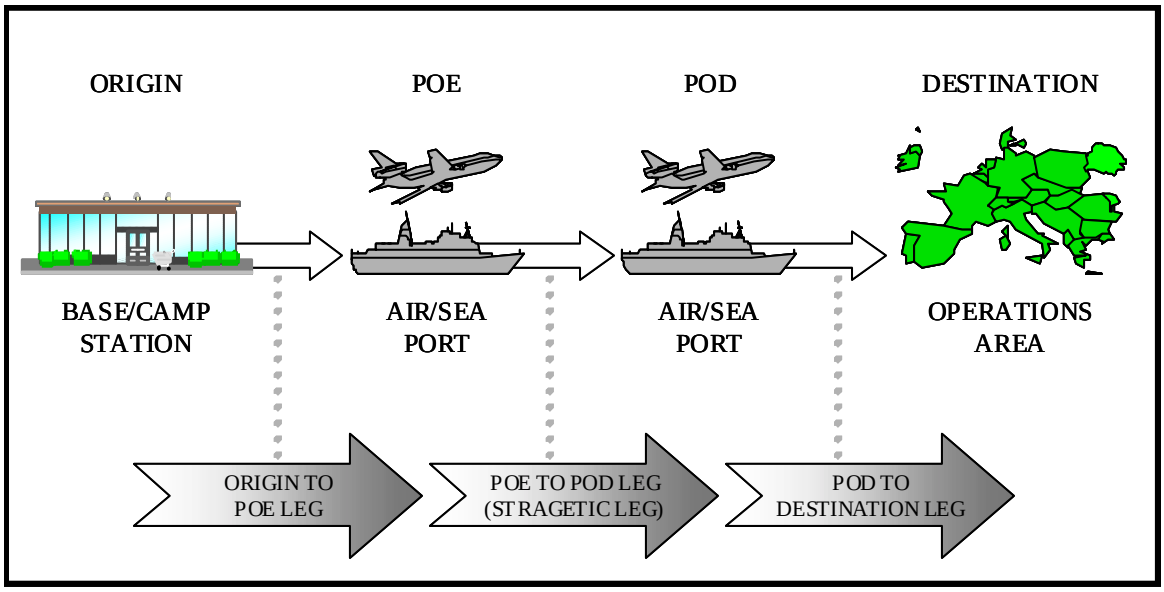


Figure 7-29 Movement Terms - Movement Legs

1. Origin to POE Leg. Movement from a Unit's Origin (or current location) to a Port of Embarkation.

2. POE to POD Leg. Movement from the Port of Embarkation to a Port of Debarkation. Also known as the Strategic Leg or Strategic Lift (aka. STRAT LIFT).

3. POD to DEST Leg. Movement from the Port of Debarkation to the Destination.

F. **Planning Days**. N-, C-, and D-Day. During the planning process, movement activities are scheduled to occur on certain "days," but until execution is ordered, there are no actual (calendar) dates assigned. In place of the actual dates, N days, C days, and D-Day (note singular day) are assigned, which provide the planners a frame of reference.

1. N-Days. An unnamed[32] day before C-day (N002 = 2 days before C-day, N003 = 3 days before C-day). N-days are before operational movement actually begins. N-days are used for staging and preparation of forces.

2. C-Day. The unnamed[32] day on which movement from origin begins or is to begin. The deployment may be movement of troops, cargo, weapons systems, or a combination of these elements using any or all types of transportation. For execution, the actual (calendar) day is under the authority and direction of the Secretary of Defense.

3. D-Day. The unnamed[32] day on which a particular operation (assault, strike, etc.) commences or is to commence. There is only one D-day for the overall plan.

[32] Unnamed indicates the date is not specified on the calendar.

G. **Date Terms**. There is a specific date term associated with each location in the deployment.

1. Ready to Load Date (RLD). The date when a unit will be ready to move from Origin to POE.

2. Available to Load Date (ALD). The day the unit will be at the POE ready to begin loading on strategic lift at the POE.

3. Earliest Arrival Date (EAD). The earliest date when a unit, a resupply shipment, or replacement personnel can be accepted at the POD during a deployment. Used with the latest arrival date (LAD), it defines a delivery window for transportation planning.

4. Latest Arrival Date (LAD). The latest date a ULN can arrive at the POD be offloaded and ready to support the concept of operations. Used with earliest arrival date (EAD), it defines a delivery window for transportation planning.

5. Required Delivery Date (RDD). The date a unit must arrive at its destination and complete offloading to properly support the concept of operations.

6. Commanders Required Date (CRD). A day, that is specified by the Commander as the original date for arrival of forces and supplies at the destination.

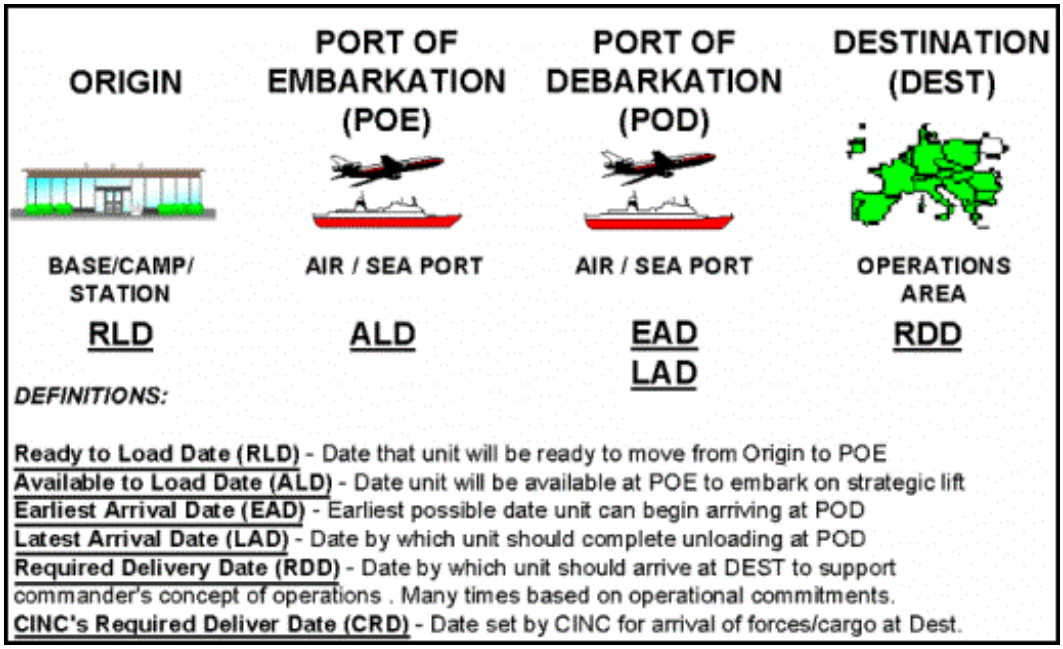


Figure 7-30 Movement Terms - Date Terms

H. **EAD - LAD Window**. For planning purposes, the date spread between EAD and LAD is commonly referred to as the EAD/LAD window. The EAD-LAD window varies depending on the mode of transportation.

1. **Airlift**. For airlift movement the EAD-LAD window is three days (LAD = EAD + 2 days). For example: EAD/C000-LAD/C002 when the preferred arrival date at POD is C000). However, lift providers may request the supported

commander expand this window to account for scheduling constraints that may develop during specific deployment operations or to account for large ULNs that require more than three days movement time. During the initial days of a crisis, the supported commander may require an EAD/LAD window of less than three days to meet immediate deployment requirements. In those cases, the supported commander coordinates the specific EAD/LAD window with USTRANSCOM.

2. **Sealift**. Assignment of ALD date for ULNs moving by sea is spaced to account for two days of on load at the POE, the appropriate number of days transit time between POE and POD, and two days of offload/port clearing operations at the POD. For example, if transit time to POD is 10 days, ALD date is set at EAD minus 14 days. The supported commander, in coordination with lift providers, identifies sealift transit times to be used based on types of ships and the specific AOR. To optimize the use of limited strategic sealift, EAD/LAD windows for ULNs moving by sea normally span a seven-day period (LAD = EAD + 6 days).

3. **Common-user provided land/surface**. EAD/LAD windows for ULNs moving by common-user provided land/surface lift (rail, truck, bus, barge, etc.) normally span a five-day period. (LAD = EAD + 4 days).

4. **On-call.** When force requirements are under development and actual movement dates have not been established, ULNs are entered and sourced in the TPFDD as on-call requirements. TPFDD records for on-call units are coded (LAD on call/POD = 9999).

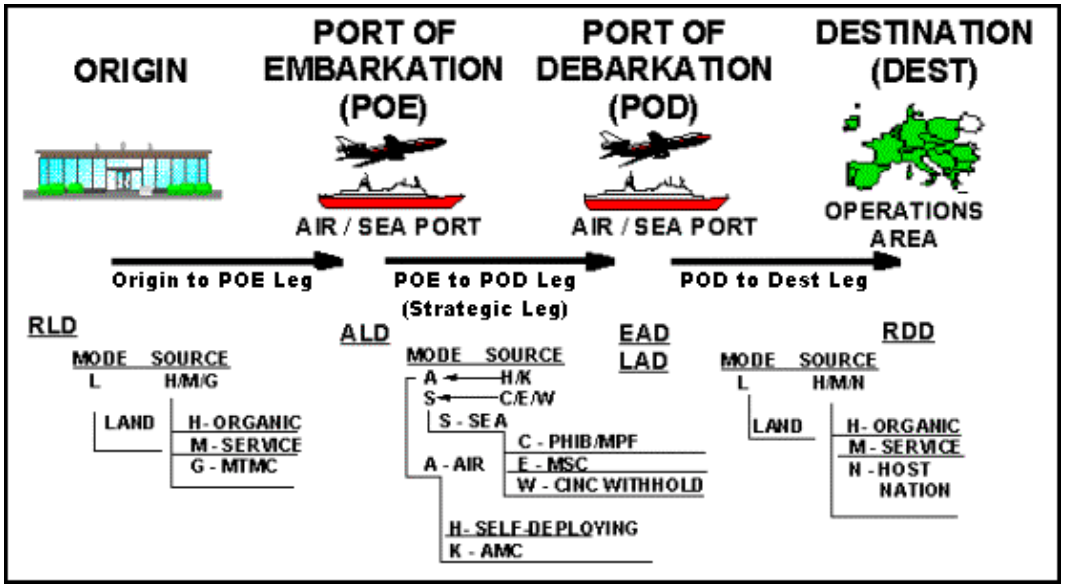


Figure 7-31 Movement Terms - Composite View

I. **Back Planning**. As in integral part of the planning process, the date (in terms of C Days) a force is to be at any specific location must be calculated. The Supported Commander will specify when a force needs to be at the desired location, ready for action. As described above this is the RDD. The process of determining when a force must be at any other location in order to be at the required destination on the required date is known as back planning.

1. Once the RDD is given, planners can use this known information to determine any specific day (in terms of C days) and find the desired information.

2. The process of Back Planning takes the given RDD and counts backwards to find the previous C Day. Planners usually are required to refer to the TPFDD LOI for specifics on the back planning requirements such as the EAD-LAD window, mode and source specifics and any delays or intermediate location stipulations.

3. As part of the process, the EAD-LAD window is calculated in increments of 24-hour periods.

4. Counting backwards, time must be allocated for transit and off loading at the various points.

5. Close coordination with lift providers and supported commanders is required at all movement planning phases to ensure compliance with directives and port and transportation limitations.

J. **Movement Summary Window**. The movement summary window has 47 fields that are listed in Table 7-9 .

Table 7-9 Movement Summary Window Data Fields

Field	Title	Description
1[33]	ULN	Unit Line Number
2	UIC	Unit Identification Code
3	UNIT NAME	The name of the unit identified by the UIC
4	UTC	Unit Type Code
5	FORCE DESCRIPTION	The unit type code description
6	SVC	Service code to identify which service; Marines, Army, Navy, Air Force
7	ORIGIN GEOLOC	The geographic location code of the Origin.
8	ORIGIN C/S	The country state code for the Origin.
9	ORIGIN RLD	The ready to load C- or N- date at the Origin.
10	POE MODE	The mode code of transportation to the POE.
11	POE SOURCE	The code of the source providing the transportation to the POE.
12	POE GEOLOC	The geographic location code of the POE.
13	POE C/S	The country state code for the POE.
14	POE INSTALL CODE	The code for the type installation at the POE.
15	ALT POE GEOLOC	The code for the alternate geographic location of the POE.
16	POE ALD	The available to load C-date at the POE.
17	POD MODE	The code for the mode of transportation to the POD.
18	POD SOURCE	The code of the source providing the transportation to the POD.
19	POD GEOLOC	The geographic location code of the POD.
20	POD C/S	The country state code for the POD.
21	POD INSTALL CODE	The code for the type installation at the POD.
22	ALT POD GEOLOC	The code for the alternate geographic location of the POD.
23	POD ALT C/S	The country state code for the alternate POD.
24	POD EAD	The earliest arrival C-date at the POD.
25	POD LAD	The latest arrival C-date at the POD.
26	POD PRI	The priority at the POD. (Each ULN is unique, the priority is based upon the LAD; the range is from 1 to 999.) Set initial POD PRI at 1.
27	POD LOAD CONFIG	Describes how the ULN is configured for movement to the POD.
28	POD DISCH CONSTRAINT	Discharge constraint code describes a maximum of two, or the two most significant, limitations or restrictions at the POD.
29	LOCATION INTER STOP	A one-digit code to signify at what point in the movement an intermediate stop is taking place. Pressing Alt + F1 while in this field will give the user the three possible choices. A- After POD. B- Between POE and POD. C - Before POE.

[33] The fields are in “default” order.

Table 7-9 Movement Summary Window Data Fields (Continued)

30	ILOC MODE	The code for the mode of transportation to the intermediate stop.
31	ILOC SOURCE	The code of the source providing the transportation to the intermediate stop.
32	ILOC GEOLOC	The code for the geographic location of the intermediate stop, if any.
33	ILOC C/S	The country state code for the intermediate stop.
34	ILOC INSTALL CODE	The code for the type installation at the intermediate location.
35	ILOC DELAY DAYS	Number of days the unit will be delayed at the intermediate location. If the delay field is 0, (zero) the Intermediate Location Delay Configuration field must be BLANK. If the delay field is greater than 0, the Intermediate Location Delay Configuration field must be F or T.
36	ILOC DELAY CONFIG	Intermediate Delay/Non-unit Related codes. A one-digit code that identifies the type of intermediate delay. If part of the force (ULN) is going to delay, F is the appropriate code (F = Fractional Force Delay). If all of the ULN is affected by the delay T is used (T = Total Force Delay).
37	ILOC LOAD CONFIG	The Load configuration at the intermediate location.
38	ILOC DISCH CONSTRAINT	Discharge constraint code describes a maximum of two, or the two most significant, limitations or restrictions at the intermediate location.
39	DEST MODE	The code for the mode of transportation to the Destination.
40	DEST SOURCE	The code of the source providing the transportation to the Destination.
41	DEST GEOLOC	The geographic location code of the Destination.
42	DEST C/S	The country state code for the Destination.
43	DEST INSTALL CODE	The code for the type installation at the Destination.
44	DEST RDD	The required delivery C-date at the Destination. A date, relative to C-day, when a unit must arrive at its Destination to properly support the commander's concept of operations.
45	DEST LOAD CONFIG	The Load configuration at the Destination.
46	DEST DISCH CONSTRAINT	Discharge constraint code describes a maximum of two, or the two most significant, limitations or restrictions at the Destination.
47	CRD	The original C-date specified by the Commander for arrival of forces or cargo at the Destination, shown in the TPFDD to assess the impact of later arrival.

XIII. **Range Update**. The Range Update feature allows the user to enter data into a template and update multiple fields in a pre-selected range of ULNs. See Figure 7-32. Before using any range-update, pre-select the ULNs to be updated. Be mindful that all selected ULNs will be changed in the same manner.

A. **Range Update Basics**. The Range Update template has Lookup capability for all fields except DAYS DELAY and DELAY CONFIG, as well as RLD, ALD EAD, LAD, RDD, CRD and POD PRI. These entries are all dates, except POD PRI and DELAY CONFIG. Of these entries, the only DELAY CONFIG requires a specific code. Refer to Table B 16 - Intermediate Location Delay Configuration Codes, on page B-10. If part of the force (ULN) is going to delay, F is the appropriate code (F = Fractional Force Delay). If all of the ULN is affected by the delay T is used (T = Total Force Delay). Note that if the Intermediate Location Delay field is 0 (zero) the Intermediate Location Delay

Configuration must be BLANK. If the Intermediate Location Delay field is greater than zero, the Intermediate Location Delay Configuration must be F or T.

B. **Using Range Update (New**). When using the Range Update template, ensure that only the fields to be updated have entries in them. Any template field with data will assign that data to all of the selected ULNs. Blank fields in the template will not remove data from a corresponding ULN. To remove data with Range Update use a single (1) pound sign [#]. Two or more pound signs will be entered as data. Select the Range Update Menu option from the Tools Main Menu then select New to open the Range Update window. Enter the data to affect the selected ULNs.

Figure 7-32 Range Update Window

C. **Using Range Update (Previous**). Select Previous, to open the Select Range Update Template File window. This option is used to recall a template saved during a "previous" Range Update in which the Save function was used. If similar Range Update template entries are used over and over, it may be beneficial to use the Save function to reduce the user workload the next time this update format is needed. The location of the saved template is at the discretion of the user.

Movement Detail and Range Update Practical Application

Refer to the JFRG II Student Workbook, PA #2, Steps 8 and 9 for a skill exercise relevant to movement detail.

XIV. **ULN Form View.** The review and update multiple fields of a ULN may be performed in a single window using the ULN Form View. Refer to Figure 7-33.

Figure 7-33 ULN Form View Window

A. **Form View Layout**. The Form View window is divided into four primary sections. Please note that the optimum setting for this screen resolution of 1024x768 as specified on page 2-1.

1. The top section provides two navigation buttons, four read-only data fields and the Refresh GEO action button. Use the Refresh GEO action button to populate the GEO Name fields in section three (if required).

2. The second section provides identification information. Section 3 is movement information and section 4 provides personnel and cargo data. Personnel AUTH gives the impression that it can be edited. ULN Form View cannot be used to edit the Personnel AUTH data. Refer to the LESSON 6 UTC SUMMARY for information on editing standard reference files.

B. **Using Form View**. The ULN Form view is patterned after the JOPES Editing Tool (JET) Update Details for ULN [ULN Number] window. The name of the window "view" is a bit of a misnomer. It does not mean edits are not possible (read only) it is simply a method to "view" the ULN as opposed to the spreadsheet style of the ULN Summary window.

1. Use Prev and Next buttons at the top of the window to sequence through the ULNs.

2. Any field in the Form View that is not editable cannot be highlighted. Edits and lookup functions are available to the user as they would be in the ULN summary. Edits to multiple ULNs (as with Range Update) are not possible. Nor is it possible to add ULNs with Form View.

XV. **Summary.**

A. During this lesson, the user was introduced to the data fields of the ULN Summary window, the Cargo Summary window, Personnel Summary window, and Movement Summary window. The user learned the ULN Summary Module menu functions and how to add, source, and delete ULNs from the ULN Summary window. The user also learned how to review and edit cargo, personnel, and movement data. Finally, the user learned how to review cargo and personnel data at different levels of detail utilizing the

Detail Levels menu. In short, the user learned how to add, delete, edit, and review all ULN detail data within JFRG II.

STUDY QUESTIONS & PRACTICAL APPLICATION

The JFRG II Student Workbook (Worksheet #4) includes study questions to check your comprehension of this topic. As a reminder Practical Application exercises in exercise #2 ULN Building Plan, previously accomplished, also relate to ULN functions.

XVI. References

A. JFRG II (Series) User Guide.

B. Joint Pub 1-02, DoD Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms.

C. CJCSM 3122.01 (Enclosure H) TPFDD Letter of Instruction.

D. CJCSI 3020.01 Managing, Integrating, and Using Joint Deployment Information Systems.

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LESSON 8 FORCE MODULE DEVELOPMENT

I. **Overview** The purpose of this lesson is to familiarize the user with Force Modules and Force Module development within JFRG II.

A. **Terminal Learning Objective (TLO):** Given an operational planning scenario and a JFRG II operating environment construct Force Module(s) in accordance with the JFRG II user's Guide.

B. **Enabling Learning Objective(s) (ELO):** In accordance with the reference(s), and with the aid of reference(s):

1. Define terms, acronyms, and data elements associated with Force Modules.
2. Use the following Force Module Summary Tools Menu functions:
    a. Insert a Force Module.
    b. Assign ULNs.
    c. Un-assign ULNs.
    d. Selection Criteria.
    e. Regenerate Force Module.
    f. Review Force Module Lift.
    g. Copy a Force Module.
    h. Delete a Force Module.
3. Use Group Select Unit Line Numbers (ULNs) by Force Module (FM).

C. **Evaluation**. You will be evaluated by a Performance Evaluation during or following this period of instruction. In addition, you will be evaluated by testing your response to written or oral questions during or after this lesson. You will be required to use the skills you have learned and apply the knowledge gained during this and previous lessons. The evaluation will establish your progress and determine the degree to which you are assimilating the information.

D. **Required Resources**:

1. Joint Force Requirements Generator II (JFRG II) Training Manual.
2. Lesson Review Worksheet(s) (Student Workbook)
3. JFRG II operating environment.

II. **Force Modules**.

A. **Background**. A Force Module (FM) is defined in JOPES General Reference, Volume 1, users Manual (CSM UM 339-90 by JDSSC) as "An electronic grouping of records linked together so that they may be extracted from the TPFDD or adjusted as an entity within it, to enhance flexibility and usefulness of the OPLAN or COA (Course of Action) during a crisis." FMs are consolidated groups of ULNs. During the JOPES export process (discussed in Exporting Data on page 12-7); one or more FMs must be selected to complete the export. Their purpose is to provide manageable data sets based

on some common criteria. Common criteria may be nearly anything the user, or higher headquarters desires. For example, a plan will usually contain an FM for all the JTF elements and each Service Component. Other examples are a Deterrent FM, a Non-Combatant Evacuation (NEO) FM, a FM of all ULNs traveling on MSC controlled ships, and a FIE (Fly-In Echelon) FM. Within a plan, a FMID must be unique; no two Force Modules IDs may be the same. The Joint TPFDD LOI states that typical FM categories are:

- Force Composition
- Functional (e.g. all medical)
- Geographical (e.g. common POD)
- Time Phasing (e.g. same LAD).

1. Supported command components identify and allocate Force Module assignments to counterparts in supporting commands for their use. Supporting commanders are authorized to establish additional FMs as needed, provided Force Module developed are within their purview.

2. Because of their flexibility, FMs are used for TPFDD development in crisis action situations. An FM that approximates the force required for the current crisis action can be extracted from a deliberate (or other) plan and can be tailored to meet the current requirement. This can greatly reduce the time required to build the crisis action plan force records from "scratch."

3. Services use several "standard" FMs, which are considered "capability sets," in deployment planning. The FMs identify specific capabilities, which are often used in a Commanders operation plan. FMs can also be constructed based on the unique requirements of an operation plan and can be refined as the operation plan mission or concept changes. FMs can also be built to support specific functions or identify deployment modes/sources.

4. A ULN may meet the criteria to be in any number of FMs and a ULN can be in as many FMs as required. Adding or deleting a ULN, to/from a given FM has no effect on that ULN's relationship to the plan or other FMs. If the user changes the attributes of a ULN, the new attributes will be propagated for that ULN in all FMs. Deleting a FM has no effect on the associated ULNs.

5. A FM ID is like ULNs and must be unique (the FM name can only be used once per Plan).

B. **Basic Force Modules**. In accordance with the Joint TPFDD LOI, at a minimum, supported command components develop individual force modules to identify the following force compositions:

Service	Force Module	
ARMY	(1)	Divisions/ACRs (Armored Cavalry Regiment
	(2)	Brigades (Maneuver, artillery, air defense)
	(3)	Patriot BNs/BTRYs with CS/CSS
	(4)	Echelon above Division CSS Units
	(5)	Echelon above Corps CSS units
AIR FORCE	(1)	Individual Wings/Composite Wings
	(2)	Major Aviation Forces (e.g. fighter/ bomber/transport squadron, etc)
	(3)	Air Expeditionary Forces (AEF)
	(4)	Major Support Squadrons
MARINE	(1)	Marine Air Ground Task Force/Component Force
	(2)	Command Element (CE)
	(3)	Ground Combat Element (GCE)
	(4)	Aviation Combat Element (ACE)
	(5)	Combat Service Support Element (CSSE)
	(6)	Accompanying Supplies
NAVY	(1)	Carrier Battle Group (CVBG)
	(2)	Amphibious Readiness Group/Amphibious Task Force (ARG/ATF)
	(3)	Non-Carrier-Based Squadrons
	(4)	Hospital/Medical Units
	(5)	Major Support Forces
SOF	(1)	Component Force for each supporting Service
OTHER	(1)	Functional HQs Element
	(2)	Functional Component Commands
	(3)	Major Subordinate Elements

C. **Additional Force Module Requirements**. CJCS may, as an exception, direct that the supported commander create a single force module for each task organized force list developed for purposes of monitoring the deployment and closure of forces identified in the specific task organized force list. In those cases, the title of the force module includes the date/time/group of the applicable request for forces.

III. **Force Module Windows**. There are three windows used with FM generation. The Force Module Summary window, the Assigned ULNs window, and the Unassigned ULNs window.

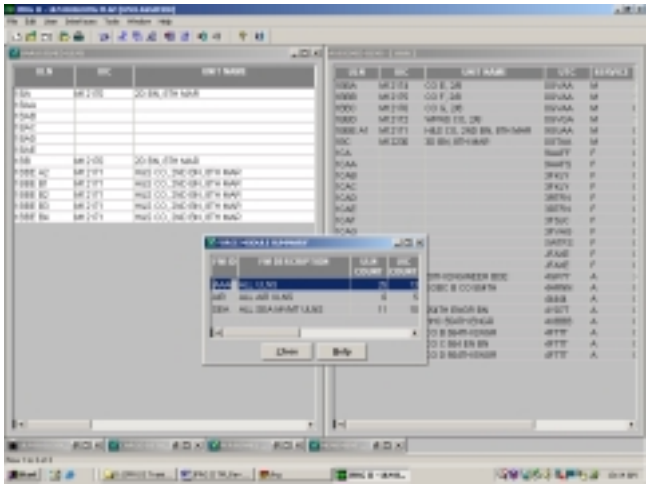

Figure 8-1 Force Module Windows

A. **Force Module Summary Window**. The Force Module Summary window displays a list of all FMs.

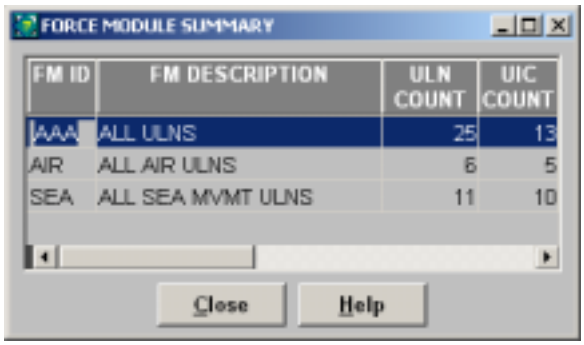

Figure 8-2 Force Module Summary Window

B. **Unassigned ULNs window**. The Unassigned ULNs window displays all the ULNs that are not assigned to the highlighted FM in the Force Module Summary window.

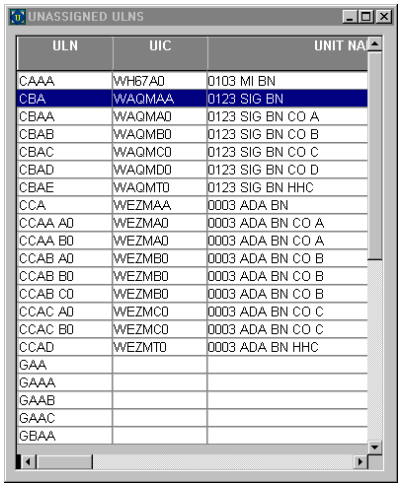

Figure 8-3 Unassigned ULN Window

C. **Assigned ULNs window**. The Assigned ULNs window shows all the ULNs that are assigned to the FM highlighted in the Force Module Summary window. The selected FM ID appears at the top of this window.

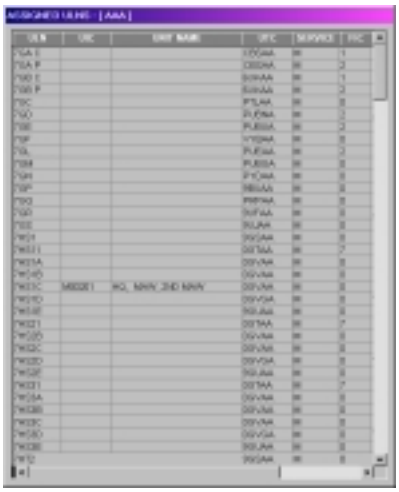

Figure 8-4 Assigned ULN Window

IV. **Insert Force Module**. This option is used to create a new FM.

A. From the Tools Menu, select Insert Force Module. A new row will be created in the Force Module Summary window.

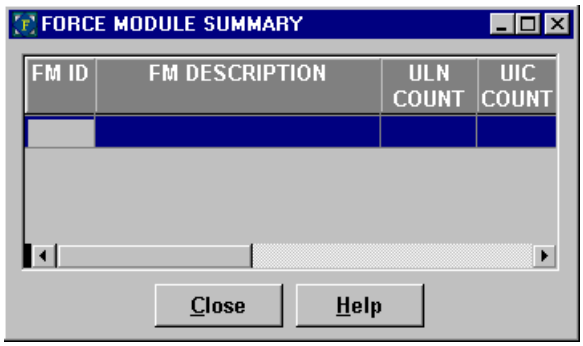

Figure 8-9 Insert Force Module Window

B. Enter the three-character user defined code in the FM ID field. The FM ID should represent the FM and comply with the TPFDD LOI and local standard operating procedures.

C. In the FM Description field, enter a brief (30 characters) description.

D. Click in the ULN COUNT field. The unassigned ULN list (left window) will fill with all ULNs and the assigned ULNS (right window) will be empty.

E. Populate the FM as described in Populating Force Modules below by performing Assign ULNs or Selection Criteria and Regenerate Force Module, described below.

V. **Populating Force Modules**. "Populating" FMs simply means assigning ULNs to a selected FM. If no Force Modules are available to populate a new Force Module must be added. To add a new Force module see **Error! Reference source not found.**, **Error! Reference source not found.**. There are two ways to populate an existing FM.

- The first method is the Assign ULNs method.
- The second method utilizes Selection Criteria and Regenerate Force Module.

A. **Populate by Assign ULNs method**.

1. In the FM Summary window, select a FM to populate.

2. Move to the Unassigned ULNs window and select (highlight) the ULN(s) to assign to the FM. To select noncontiguous ULNs press [Ctrl] while selecting the ULNs. To select a contiguous range of ULNs, select the first record of the group, press the shift key, move to the last record in the range of ULNs, and click on the last record in the range.

3. From the Tools Menu select Assign ULNs to add the ULNs to the selected FM. When the operation is complete, the ULNs that have been added will appear in the Assigned ULNs window. The user may perform this function for a given FM as many times as desired.

B. **Populate by Selection Criteria method**.

1. In the Force Module Summary window, highlight the FM to populate.

2. From the Tools menu, choose Selection Criteria. This will activate the Selection Criteria template.

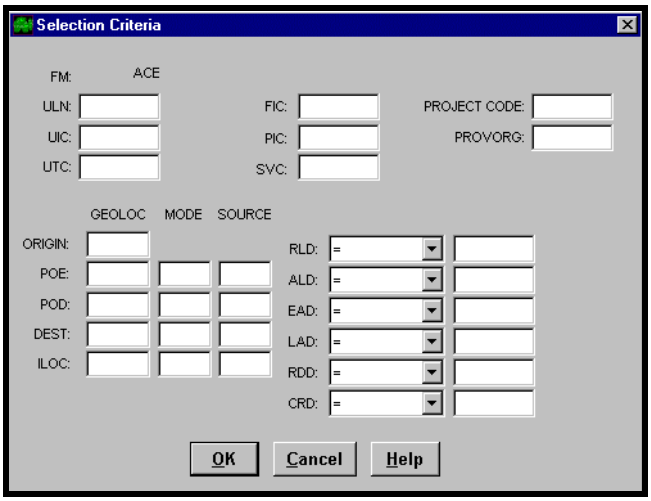

Figure 8-5 Selection Criteria Window

3. The Selection Criteria process is a query, or search, that searches and selects the desired ULNs.

4. Wild Cards are permitted in the Selection Criteria template. Wild cards can be space specific. For example: ULN 7*A** will return all ULNs starting with seven and having a third position character of A. See Figure 8-6.

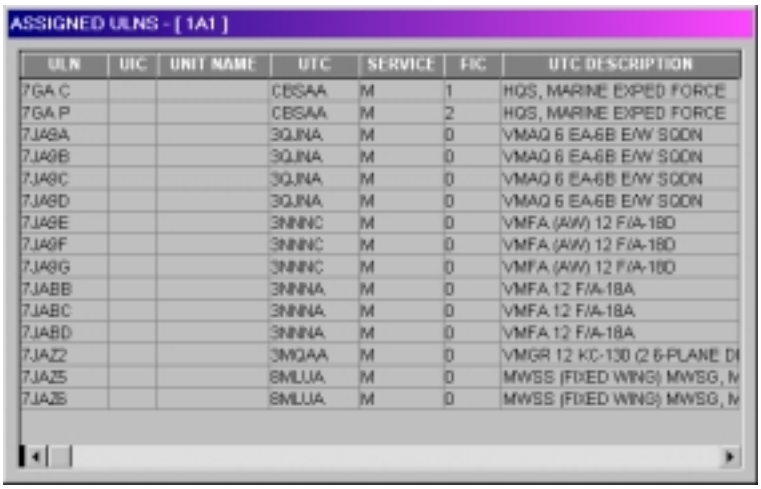

Figure 8-6 Wild Card Results (Example)

5. After Selection Criteria has been made, select Tools, Regenerate Force Module. The Regenerate function populates the appropriate ULNs to the target FM. The user may perform this function for a given FM only once. When Selection Criteria and Regenerate are applied a second time, the first selection will be overwritten with the second.

6. Use the Regenerate Force Module function only with Selection Criteria. Do not use Regenerate FM when using Assign ULN method because nothing will happen.

VI. **Force Module Tools**. The eight tools described here support the Force Modules and Force Module development. In the Force Module Summary, the user cannot use the Insert and Delete icons or the Edit Menu Insert/Delete Record functions, as would be the case in other modules. The user must use the Insert Force Module and Delete Force Module options in the Tools menu. Review Force Module, Tools menu options on page 4-17.

A. **Force Module Lift**. The Force Module Lift option brings up a read only window that contains all of the FMs in the plan and displays associated lift requirements for each.

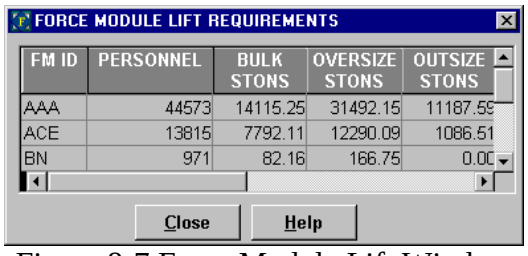

Figure 8-7 Force Module Lift Window

B. **Assign ULNs**. This option is used when ULNs in the ULN Summary have been selected (highlighted) for inclusion in the target FM. This tool was covered in Populating Force Modules, above.

C. **Unassign ULNs**. This option removes selected ULNs from the FM.

D. **Selection Criteria**. This command allows the user to specify certain characteristics that will cause a ULN to be included in an FM. For example, if the user wants all ULNs

with a Mode and Source to POD of A/K, Mode = A and Source = K are the selection criteria to be entered in the POD box. This tool was covered in Populating Force Modules, above.

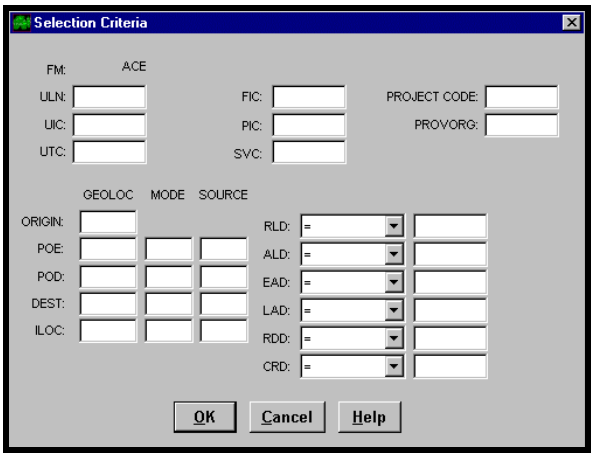

Figure 8-8 Selection Criteria Window

E. **Regenerate Force Module**. This option is used to regenerate (or generate) the FM based on the selection criteria established (above). This tool was covered in Populating Force Modules, above.

F. **Insert Force Module**. Use this option to create a new FM. The function was covered in paragraph IV. above.

G. **Delete Force Module**. This option allows the user to delete an FM from the plan. Deleting FMs has no effect on the ULNs assigned to that FM. The ULNs will not be deleted from the plan nor will they be deleted from any other FM.

H. **Copy Force Module**.

1. This JFRG II function allows the user to copy FMs from the current plan to another plan. This can be very useful during time-sensitive/crisis action planning. The Copy Force Module function will not allow the user to copy a FM that has the same name as an existing FM in the Target Plan. If the user gets a Duplicate FM error pop-up, select OK and rename the FM before performing the copy. Copy Force Module also checks whether any of the ULNs assigned to the FM being copied are the same as ULNs in the Target Plan. If this is the case, the system will ask the user whether the user want to overwrite the duplicate ULNs or cancel the copy operation altogether. This is the ONLY way to copy ULNs between plans.

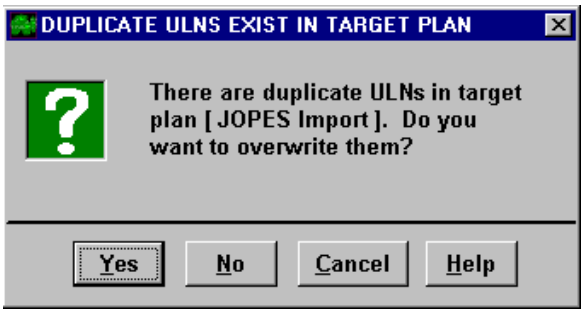

Figure 8-10 Duplicate ULNs Exist in Target Plan Window

2. If the user choose “No” the Duplicate ULNs Not Copied with Force Module Window will provide the user with a list of ULNs will not be copied.

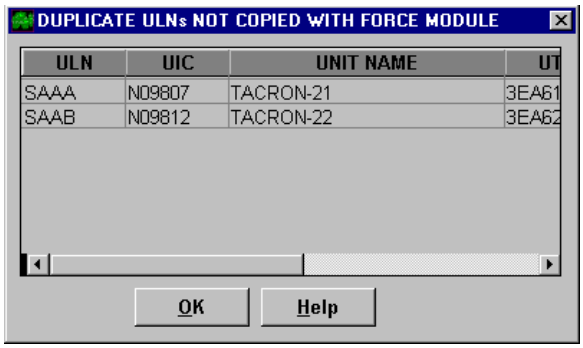

Figure 8-11 Duplicate ULNs Not Copied with Force Module Window

3. To copy Force Modules select an FM to be copied, and then select Tools, Copy Force Module.

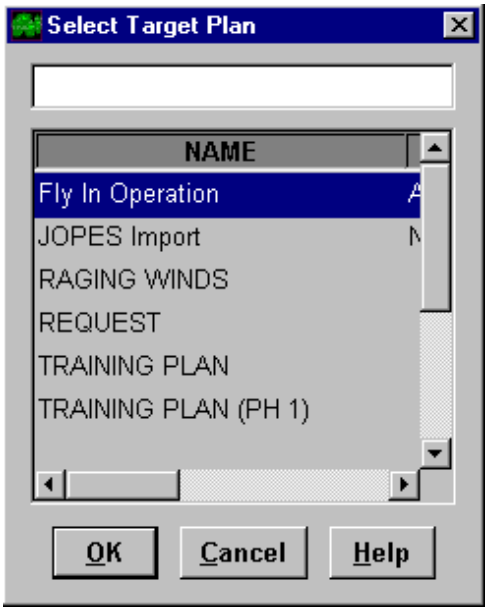

Figure 8-12 Select Target Plan Window

4. Select the target plan and select OK.

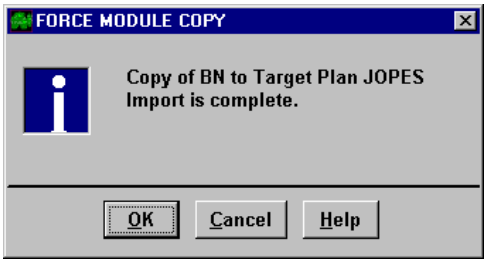

Figure 8-13 Force Module Copy Window

5. Select ok, to acknowledge that your Force Module has been copied. The selected FM and the ULNs assigned to it will be copied to the Target Plan.

I. **Group Select by Force Module**. The Group Select by Force Module command enables the user to select every ULN record that belongs to a specific FM. This command is available while in the ULN Summary and the Force Module window.

1. From the ULN Summary window, select Tools, Group Select by Force Module. The Select Force Module to Group by window opens.

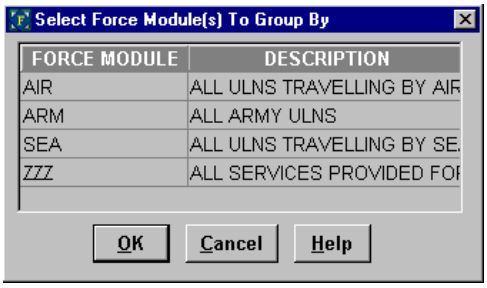

Figure 8-14 Select Force Module to Group by Window

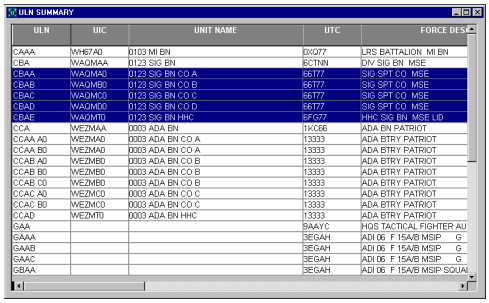

Figure 8-15 Selected ULNs in the ULN Summary Window

2. Every ULN record in the ULN Summary window that is assigned to the highlighted FM(s) will be selected (highlighted)

3. The user may use the Tools, View Only Selected command to see just the ULNs assigned to your selected FM.

VII. **Summary**.

A. During this lesson, we discussed Force Module Lift, how to assign and unassign ULNs, and how to create an FM using selection criteria and regenerating the FM to populate it. We also covered how to insert and delete FMs. Finally, we discussed coping a Force Module to another plan and group select by force module.

STUDY QUESTIONS & PRACTICAL APPLICATION

The JFRG II Student Workbook (Worksheet #4) includes study question to check your comprehension of this topic. The JFRG II Student Workbook also includes a Practical Application exercise (PA #2 Step 10) to improve your skills in the Force Module functions.

VIII. **References**.

A. JFRG II (Series) User Guide.

B. Joint Pub 1-02, DoD Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms.

C. Joint Pub 1-03.21 Joint Operation Planning and Execution System Reporting Structure (JOPSREP).

D. CJCSM 3122.01 (Enclosure H) TPFDD Letter of Instruction.

E. CJCSI 3020.01 Managing, Integrating, and Using Joint Deployment Information Systems.

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LESSON 9 PLAN EVALUATION

I. **Overview** The purpose of this lesson is to familiarize the user with JFRG II Plan Evaluation.

A. **Terminal Learning Objective (TLO):** Given an operational planning situation and a JFRG II operating environment, perform plan evaluation in accordance with the references.

B. **Enabling Learning Objective(s) (ELO):** In accordance with the reference(s), and with the aid of reference(s):

1. Define terms, acronyms, and data elements associated with JFRG II Plan Evaluation.

2. Demonstrate Plan Evaluation of a JFRG II plan.

3. Describe the two types of edit checks.

C. **Evaluation**. You will be evaluated by a Performance Evaluation during or following this period of instruction. In addition, you will be evaluated by testing your response to written or oral questions during or after this lesson. You will be required to use the skills you have learned and apply the knowledge gained during this and previous lessons. The evaluation will establish your progress and determine the degree to which you are assimilating the information.

D. **Required Resources**:

1. Joint Force Requirements Generator II (JFRG II) Training Manual.

2. Joint Force Requirements Generator II (JFRG II) Student Workbook.

3. JFRG II operating environment.

II. **Plan Evaluation**.

A. **Background**.

1. Plan Evaluation is a JFRG II tool that searches the plan for JOPES Fatal and Logical errors (Edit Checks). As a final planning step, users should use this function to check plan viability before export. The results of plan evaluation are displayed with associated information pertaining to any errors detected. The Plan evaluation window is static, corrective action, if any, should be applied to the plan and the evaluation run again to update the window status. Changes made to a plan, after Plan Evaluation has been run, will not be reflected in the Plan Evaluation results run before the changes were made.

2. Additional checkpoints. In addition to running the plan evaluation, there are other points to verify before running the plan export. The following points are offered to make the TPFDD approval process less traumatic.

a. Identify Parent ULNs. Make sure the TPFDD is compliance with current directives in regard to the use of Parent ULNs. The designation of a parent ULN can only be made in the ULN worksheet.

b. Include the Providing Organization (PROVORG) as directed by higher authority.

c. Insure that the Force Modules comply with the TPFDD LOI. At least one Force Module is required to export to JOPES/TCAIMS II.

d. All aircraft that require movement (will not self deploy) must be included in the cargo detail.

B. **JOPES Pre-Edit Checks**. Plan Evaluation follows "JOPES Pre-Edit Checks." The JOPES Pre-Edit Checks are generally referred to as JOPS III Module Edit Checks General Errors or F50 for short. Plan Evaluation produces forty-one checks visible to the user and seventeen checks transparent to the user. The following two tables list the data presented for each group with the Edit Check number and title.

C. **Using Plan Evaluation**.

1. Select User from the main menu and select Plan Evaluation

2. Once the evaluation has been performed, the results will be displayed in a read-only window with the ULN, the error, and the field in which the error occurs. The errors are sorted by error type (FATAL first, then LOGICAL), ULN, and Error number. See Figure 9-1.

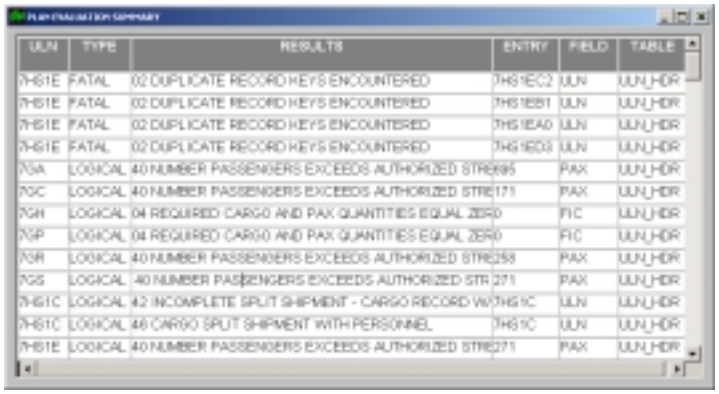

Figure 9-1 Plan Evaluation Window

3. To close the Plan Evaluation window, select the close box at the top right.

Table 9-1 Visible Edit Checks

CHECK	TITLE	CHECK	TITLE
02	Duplicate record keys encountered	37	Mode & Source to Destination invalid
03	Service and UTC incompatible	39	Personnel split shipment with cargo
04	Required cargo and Pax quantities equal zero	40	Number passengers exceeds authorized strength
06	Subordinate FRN structure invalid - C, P, E	41	Incomplete split shipment - Personnel record w/o Cargo record
07	Non-Air Transportable cargo with air mode	42	Incomplete split shipment - Cargo record w/o Personnel record
08	Bulk POL designated for AMC movement	43	ULN and PIC incompatible
10	ULN and FIC incompatible	44	EAD equals LAD for move to SPOD
18	LAD is less than EAD	45	Split shipment invalid for this subordinate
19	Geo location for unknown location in AMC move	46	Cargo split shipment with personnel

CHECK	TITLE	CHECK	TITLE
20	POE Geo code equals POD Geo code	47	Split shipment required for this record
22	Intermediate location equals Origin, POE, POD, or Destination	51	Non-CONUS location for MTMC move
23	FIC invalid for non-standard UTC (99BB)	52	Transportation Mode and Source to CONUS SPOE invalid
26	In-place unit with force routing data	53	Illogical use of Intermediate location
29	Geo location not air installation for AMC move	57	FIC invalid for non-standard UTC in TUCHA
30	RDD is less than LAD	58	Service and ULN incompatible
31	RDD not equal to LAD when POD equals Destination	63	LAD is less than RLD
32	Load Configuration / Discharge Constraint not equal to N when POD equals Destination	64	ALD is less than RLD
33	No cargo detail records for FIC of 2, 8, 9	65	LAD is less than ALD
34	Mode & Source to POE invalid	66	EAD is less than RLD
35	Mode & Source to Intermediate location invalid	67	UIC / Unit name for Shortfall record
36	Mode & Source to POD invalid		

Table 9-2 Transparent Edit Checks

CHECK	TITLE	CHECK	TITLE
01	Invalid record - Not edited	49	Destination does not equal Force Definitions recorded Destination
05	FRAG record w/o Force Definition record	50	Service Force Definition Record and Service incompatible
11	Number cargo detail records not equal number reported	54	TPFDD personnel not equal TUCHA personnel (FIC 0 or 2)
12	Number movement records not equal number reported	55	Number Cargo Category details not equal number reported
13	Associated TPFDD record does not exist	56	Associated cargo detail record does not exist
14	Cargo categories and units of measure incompatible	60	TPFDD cargo total not equal TUCHA (FIC 0 or 1)
21	Arrival date is less than departure date	61	TPFDD passengers not equal TUCHA passengers (FIC 0 or 2)
38	Mode & Source to arrival invalid	62	TPFDD cargo not equal sum of SRF (FIC 2, 8, or 9)
48	RDD does not equal Force Definitions recorded RDD		

D. **Post Plan Evaluation Activities**.

1. After Plan Evaluation has been run, correct any errors, before running Plan Evaluation again.

2. There should be only logical errors remaining. Some logical errors may remain because of constraints place on the plan.

3. There should be no FATAL ERRORS.

4. The user should then print (or "save as") a copy of the Plan Evaluation and make notes justifying any remaining errors. Invariably questions will arise about remaining errors and advanced planning will make explanations easier.

III. **Summary**.

A. During this lesson, the user learned about Plan Evaluation, the types of errors checked and the steps to correct errors.

STUDY QUESTIONS & PRACTICAL APPLICATION

The JFRG II Student Workbook (Worksheet #6) includes study question to check your comprehension of this topic. The JFRG II Student Workbook also includes a Practical Application exercise (PA #2 Step 11) to practice Plan Evaluation functions.

IV. **References**.

A. CJCSI 3020.01 Managing, Integrating, and Using Joint Deployment Information Systems.

B. CJCSM 3122.01 (Enclosure H) TPFDD Letter of Instruction.

C. CJCSM 3122.03 Joint Operation Planning and Execution System Volume II, Planning Formats and Guidance.

D. CJCSM 3122.04 Joint Operation Planning and Execution System Volume II, Supplemental Planning Formats and Guidance (Classified).

E. JFRG II (Series) User Guide.

F. Joint Pub 1-03.21 Joint Operation Planning and Execution System Reporting Structure (JOPSREP).

LESSON 10 SYSTEM DATA TABLES

I. **Overview** The purpose of this lesson is to familiarize the user with how the Standard Reference Data Tables and Plan Data Tables are used in the JFRG II application.

A. **Terminal Learning Objective (TLO):** Given an operational planning scenario and a JFRG II operating environment use reference and plan table information in accordance with the references.

B. **Enabling Learning Objective(s) (ELO):** In accordance with the reference(s), and with the aid of reference(s):

1. Define terms, acronyms, and data elements associated with JFRG II Reference and Plan Data Tables.
2. Differentiate between Reference Data tables and Plan Data tables.
3. Describe the effects of changes to the data tables,
4. Describe the purpose of the Data Trouble Report (DTR).

C. **Evaluation**. You will be evaluated by testing your response to written or oral questions during or after this lesson. You will be required to use the skills you have learned and apply the knowledge gained during this and previous lessons. The evaluation will establish your progress and determine the degree to which you are assimilating the information.

D. **Required Resources**:

1. Joint Force Requirements Generator II (JFRG II) Training Manual.
2. Joint Force Requirements Generator II (JFRG II) Student Workbook.
3. JFRG II operating environment.

II. **Data Tables**. A relational database (like JFRG II) stores data in tables. Each table has a relationship to one or more other tables. JFRG II operations are done in the tables proper and in the table relationships. In any table, each row is a record within the table; each column defines a specific data field in a record. Each Row/Column intersection defines a cell containing specific data. Data within JFRG II is organized into over 380 different tables that fit into to major categories. The major categories include Standard Reference Data and Plan Data.

A. **Standard Reference Data Tables**. Standard Reference Data Tables contain information that does not normally change. For example, the information changes when a unit's [standard] equipment changes. When a type of military unit is defined, (a tank company for example) certain standard equipment and personnel make up that type unit. In theory, all tank companies are the same and can be defined with a "Standard Reference" file. A change in tank company data table might come about when a new type of tank replaces old one. Examples of Standard Reference Data Tables include, but are not limited to:

- Unit Type Code Cargo (UTC CGO
- Unit Type Code Personnel (UTC PERS
- Technical Data (TECHDATA)
- Tables of Organization (TO)

- Tables of Equipment (TE)
- Unit Type Code (movement characteristics, dimensional data etc.)
- Unit Identification Codes (UIC)

The Joint Deployment Data Library (JDDL) updates the Standard Reference Data tables. See JDDL Import in the System Administration lesson on page 3-9.

B. **Plan Data Tables**. Viewable Plan Data tables are found under User, Plan Data.

1. Most Plan Data tables are not directly viewable by the JFRG II operator. Plan Data tables that are viewable include Roster and UDL.

2. When a new plan is started, JFRG II builds the Roster and UDL table structure and prepares the table for updates from the unit level source. These two tables are initially blank.

3. Other Plan Data tables that cannot be viewed directly by the JFRG II operator include, but are not limited to:

- Unit Line Number Cargo (ULN_CGO)
- Unit Line Number Personnel (ULN_PERS)
- Unit Line Number Header (ULN_HDR)

4. Plan Data Tables change from plan to plan.

5. These non-viewable tables are initially populated from the standard reference tables, as required. As the plan is modified (as explained in ULN FUNCTIONS) the contents of the tables is changed.

6. Figure 10-1 depicts the relationship between Standard Reference Data tables and Plan Data tables. The lines between the two types of tables indicate the "relationship" or "hook" between the two. This arrangement allows for a large amount of data to be stored and ready for retrieval without duplication of records. The Standard Reference Data may be the same for several plans or used several times in a single plan but is only stored once in the JFRG II database.

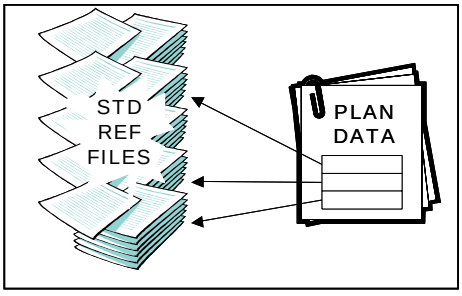

Figure 10-1 Relationships between Plan Tables and Reference Tables

C. **Changes to Data Tables**. It is important to understand how changes made to Standard Reference Data Tables and Plan Data Tables effect plans.

1. Changes to Standard Reference Data Tables. Any change made to a Standard Reference Data table will transfer the new data whenever the table is used. Any user generated data change made to a Standard Reference Data table will

automatically generate a Data Trouble Report (DTR). More on DTR's on page 10-5 of this lesson.

There is an administrative problem when using data from a "changed" Standard Reference Data table. The relationship mentioned earlier will pull Standard Reference Data from the appropriate table just as if it were the original "unchanged" data file. This is OK while when working in one JFRG II system on a single plan. However, when that plan is opened in another JFRG II system with "unchanged," data (original Standard Reference Data table) the plan retains the existing (changed) data but pulls the original Standard Reference Data if the ULN is refreshed. The operator performing the "refresh" may not be aware of the difference in the data tables and "expect" one set of results and wind up with something completely different. The capability exist to retain tailored data if desired but if a plan is using data from a "changed" Standard Reference Data table, the data appears as if it is not tailored.

2. Changes to Plan Data Tables. Any changes made to plan tables apply to that plan only. Plan Data table information is transferred when a plan is exported. See Figure 10-2 .

If the need arises to change plan information in a field that originates from the Standard Reference Data table the user should make the necessary changes in a Plan Data table. The shaded data field in Figure 10-2 indicates such a change. The dotted line indicates that the information in the Plan Data table is no longer the same as the data in the standard table. LESSON 7, ULN FUNCTIONS discusses this process of changing Plan Data Tables in detail and the discussion on DTRs on page 10-5 adds amplifying information.

JFRG II remembers the source of the Plan Data, the dotted line in Figure 10-2 .

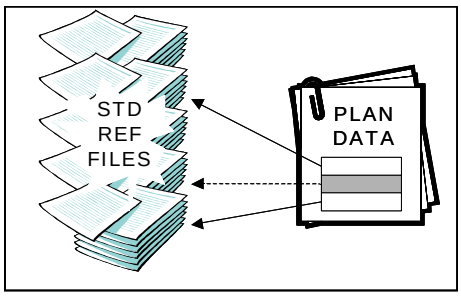

Figure 10-2 Plan Tables with Modified Standard Reference Data

III. **Viewing Data Tables**. Although JFRG II provides the capability to view and edit Standard Reference and Plan Data Tables (limited view), the practice of changing raw data in any of these tables is not recommended. Viewing any of the tables is harmless, but making edits is very risky, as described above. JFRG II provides the capability to edit any and all of the information derived from Standard Reference and Plan Data tables in JFRG II functional windows such as ULN Summary, Cargo Detail, Personnel Detail, and Movement Detail, all of are covered in the appropriate lessons.

A. **Viewing Standard Reference Data Tables**.

1. Select Reference Data from the Tools menu. See Figure 10-3.

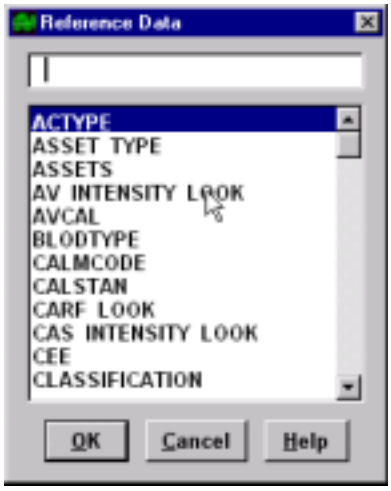

Figure 10-3 Reference Data Window

2. Type the first letter of the name of the reference table to view or use the mouse to click on the scroll bar, and then click on the table desired. The selected reference table will be displayed. Use the appropriate menu commands to view the data as desired. Only one table viewed at a time.

B. **Viewing Plan Data Tables**.

1. Select Plan Data from the User menu.

Figure 10-4 Plan Data Window

2. Type the first letter of the name of the plan table to view or use the mouse to click on the scroll bar, and then click on the table desired. The selected reference table will be displayed. Use the appropriate menu commands to view the data as desired. Plan Data tables are filtered to allow access to the Roster and UDL only.

IV. **Using Data Tables**.

A. This lesson does not directly discuss the use of JFRG II data tables. The preceding cautions apply to any edit or modification made directly to JFRG II data tables.

B. AdHoc Reports. Understanding the relationships between Data Tables and the data contained in each may be very useful. LESSON 11 includes a section on AdHoc reports and understanding the data tables and their relationship may prove beneficial.

V. **Data Trouble Report**.

A. **Background**. JFRG II and the JDDL use the Data Trouble Report (DTR) to provide information concerning incorrect or missing data to the Service Data Library Administrator at the Defense Information System Agency (DISA) or Joint Chief of Staff/Service Headquarters. Changes made by a user to cargo in standard reference data table will automatically trigger the creation of a DTR. See also the DTR Module in the System Administration lesson on page 3-10. Figure 10-5 provides a sample DTR from the JFRG II System Administration module. Note that the ORIGINAL FIELD VALUE and the NEW FIELD VALUE cells in the example differ.

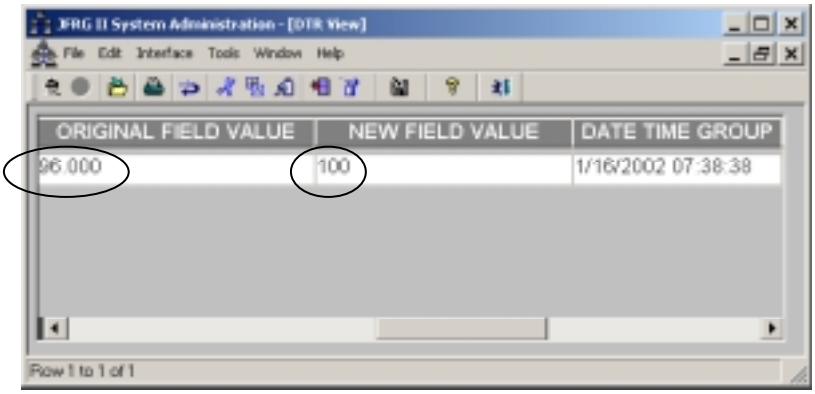

Figure 10-5 DTR Window

B. **DTR Processing**. The Data Library Administrator uses the information from the DTR as a guide to track and verify possible invalid information. If the reference data is found to be incorrect, it is corrected and redistributed to all users via JDDL updates. Close coordination between JFRG II users and System Administrators is important to keep JDDL updates current. System Administrator should review DTR logs frequently to ensure the validity of the DTR's and to submit only valid DTR's up the chain of command or as prescribed by local regulations. System Administrators export DTR's by using system administration functions. If DTRs are administered properly and in a timely manner problems between JFRG II computers arising from different Standard Reference Data tables can be eliminated.

VI. **Summary**.

A. During this lesson, the user learned the difference between Reference Data Tables, Plan Data Tables, and the effect of changes to them. The user also learned how to access, review, and edit both Reference and Plan Data Tables and the cautions associated with such edits.

STUDY QUESTIONS

The JFRG II Student Workbook (Worksheet #5) includes study question to check your comprehension of this topic.

VII. **References**.

A. JFRG II (Series) User Guide.

B. Joint Pub 1-02, DoD Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms.

C. Joint Pub 5-0 Doctrine for Planning Joint Operations.

D. CJCSM 3122.03 Joint Operation Planning and Execution System Volume II, Planning Formats and Guidance.

E. CJCSI 3020.01 Managing, Integrating, and Using Joint Deployment Information Systems.

LESSON 11 REPORTS

I. **Overview** This Lesson provides instructions for using the various report preparation and data extraction tools available in JFRG II. Report options discussed include Standard Reports, Executive Summary Report, and AdHoc Reports.

A. **Terminal Learning Objective (TLO):** Given an operational planning scenario and a JFRG II operating environment perform the Report(s) and Queries function in accordance with the JFRG II user's Guide.

B. **Enabling Learning Objective(s) (ELO):** In accordance with the reference(s), and with the aid of reference(s):

1. Produce JFRG II AdHoc Report.
2. Produce JFRG II Standard Reports.
3. Produce JFRG II Executive Summary Report.

C. **Evaluation**. You will be evaluated by a Performance Evaluation during or following this period of instruction. In addition, you will be evaluated by testing your response to written or oral questions during or after this lesson. You will be required to use the skills you have learned and apply the knowledge gained during this and previous lessons. The evaluation will establish your progress and determine the degree to which the users are assimilating the information.

D. **Required Resources**:

1. Joint Force Requirements Generator II (JFRG II) Training Manual.
2. Joint Force Requirements Generator II (JFRG II) user's guide.
3. JFRG II operating environment.

II. **AdHoc Reports**. JFRG II offers an AdHoc report generator in which the user defines the report layout and contents. AdHoc Reports are under TOOLS, REPORTS/ADHOC.

A. **Report Contents**. Before a user attempts to develop an AdHoc report, they should possess a basic understanding of the JFRG II data tables. Review LESSON 10 SYSTEM DATA TABLES as required.

B. **The Shazam Report Wizard (SRW).** The Shazam Report Wizard (SRW) is the application chosen to construct reports in the JFRG II AdHoc report function. SRW is designed to enable the user to create reports without the knowledge of Structured Query Language (SQL).

C. **The AdHoc Reports Generator**. The AdHoc Reports Generator is on the Main Menu bar under TOOLS, REPORTS/ADHOC. The figure below depicts a basic screen for AdHoc report generation.

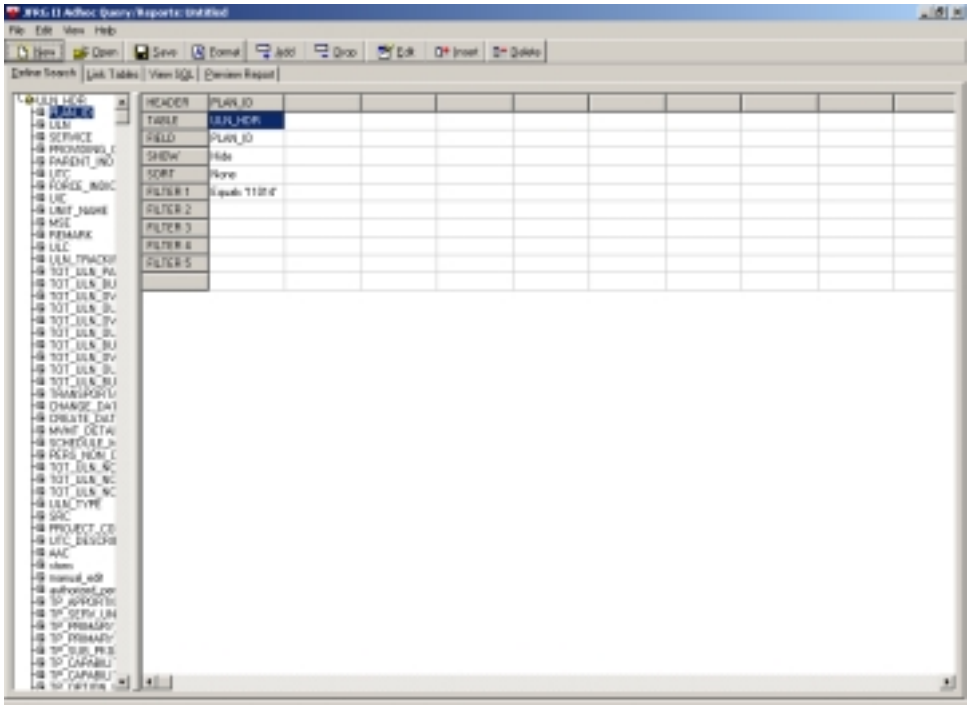

Figure 11-1 AdHoc Report Main Menu

1. New or existing. AdHoc Report generation starts with the question "Do you want to create a new, or open an existing, report?" This discussion will assume a new report and the current plan is the target. Any plan may be reported on.

2. Select Plan and Add Tables. After a plan has been selected, the table option is next. All reports need to have at least one table from which data will be retrieved. The figure below lists the tables from which the user may make his/her selection. Multiple tables may be selected and there is no limit other than the tables must be selected from the list provided.

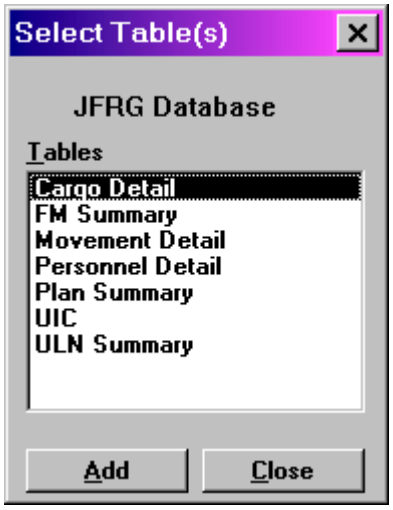

Figure 11-2 Add Table Window

3. Define Search (Select Fields). To create a report, the user must choose fields to appear in the report. The user may select and display up to 50 fields in a single

report. Columns reflect report "fields." Available fields are display at the left in the figure below. Click and drag a field to the right to include it in a report.

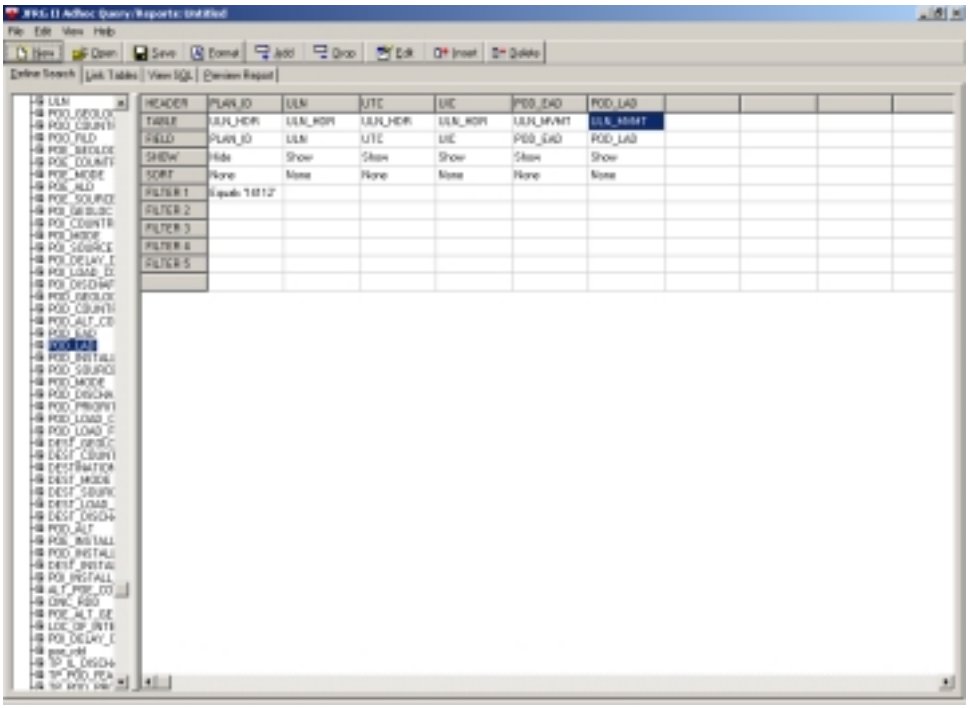

Figure 11-3 Define Search Window

a. Table and Field Description Help. The Help Index in JFRG II contains a data dictionary for the JFRG II database that defines the tables and fields.

b. To rearrange fields, point to the field header, Hold the left mouse button down and drag the field left or right. Drop the field by releasing the left mouse button.

4. Edit Field Properties. Each field has a set of properties or characteristics that the user can modify. The user can make changes and affect how the report will appear. To modify a field's properties, place the cursor in the field to be edited and select the Edit button, double-click directly on the field in the grid, or select Edit Field from the main menu. Field settings are shown in the following figure and table.

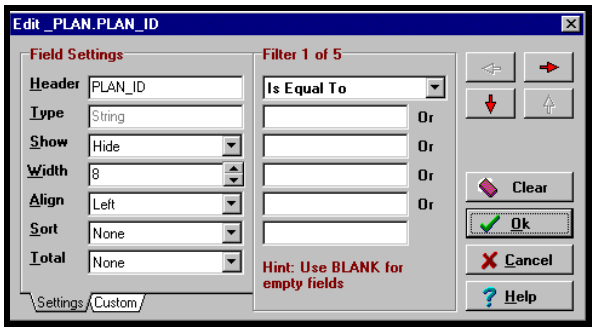

Figure 11-4 Edit Field Properties Window

Table 11-1 Field Setting Descriptions

FIELD SETTINGS	DESCRIPTION
Header	Changes the field displayed description
Type	Identifies the type of characters in the field
Show	See the details of this selection described below
Width	Changes the width of the field
Align	Aligns data within field - left, right or center
Sort	Sorts data in ascending or descending order
Total	Provides the capability to sum a field or column

a. The Show property determines how, or if, a field will be displayed in your report. Valid property values are shown in the table below.

Table 11-2 Setting Property Descriptions

SETTING	DESCRIPTION
Show	Used to display the field
Group	Used when one or more fields has a Show setting of Sum, Count, Average, Minimum or Maximum
Hide	Use when the user needs to search a field but do not want that field displayed.
Sum	Total all the values in a field in a set of records (field must be numeric)
Count	Count the number of occurrences in a specific set of records
Average	Display the average value in a set of records
Minimum	Display the minimum value in a set of records
Maximum	Display the maximum value in a set of records

b. The Sum, Count, Average, Minimum, and Maximum values are called aggregate functions. Whenever the user designates one of these functions, the user must have a Show setting of Group or Hide. The rules governing Show are as follows:

1) Use a Show value of Hide to hide fields that are being searched but not displayed.

2) Use a Show value of Group to calculate summary values by other columns.

3) Never use a Show setting of Group if your report does not include one of the aggregate functions.

c. Multi-Line Search Filters. This query option supports up to five separate search criteria at the same time. Each line is treated as a separate search.

d. Custom Field Expressions. Custom Field Expressions can be defined from the Edit window by selecting the Custom tab to display the Edit Custom Field window. This window lets the user create your own field expressions. For example, (LENGTH X WIDTH) will yield a result that can be calculated from the database.

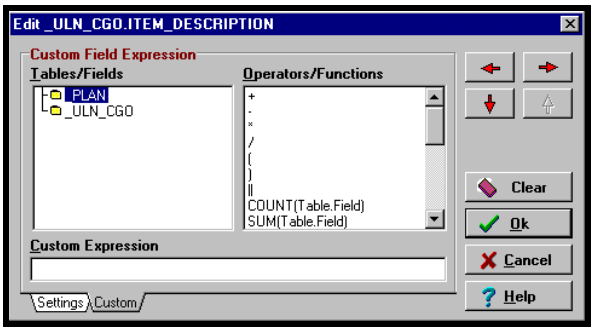

Figure 11-5 Edit Custom Field Window

e. Double-click on fields from the table's outline rather than entering them manually. Shazam Report Wizard automatically processes these fields and checks for reserved words and punctuation. Always observe the following rules when using custom field expressions:

1) Double-click on each desired field name in Tables/Fields and each required function in Operators/Functions to add them to the Custom Expression Field.

2) Use a table name (alias listed in the tables outline) in a custom expression.

3) Surround table and field names that have punctuation or spaces, or are reserved words with double quotes. Example: Customer. Active and CUST-95. Active both require quotes. If selected from the tables outline, they will be automatically quoted.

4) The user can view the completed SQL form by selecting the View SQL tab. These are the SQL commands the user would have to enter if the user did not have the automated Linking and Define Search functions provided by the wizard.

5. Format Report. Once the users have determined the content of your report, the user need to decide how it will appear. To format your report, select the Format button or select Edit/Format Report from the main menu to l display the Format Report window.

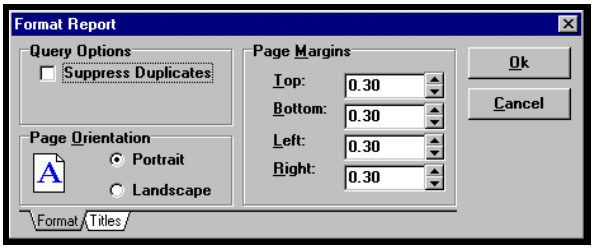

Figure 11-6 Format Report Window/Format Tab

a. Format Tab. The "Format" tab of this window consists of the following elements:

1) Suppress Duplicates - Suppresses any records, which are 100% identical from appearing in your report. Only one record from the set of duplicates will appear.

2) Page Orientation - Determines if the printed page will appear in Portrait or Landscape mode.

3) Margins - Sets the distance from the edge of the paper that report content will begin.

b. Titles Tab. The Titles tab of this window consists of the following elements:

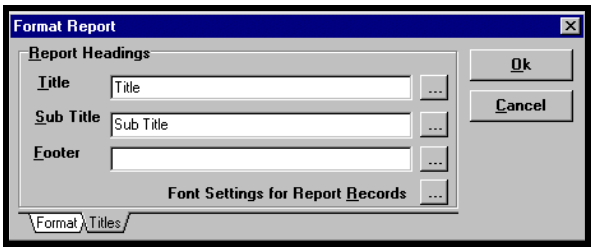

Figure 11-7 Title Report Window

1) Title - Determines the Title of the report. Select the related font button to changes the Title's font.

2) Sub Title - Determines the Sub Title of the report that appears immediately under the title. Select the related font button to changes the Sub Title's font.

3) Footer - Determines the footer that appears at the bottom, left edge of the report. Select the related font button to changes the Footer's font.

4) Font Settings - Changes the font that will be used for displaying records.

c. Window Buttons. Press OK when the changes are complete or CANCEL to close the window.

6. Preview Report. Use Preview Report to view the report before printing.

a. Select the Preview Report tab or select VIEW/PREVIEW REPORT.

b. Select the First, Previous, Next or Last button to display the corresponding page.

c. Select the Print button to print the report.

d. Select FILE/EXPORT to export the report in various database formats.

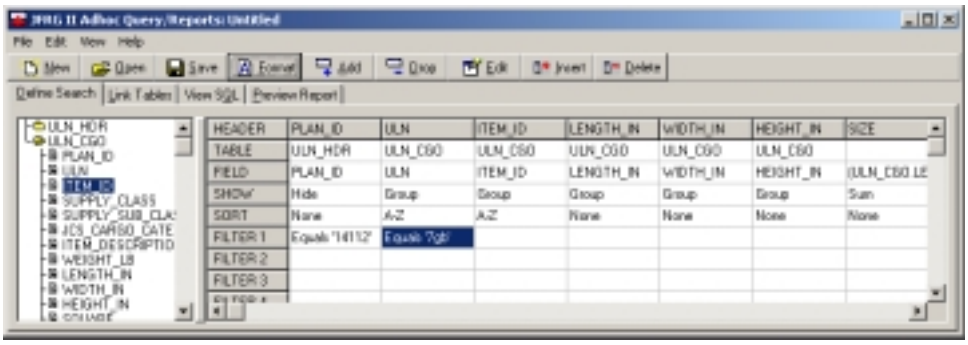

Figure 11-8 AdHoc Report Specifications

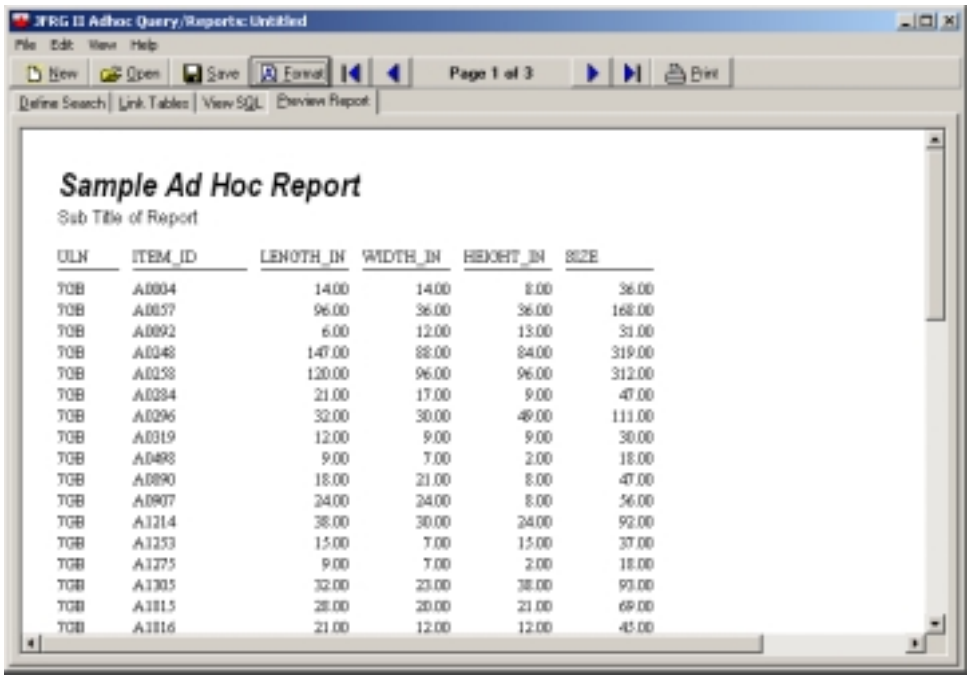

Figure 11-8A Preview Report Window

III. **Standard Report Summary**.

A. **Reports Available**. JFRG II contains 10 standard reports all of which are read-only. The reports include:

- Daily Flow Requirement
- Equipment FM/Plan Summary
- F-11D
- F-11E Short Ton (STON)
- F-11E Square Foot (SQFT)
- F-11W
- Force Module Lift Requirements Summary
- Force Module Roll Up
- Personnel FM/Plan Summary
- ULN Movement Summary

B. **Report Generation Process**. The report generation process includes two intermediate selections, report type, see Figure 11-9 and a Force Module, see Figure 11-10. Both windows are presented to the operator automatically.

1. From the Tools menu, select Reports, Standard Reports.

2. Select the desired report from the Select Report Type window.

3. A window will open to display available Force Modules. Select one or more Force Modules.

4. The results of the report are displayed on the screen.

5. The process is identical for each report and will not be repeated in the explanation of each report in the following paragraphs.

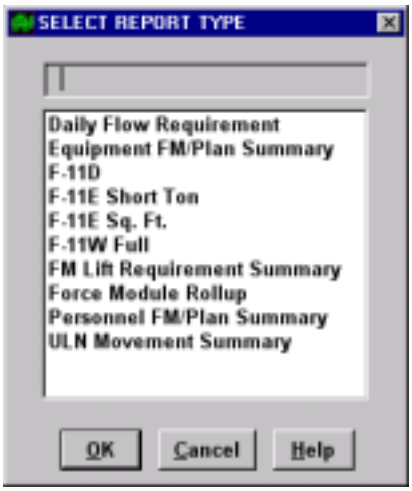

Figure 11-9 Select Report Type Window

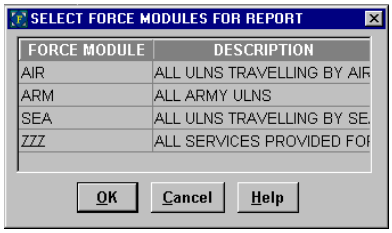

Figure 11-10 Select Force Modules For Report Window

C. **Daily Flow Requirements**. The Daily Flow Requirements report displays the flow by planning days of a force. It sorts the requirement by LAD and ULN with a subtotal by service. The Daily Flow Requirements report allows the user to view forces by service and project code. The strategic deployment window is also displayed. Analysis can be done to satisfy throughput capability if problems occur.

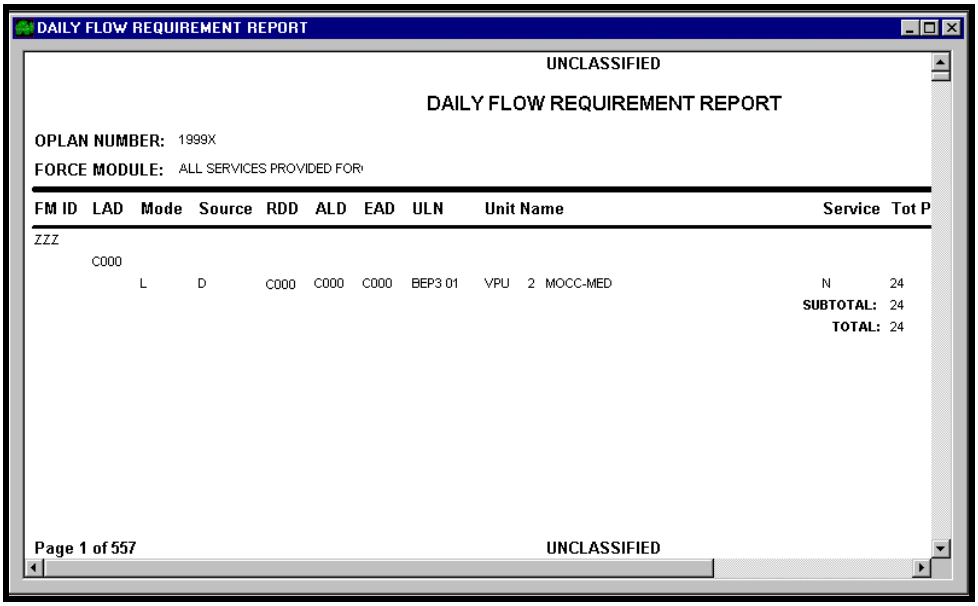

Figure 11-11 Daily Flow Requirements Window

Table 11-3 Daily Flow Requirements Report Fields

Field	Definition
FM ID	Force Module ID
LAD	Latest Arrival Date
MODE	Mode of Transportation
SOURCE	Source of Transportation
RDD	Require Delivery Date
ALD	Available to Load Date
EAD	Earliest Arrival Date
ULN	Unit Line Number
UNIT NAME	Unit Name
SERVICE	Service Code
TOTAL PAX	Total Passengers
TOL ULN STONS	Total Short Tons for the ULN
PROJECT CODE	Project Code

D. **Equipment FM/Plan Summary**. A listing of all equipment by Item ID is displayed. Each item description is provided and the quantity in each force module.

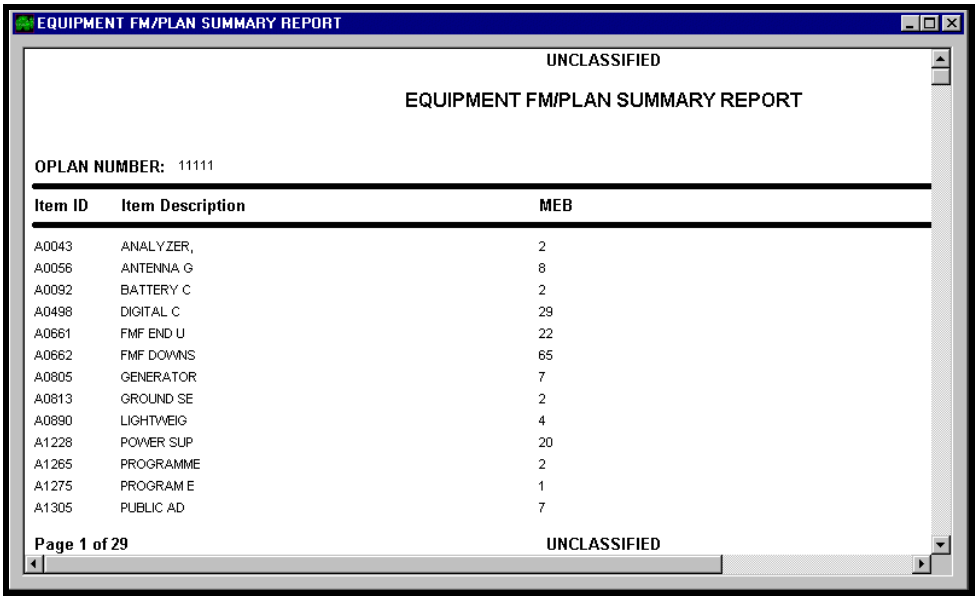

Figure 11-12 Equipment FM/Plan Summary Window

Table 11-4 Equipment FM/Plan Summary Report Fields

Field	Definition
ITEM ID	Equipment Item Number
ITEM DESCRIPTION	Item Description
ITEM COUNT (FM)	Item count for each item in the Force Module indicated.
PLAN ITEM COUNT	Item count for each item in the Plan.

E. **F-11D Report**. JOPES Force List Movement Requirements Working Paper. This report provides information on ULN movement. It will provide the details available found in the ULN Summary screen. The F11D provides an overview of a plan (or Force Module) to include ULN structure, PAX and Cargo Overview and POD to Destination Routing and Phasing.

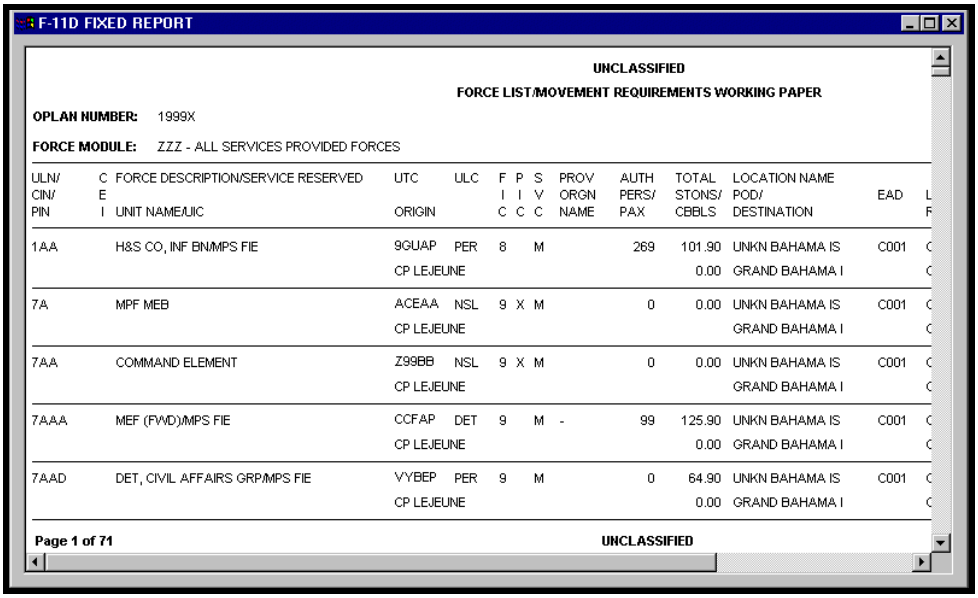

Figure 11-13 F11D Report Window

Table 11-5 F11D Report Fields

Field	Definition
ULN	Unit Line Number. It is made up of three elements: a force requirement number (FRN), a fragmentation code (FRAG), and an insert code (INSERT)
CIN	Cargo Increment Number. A seven-character alphanumeric field that uniquely describes a non-unit cargo entry (line) in a JOPES TPFDD. The first two characters identify using organization and type of cargo, respectively. The last five characters are the CIN assignment. Identifies a replenishment cargo requirements moving from the same origin to the same port of embarkation (POE), to the same port of departure (POD) to the same destination (DEST) using the same mode and source of transportation throughout at the same time.
PIN	Personnel Increment Number (PIN). The seven-position code which uniquely defines each non-unit personnel record. Identifies a replacement force moving from the same origin to the same port of embarkation (POE), to the same port of departure (POD) to the same destination (DEST) using the same mode and source of transportation throughout at the same time.
CEI	Critical Employment Indicator. Categorizes how essential the force is to the accomplishment of the mission
Force Description	Is up to 60 character freeform narrative that describes the force requirement (UTC) in plan language format
Service Reserved	Unit description reserved for specific Service additions to Force Description
Unit Name	Unit name is an up to 60 character freeform narrative that describes the unit (UIC) in plain language form
UIC	Unit Identification Code (UIC). A six-character alphanumeric code that uniquely identifies each specific Active, Reserve, and National Guard unit of the Armed Forces

Field	Definition
Unit Type Code	A five-character alphanumeric code that uniquely identifies each particular type unit of the Armed Forces
Origin	Beginning point of deployment where unit or non-unit related cargo or personnel are located at the start of the movement requirement
Unit Level Code	A three-character alphabetic code used to specify the organizational level of the force Example: CO, BN, HHC, etc.
FIC	Force Indicator Code. Single numerical code that distinguishes the origin of the unit movement characteristics (equipment and personnel), differentiates standard from nonstandard force requirements, and shows whether the values are modified. It further identifies the ULN as being a Parent or having actual unit data assigned. It is automatically assigned based on user entries.
PIC	Parent Indicator Code. Differentiates parent force records and split shipment parameters for subordinate records and also establishes hierarchical relationships
SVC	Service Code. Single Alpha Numeric code for the Service to which the force belongs
PROVORG	Providing Organization Name. Code or name indicating which organization will provide the force or non-unit cargo, personnel or carrier
Authorized Personnel/ Passengers	Number of personnel, passengers authorized to transit with the force or force requirement
Total Short Tons	Short Ton. The unit of measure (2000 pounds) for equipment or supplies other than Class III
C Barrels	Number of Barrels (42 U.S. Gallon) divided by 100 (hundreds of barrels)
POD	Port of Debarkation. The geographic point at which cargo or personnel are discharged. May be a rail depot, a seaport or aerial port of debarkation. It may, or may not, coincide with the destination.
DEST	Destination. Destination. The terminal geographic location in the routing scheme. The destination identifies the station or location in the objective area where the unit will be employed. For some units, the destination may be the same as their POD.
EAD	Earliest Arrival Date. A day, relative to C-Day, that is specified by the planner as the earliest date when a unit, a resupply shipment, or replacement personnel can be accepted at a POD during deployment. Used with the latest arrival date, it defines a delivery window for transportation planning.
LAD	Latest Arrival Date. A day, relative to C-Day, that is specified by a planner as the latest date when a unit, a re-supply shipment, or replacement personnel can arrive at the POD and be offloaded from a strategic lift to support the concept of operations.
RDD	Required Delivery Date. A date, relative to C-Day, when a unit must arrive at its destination and complete offloading to properly support the concept of operations.
Mode	Mode of transportation identifies how a force or force requirement will move (air, land, sea, other) from origin to POE to POD to destination or to any intermediate stop To the POD To the Destination
SRC	Source. Indicates organization responsible for providing the transportation for movement to POE, POD, destination, and intermediate locations. When combined with the mode they provide a two-character definition of how, and by what agency, the force will move on each deployment leg.
PRI	Priority. Prioritizes units discharged at POD for each LAD.
Add	Priority Add. Suffix to POD priority sequence number; differentiates between units with the same priority (optional); reserved for use by the supported Commander.
PCD	Project code. A three-character free-form field used by commands to identify special projects.
SCH	Schedule Status. Requirement scheduling indicator for the POE, POD, Destination, and intermediate locations. Shows whether this requirement has been considered for scheduling partially scheduled or fully scheduled.

F. **F-11E Short Ton Report**. JOPES TPFDD Transportation Requirements Report (in Short Tons). F-11E provides information on the location of port of embarkation and debarkation as well as intermediate stops. It also gives a summary of cargo by Bulk, Oversized and Outsized cargo (in Short Tons).

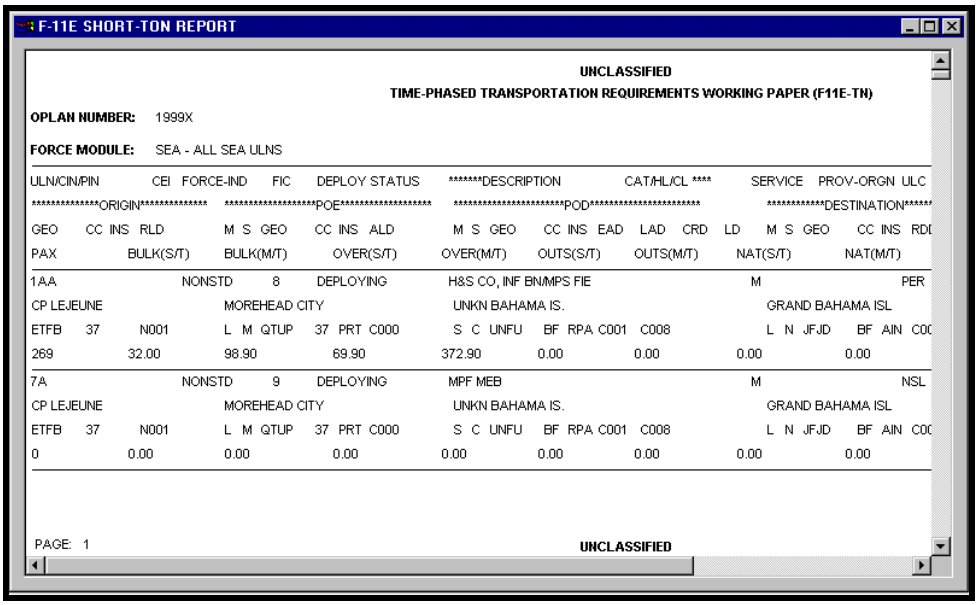

Figure 11-14 F11E-TN Report Window

Table 11-6 F11E-TN Report Fields

Field	Definition
ULN	Unit Line Number. It is made up of three elements: a force requirement number (FRN), a fragmentation code (FRAG), and an insert code (INSERT)
CIN	Cargo Increment Number. A seven-character alphanumeric field that uniquely describes a non-unit cargo entry (line) in a JOPES TPFDD. The first two characters identify using organization and type of cargo, respectively. The last five characters are the CIN assignment. Identifies a replenishment cargo requirements moving from the same origin to the same port of embarkation (POE), to the same port of departure (POD) to the same destination (DEST) using the same mode and source of transportation throughout at the same time.
PIN	Personnel Increment Number (PIN). The seven-position code which uniquely defines each non-unit personnel record. Identifies a replacement force moving from the same origin to the same port of embarkation (POE), to the same port of departure (POD) to the same destination (DEST) using the same mode and source of transportation throughout at the same time.
CEI	Critical Employment Indicator. Categorizes how essential the force is to the accomplishment of the mission
FORCE IND	Force Indicator - In plain English
DEPLOY STATUS	Deployment Status - In plain English
DESCRIPTION	Unit Description – In plain English
CAT/HL/CL	Number of Cargo Category, Heavy Lift, Container Length
SERVICE	Service Code
PROV	Providing Organization
ORGN	Origin
ULC	Unit Level Code

Field	Definition
UTC	Unit Type Code
UIC	Unit Identification Code
PCD	Project code
APERS	Authorized Personnel
GEO	Geographic Location
CC	Country Code
INS	Installation Type
RLD	Ready to Load Date
M	Transportation Mode
S	Transportation Source
GEO	Geographic Location
ALD	Available to Load Date
EAD	Earliest Arrival Date
LAD	Latest Arrival Date
CRD	Commanders Required Date
LD	Load
RDD	Required Delivery Date
DLY	Delay
PAX	Personnel
BULK (S/T)	Bulk Short Tons
OVER (S/T)	Oversized Short Tons
OVER (M/T)	Oversized Measurement Tons
OUT (M/T)	Outsized Measurement Tons
NAT (S/T)	Non-Air transportable Short Tons
NAT (M/T)	Non-Air transportable Measurement Tons
POL (CBBLS)	Petroleum Oil Lubricants (C Barrels) [100 Barrels]
PRIOR	Priority
NBRCATS	Number Categories

G. **F-11E SQ FT Report**. JOPES TPFDD Transportation Requirements Report (in Square Feet). This report is the same as the F11E-STON except that the summary of the cargo is by Vehicle, Non-Self Deploying Aircraft and Boats (NSDAB), and OTHER Square Foot requirements.

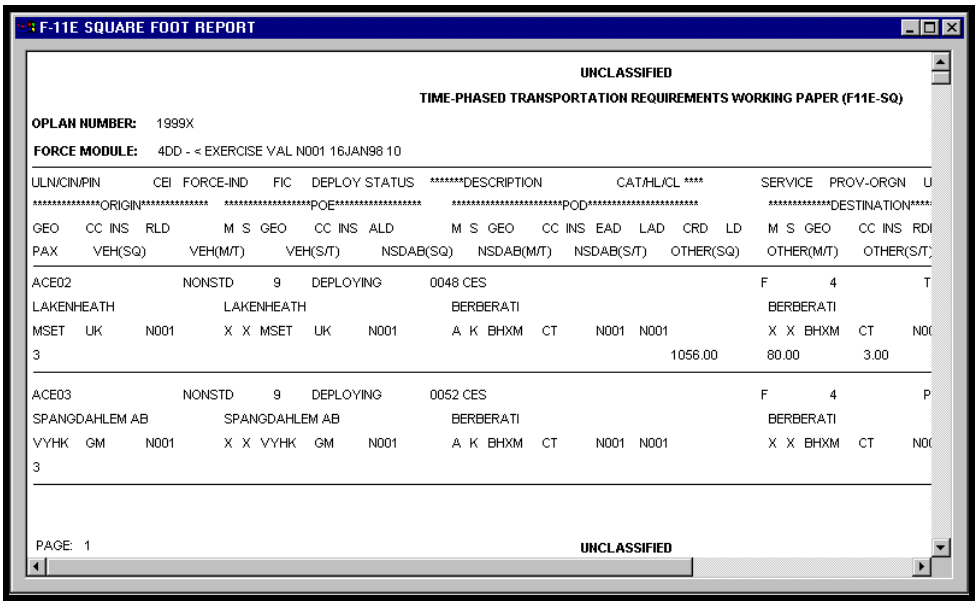

Figure 11-15 F11E-SQ Report Window

Table 11-7 F11E-SQ Report Fields

Field	Definition
ULN	Unit Line Number. It is made up of three elements: a force requirement number (FRN), a fragmentation code (FRAG), and an insert code (INSERT)
CIN	Cargo Increment Number. A seven-character alphanumeric field that uniquely describes a non-unit cargo entry (line) in a JOPES TPFDD. The first two characters identify using organization and type of cargo, respectively. The last five characters are the CIN assignment. Identifies a replenishment cargo requirements moving from the same origin to the same port of embarkation (POE), to the same port of departure (POD) to the same destination (DEST) using the same mode and source of transportation throughout at the same time.
PIN	Personnel Increment Number (PIN). The seven-position code which uniquely defines each non-unit personnel record. Identifies a replacement force moving from the same origin to the same port of embarkation (POE), to the same port of departure (POD) to the same destination (DEST) using the same mode and source of transportation throughout at the same time.
CEI	Critical Employment Indicator. Categorizes how essential the force is to the accomplishment of the mission
FORCE IND	FIC – In plain English
DEPLOY STATUS	In plain English
DESCRIPTION	Unit Description
CAT/HL/CL	Number of Cargo Category, Heavy Lift, Container Length
SERVICE	Service Code
PROV	Providing Organization

Field	Definition
ORGN	Origin
ULC	Unit Level Code
UTC	Unit Type Code
UIC	Unit Identification Code
PCD	Project code
APERS	Authorized Personnel
GEO	Geographic Location
CC	Country Code
INS	Installation Type
RLD	Ready to Load Date
M	Mode
S	Source
GEO	Geographic Location
ALD	Available to Load Date
EAD	Earliest Arrival Date
LAD	Latest Arrival Date
CRD	Commanders Required Date
LD	Load
RDD	Required Delivery Date
DLY	Delay
PAX	Personnel
VEH (SQ)	Vehicle Square Feet
VEH (M/T)	Vehicle Measurement Tons
VEH (S/T)	Vehicle Short Tons
NSDAB (SQ)	Non-Self Deploying Aircraft and Boats Square Feet
NSDAB (M/T)	Non-Self Deploying Aircraft and Boats Measurement Tons
NSDAB (S/T)	Non-Self Deploying Aircraft and Boats Short Tons
OTHER (SQ)	Other Square Feet
OTHER (M/T)	Other Measurement Tons
OTHER (S/T)	Other Short Tons
POL (CBBLS)	Petroleum, Oil Lubricants (C Barrels [100 Barrels])
PRIOR	Priority
NBRCATS	Number Categories

H. **F-11W Report**. JOPES Force Cargo Detail Report. This report provides details about the size and amount of cargo in each ULN and movement details. It displays Level 1 PAX totals and Level 4 Cargo Detail.

Note: Cargo Category Codes. The Cargo Category Codes (CCC) option under detail levels allows the user to see each ULN in the active plan that contains cargo. The ULN is repeated in direct correspondence to the number of CCCs in the ULN. For example, a ULN with CCCs J3D, J3A, and R2D is displayed three times, once for each CCC. ULN totals are grouped by CCC. CCC Summary level-Total number of STONS and MTONS of bulk. Bulk POL (CBBLS), and Heavy lift codes are identified by the ULN CCC. The summary totals are shown for each CCC within the ULN and a ULN total is provided.

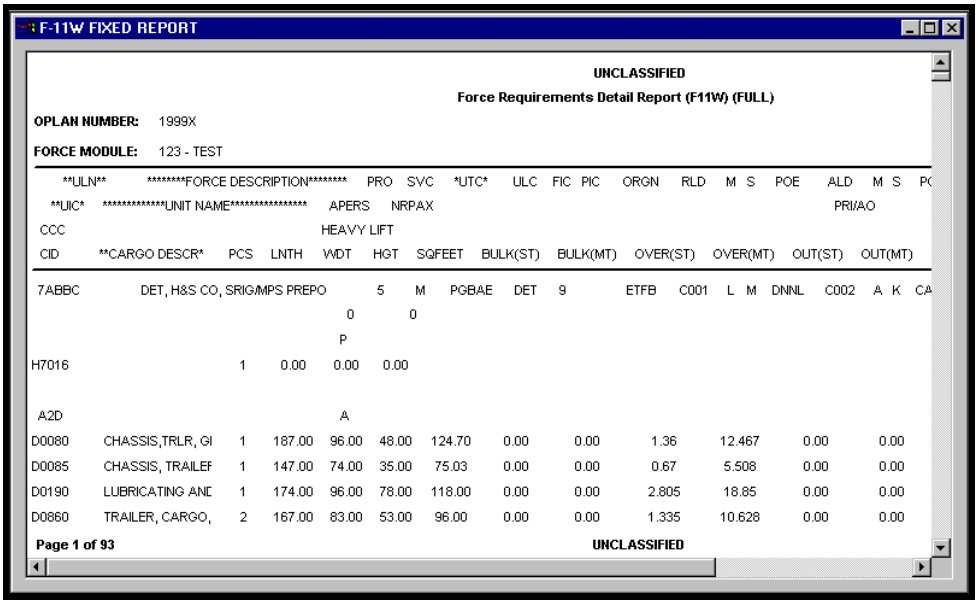

Figure 11-16 F11W (FULL) Report Window

Table 11-8 F11W (FULL) Report Fields

Field	Definition
ULN	Unit Line Number. Unit Line Number - A ULN is an up to seven digit alphanumeric code that identifies a force or requirement moving from the same origin to the same port of embarkation (POE), to the same port of departure (POD) to the same destination (DEST) using the same mode and source of transportation throughout at the same time. It is made up of three elements: a force requirement number (FRN), a fragmentation code (FRAG), and an insert code (INSERT)
Force Description	Is up to 60 character freeform narrative that describes the force requirement (UTC) in plan language format
PRO	PROVORG. Code or name indicating which organization will provide the force or non-unit cargo, personnel or carrier.
SVC	Service. Single Alpha Numeric code for the Service to which the force belongs.
UTC	Unit Type Code. A five-character alphanumeric code that uniquely identifies each particular type unit of the Armed Forces.
ULC	Unit Level Code. A three-character alphabetic code used to specify the organizational level of the force. Example: CO, BN, HHC, etc.

Field	Definition
FIC	Force Indicator Code. Single numerical code, which distinguishes the origin of the unit movement characteristics (equipment and personnel), differentiates standard from nonstandard force requirements, and shows whether the values are modified. It further identifies the ULN as being a Parent or having actual unit data assigned. It is automatically assigned based on user entries.
PIC	Parent Indicator Code. Differentiates parent force records and split shipment parameters for subordinate records and establishes hierarchical relationships.
Origin	Beginning point of deployment where unit or non-unit related cargo or personnel are located at the start of the movement requirement.
RLD	Ready to Load Date. The date in a TPFDD when the unit or non-unit equipment and personnel are prepared to depart their Origin to the POE via provided transportation.
M (POE)	Mode of transportation identifies how a force or force requirement will move (air, land, sea, other) from origin to POE to POD to destination or to any intermediate stop.
S (POE)	Source. Indicates organization responsible for providing the transportation for movement to POE, POD, destination, and intermediate locations. When combined with the mode they provide a two-character definition of how, and by what agency, the force will move on each deployment leg.
Mode and Source (M & S) are repeated for each location POE, POD, DEST	
POE	Port of Embarkation. The geographic point in a routing scheme from which cargo or personnel depart. May be a rail depot, a seaport or an aerial port from which personnel and equipment flow to port of debarkation. It may or may not coincide with the origin. This is where the force loads onto the strategic leg carrier.
ALD	Available to Load Date. The date in a TPFDD that unit and non-unit equipment and forces can begin loading on an aircraft or ship at the port of embarkation.
POD	Port of Debarkation. The geographic point at which cargo or personnel are discharged. May be a rail port, a seaport or an aerial port of debarkation. It may or may not coincide with the destination. This is where the force unloads from the strategic leg carrier.
EAD	Earliest Arrival Date. A day, relative to C-Day, that is specified by the planner as the earliest date when a unit, a re-supply shipment, or replacement personnel can be accepted at a POD during deployment. Used with the latest arrival date, it defines a delivery window for transportation planning.
LAD	Latest Arrival Date. A day, relative to C-Day, that is specified by a planner as the latest date when a unit, a re-supply shipment, or replacement personnel can arrive at the POD and be offloaded from a strategic lift to support the concept of operations.
DEST	Destination. Destination. The terminal geographic location in the routing scheme. The destination identifies the station or location in the objective area where the unit will be employed. For some units, the destination may be the same as their POD.
RDD	Required Delivery Date. A date, relative to C-Day, when a unit must arrive at its destination and complete offloading to properly support the concept of operations.
UIC	Unit Identification Code. A six-character alphanumeric code that uniquely identifies each specific Active, Reserve, and National Guard unit of the Armed Forces.
UIC	Unit Identification Code. A six-character alphanumeric code that uniquely identifies each specific Active, Reserve, and National Guard unit of the Armed Forces.
APERS	Authorized Personnel. Number of personnel authorized in the force or force requirement.
NRPAX	Number of Passengers. Number of passengers transiting with the force or force requirement.
PRI/ AO	Priority. Prioritizes units discharged at POD for each LAD. Priority Add On Suffix to POD priority sequence number; differentiates between units with the same priority (optional); reserved for use by the supported commander.
CCC	Cargo Category Code. A three-character alphanumeric code that identifies certain movement characteristics of the cargo identified for transport. Code used by transportation agencies to identify what type of carrier is needed to move the force requirement

Field	Definition
Heavy Lift	Any single cargo lift, weighing over 5 tons, and to be handled aboard ship. In Marine Corps usage, individual units of cargo that exceed 800 pounds in weight or 100 cubic feet in volume.
CID	Cargo Item Identification. Item ID/LIN/EIN/DODIC/NSN that labels a piece of cargo or equipment in the cargo detail table.
Cargo Description	Up to 30-character freeform narrative, that describes the CID/Item ID in a plain language format.
PCS	Number of pieces of “cargo” inside the force or force requirement.
LNTH	Length of “cargo” in inches.
WDT	Width of “cargo” in inches.
HGT	Height of “cargo” in inches.
SQFEET	Square Feet (footprint) of “cargo.”
Bulk (ST)	Bulk weight of “cargo” in short tons 2000 lbs equals 1 short ton. Any item, that requires movement that can fit on a standard 463L (Air Force) pallet. Bulk cargo can go on a C130 or larger airplane.
Bulk (MT)	Bulk weight of “cargo” in measurement tons. Measurement tons equal total cubic feet divided by 40. 1 MTON = 40 cubic feet.
Over (ST)	Oversized cargo weight expressed in short tons. Oversized cargo is cargo that exceeds the usable dimensions of a 463L pallet, 104" x 84" x 96", or a height set by the particular model of aircraft. Over sized cargo has to go on a C141 or larger aircraft.
Over (MT)	Oversized cargo weight expressed in measurement tons. Oversized cargo is cargo that exceeds the usable dimensions of a 463L pallet, 104" x 84" x 96", or a height set by the particular model of aircraft.
Out (ST)	Outsized cargo weight expressed in short tons. Outsized cargo is cargo that exceeds 1090" x 117" x 105"; that is too large for C-130/C-141 aircraft. Out sized cargo has to go on a C17 or larger aircraft.
Out (MT)	Outsized cargo weight expressed in measurement tons. Outsized cargo is cargo that exceeds 1090" x 117" x 105"; that is too large for C-130/C-141 aircraft.
NAT (ST)	Non-Air Transportable (NAT) Cargo weight expressed in short tons Non-Air Transportable cargo is cargo that exceeds any of the following dimensions: 1453" x 216" x 156", or has a height between 114" and 156" and a width that exceeds 144". Must be transported by ship.
NAT (MT)	Non-Air Transportable (NAT) Cargo weight expressed in measurement tons. Non-Air Transportable cargo is cargo that exceeds any of the following dimensions: 1453" x 216" x 156", or has a height between 114" and 156" and a width that exceeds 144". Must be transported by ship
CBBLS	C-Barrels. Number of Barrels (42 U.S. Gallon) divided by 100 (hundreds of barrels).

I. **Force Module Lift Requirements Summary Report**. A Level one roll-up of Supply Classes 2, 4, 7, and 8 by sub-cargo is displayed with totals for MTON, STON, Square, and CBBLS. See Table B 19 for an explanation of supply classes.

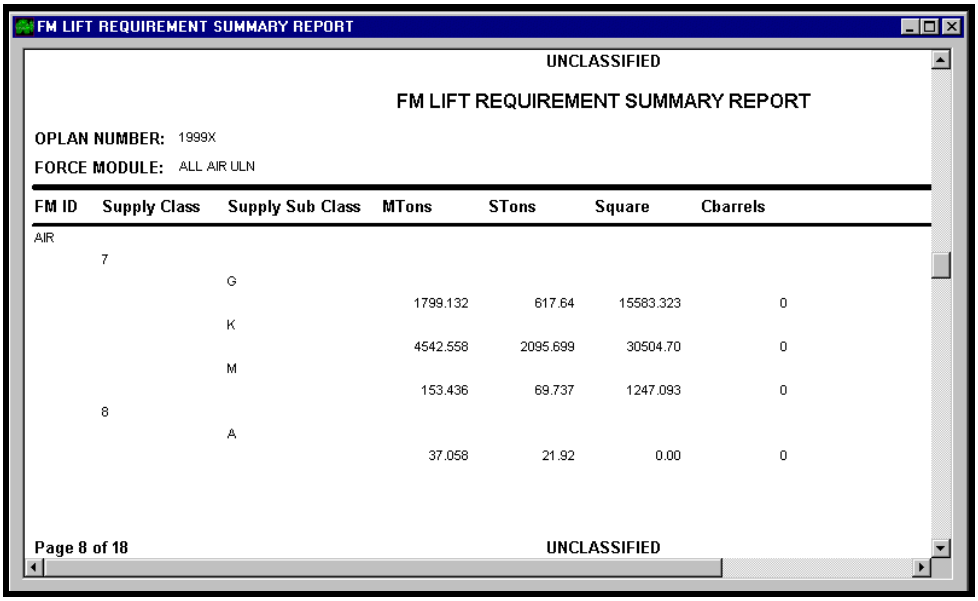

Figure 11-17 Force Module Lift Requirements Summary Window

Table 11-9 Force Module Lift Report Fields

Field	Definition
FM ID	Force Module ID
SUPPLY CLASS	Supply Classification
SUPPLY SUB CLASS	Supply Sub-classification
M TONS	Measurement Tons
S TONS	Short Tons
SQUARE	Square Feet
CBARRELS	C [100] Barrels

J. **Force Module Roll Up**. FM Roll Up is a Level 2 summary, aggregated by FM. It is broken out by BULK, OVER, OUT, PAX and NAT requirements.

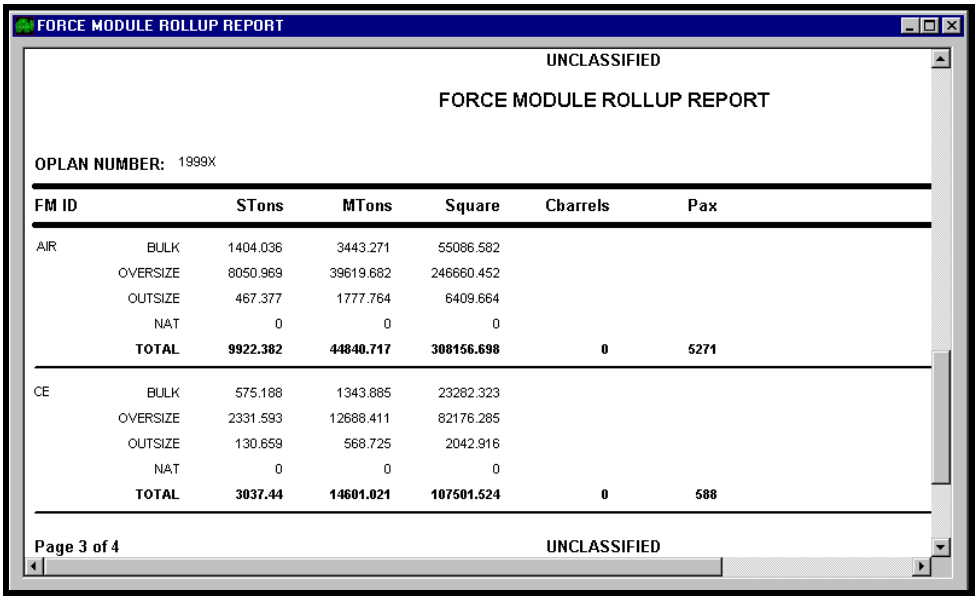

Figure 11-18 Force Module Roll Up Report Window

Table 11-10 Force Module Roll Up Report Fields

Field	Definition
FM ID	Set by the selection of a Force Module in the "Select Force Module For Report" Window.
BULK	Material generally shipped in volume where the transportation conveyance is the only external container, such as liquids, ore, or grain. Cargo with dimensions less than oversized cargo; cargo that will fit on a 463L pallet.
OVERSIZE	Cargo that exceeds the usable dimensions of a 463L pallet, 104" x 84" x 96", or a height set by the particular model of aircraft.
OUTSIZE	Cargo that exceeds 1090" x 117" x 105"; that is too large for C-130/C141 aircraft.
NAT	Non-Air Transportable (NAT) Cargo: Cargo that exceeds any of the following dimensions: 1453" x 216" x 156", or has a height between 114" and 156" and a width that exceeds 144".
Total	The sum of all cargo types for each unit of measurement.
STons	Short Tons (STONS): The unit of measure (2000 pounds) for equipment or supplies other than Class III.
MTons	Measurement Tons (Mtons): The unit of volumetric measure of equipment associated with surface-delivered cargo. Measurement tons equal total cubic feet divided by 40 (1 MTON = 40 cubic feet).
Square	Square Feet (Square): The square footage of equipment or supplies.
Cbarrels	Hundreds of Barrels (Cbarrels): The Number of Barrels (42 U.S. Gallon) divided by 100.
Pax	Passengers (Pax): Number of passengers authorized to transit with the force or force requirement that require transportation.

K. **Personnel FM/Plan Summary**. A listing of all TO billets in the FM is displayed. Provides a quick reference guide of critical billet designators to support his mission.

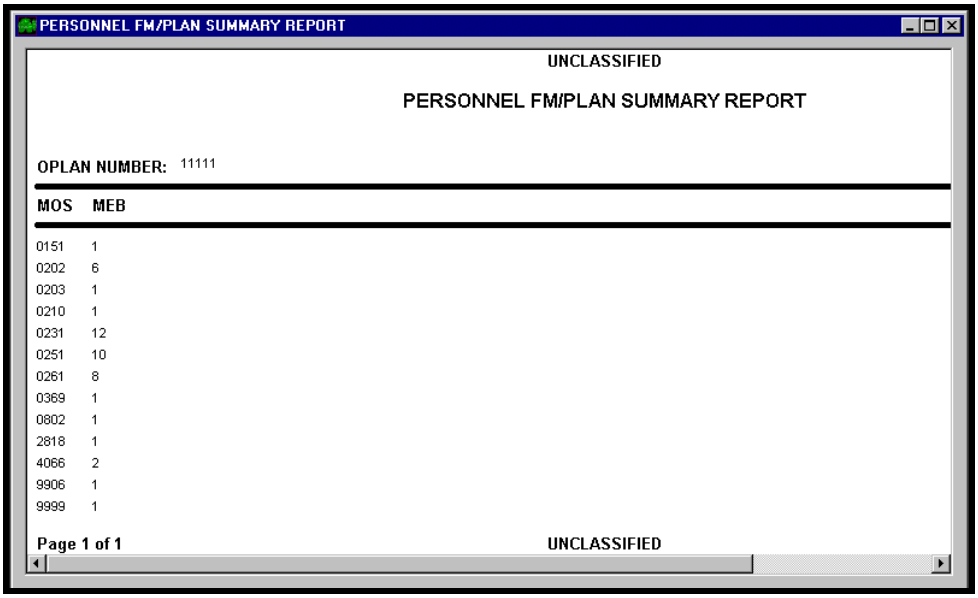

Figure 11-19 Personnel FM/Plan Summary Report Window

Table 11-11 Personnel FM/Plan Summary Report Fields

Field	Definition
MOS	Military occupational specialty
(Force Module)	Number by FM/MOS
(Plan)	Number by Plan/MOS

L. **ULN Movement Summary**. A listing by FM and ULN PAX and STONs movement dates, POD-DEST geo locations and description. Provides a quick analysis of N- and C-Days for a logical sequential flow of the force.

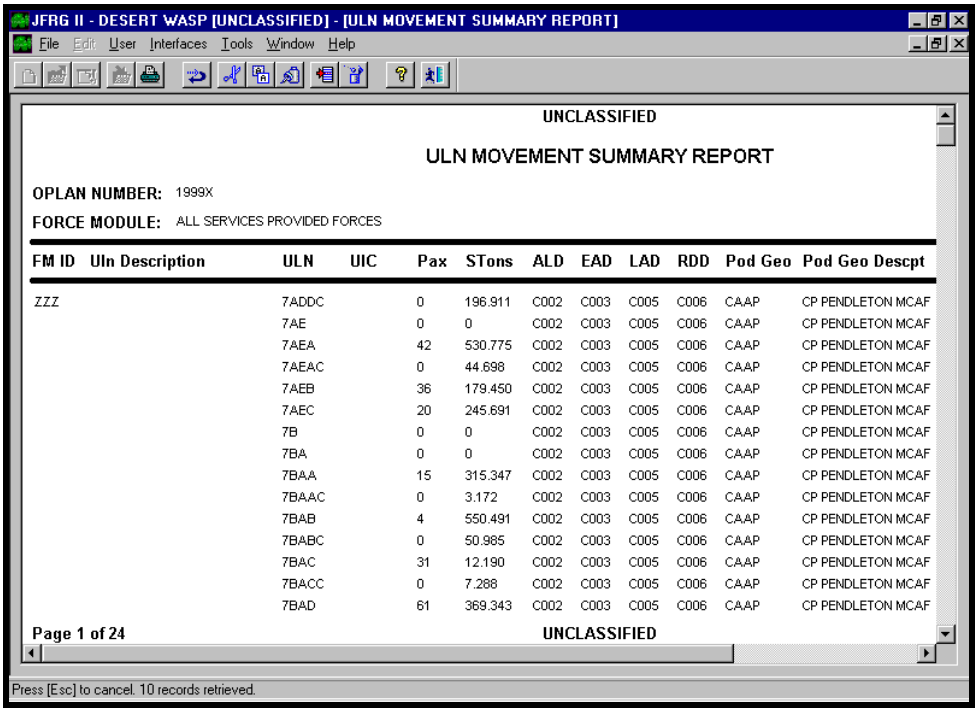

Figure 11-20 ULN Movement Summary Report Window

Table 11-12 ULN Movement Report Fields

Field	Definition
FM ID	Force Module ID
ULN DESCRIPTION	ULN Description
ULN	Unit Line Number
UIC	Unit Identification Code
PAX	Passengers
STONS	Short Tons
ALD	Available to Load Date
EAD	Earliest Arrival Date
LAD	Latest Arrival Date
RDD	Required Delivery Date
POD GEO	Port of Debarkation Geographic Location
POD DESCRIPTION	Port of Debarkation Geographic Location Description

IV. **Executive Summary Report**. There is one Executive Summary report, the Mode Summary Report.

Figure 11-21 Executive Summary Select Report Type Window

A. **Mode Summary Report**. The mode summary report displays the movement of PAX and cargo (STONS) per FM by one of three movement legs. The user is able to determine, by FM, for the selected leg how many PAX and STONS are being transported by air, sea, and other (land). The report displays numeric totals and a color-coded pie chart for both PAX and CARGO.

1. Select a movement leg. Select either: ORIG to POE - Origin to Port of Embarkation; POE to POD - Port of Embarkation to Port of Debarkation; or POD to DEST - Port of Debarkation to Destination, and press the OK button. The default is POE-POD (Strategic Leg).

Figure 11-22 Choose Movement Leg Window

2. After calculations are complete the report will appears on the screen.

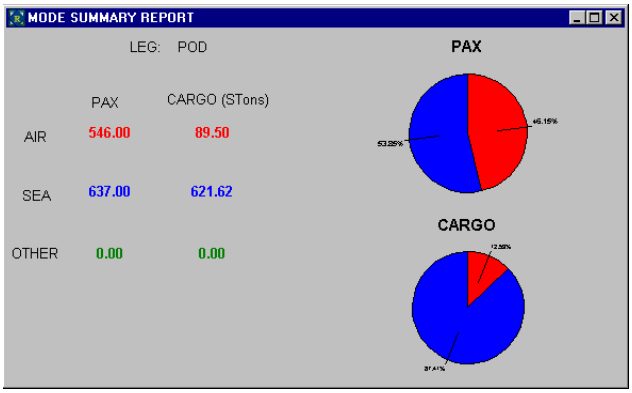

Figure 11-23 Mode Summary Report Window

V. **Summary**.

A. During this lesson, the user learned about the JFRG II Standard Report capability.

STUDY QUESTIONS & PRACTICAL APPLICATION

The JFRG II Student Workbook (Worksheet #5) includes study questions to check your comprehension of this topic. A practical application exercise (PA #2 Step 12) is included to improve your skill in this topic area.

VI. **References**.

A. CJCSM 3122.03 Joint Operation Planning and Execution System Volume II, Planning Formats and Guidance.

B. JFRG II (Series) User Guide.

C. Joint Pub 1-03.21 Joint Operation Planning and Execution System Reporting Structure (JOPSREP).

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LESSON 12 INTERFACES – IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

I. **Overview** The purpose of this lesson is to familiarize the user with the interface (import and export) capabilities of JFRG II. These options provide the capabilities to import and export in several file formats depending the information flow requirements.

A. **Terminal Learning Objective (TLO):** Given an operational planning scenario and a JFRG II operating environment, perform system interface functions in accordance with the references.

B. **Enabling Learning Objective(s) (ELO):** Given a JFRG II operating environment in accordance with the reference(s), and with the aid of reference(s):

1. Export JFRG II database information from JFRG II.

2. Import JFRG II database information into JFRG II.

3. Import Joint Operations Planning and Execution System (JOPES) Time Phase Force and Deployment Data (TPFDD) information into JFRG II.

4. Export JFRG II created Time Phase Force and Deployment Data (TPFDD) information to Joint Operations Planning and Execution System (JOPES).

5. Differentiate between a *_b3.jop export and a *ru2.jop Transaction Export.

6. Export Transportation Coordinators Automated Information for Movements System (TCAIMS II) information from JFRG II.

7. Import Transportation Coordinators Automated Information for Movements System (TCAIMS II) information into JFRG II.

C. **Evaluation**. You will be evaluated by a Performance Evaluation during or following this period of instruction. In addition, you will be evaluated by testing your response to written or oral questions during or after this lesson. You will be required to use the skills you have learned and apply the knowledge gained during this and previous lessons. The evaluation will establish your progress and determine the degree to which you are assimilating the information.

D. **Required Resources**:

1. Joint Force Requirements Generator II (JFRG II) Training Manual.

2. Joint Force Requirements Generator II (JFRG II) Student Workbook.

3. JFRG II operating environment.

II. **Interface Summary**.

A. **Interfaces**. There are a total of five (5) interface scenarios in the JFRG II planning environment. Refer to Figure 12-1.

1. From JFRG II to JFRG II.

2. From JOPES to JFRG II.

3. From JFRG II to TCAIMS II.

4. From TCAIMS II to JFRG II.

5. From JFRG II to JOPES.

B. **Interface Format Shorthand**. Referring to Figure 12-1.

1. From JFRG II to JFRG II (each way) “PEX” [*.pex] format.
2. From JOPES to JFRG II “B8” [b8] format.[34]
3. From JFRG II to TCAIMS II “PEJ” [*.pej] format.
4. From TCAIMS II to JFRG II “PET” [*.pet] format.
5. From JFRG II to JOPES “b3” [*_b3.jop] and possibly a transaction editor [*ru2.jop].

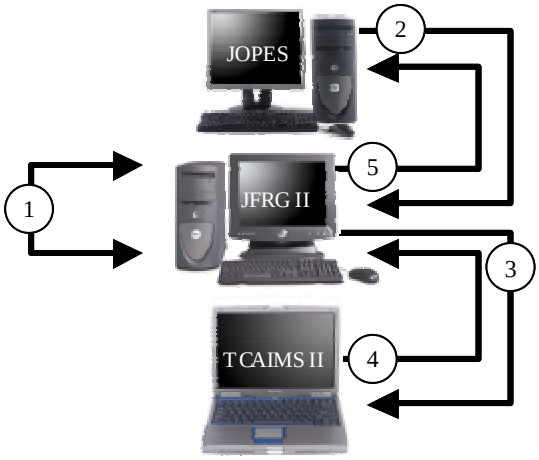

Figure 12-1 Interfaces

III. **The JFRG II to JFRG II Interface**. This function allows JFRG II to import data from, and export to, other JFRG II workstations. Use this function to "save" a plan to an external media for later retrieval. This is the interface used to perform a plan "backup." Experience has shown that performing a “backup” and saving important plans to an external media (floppy, zip disk, CD) is a prudent course of action before any system maintenance actions, major plan revisions or similar operations.

A. **Exporting Data in JFRG II Format**.

1. Open the plan to be exported then select the Export option from the Interfaces Menu.

[34] JOPES does not assign a file extension to the export but it does prepare the file in the “B8” format. JFRG II does not require a file extension to import the data but it does require the proper (B8) format. The term “B8 Format” is a holdover form the

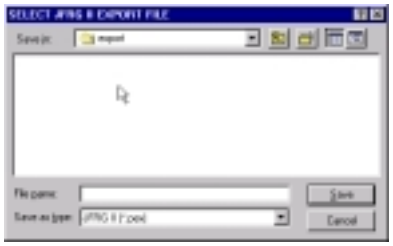

Figure 12-2 Select Export File Window (JFRG II)

2. The default "Save as type:" is JFRG II (*.PEX) format so no selection is required for this operation.

3. In the "Save in:" field, select the drive/directory where the JFRG II Data is to be stored.

4. In the "File Name:" field, type the name of the file to identify the export. For administrative purposes, the file name should have some correlation with the plan objective. The name chosen will have no affect on the plan's internal identification structure.

5. Select the Save button to initiate the export process. JFRG II will provide a status window indication the percentage of completion. The user is able to cancel the export process (not recommended) by selecting the CANCEL button.

6. Once the export is complete JFRG II provides a prompt, select the OK button to continue. The file may be later recalled, on any JFRG II system by using the Interfaces, Import function.

B. **Importing Data in JFRG II Format**.

1. A plan must be active to process a JFRG II import. The active plan (open plan) will not be affected unless it has the same PLAN name as the plan being imported. JFRG II will not allow two plans with the same PLAN name. Review JOPES PID on page 5-2 for additional information on PLAN ID.

2. Select the Import command from the Interfaces Menu.

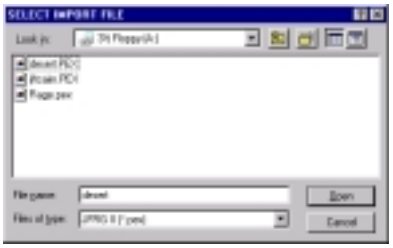

Figure 12-3 Select Import File Window

3. The "Files of type:" setting is again JFRG II (*.PEX) by default as in the export function discussed earlier. This setting will limit the available files to the type produced by a JFRG II export.

4. In the "Look in:" field, select the drive/directory where the file to be imported is stored and select the Open button to start the import process. If the plan that is being importing already exists, the user is prompted to rename the plan. During the import, the user is able to cancel the import process (not recommended) by

selecting the CANCEL button in any of the displayed prompts. After the import is complete (see Figure 12-4 below), plan processing starts. The processing allows JFRG II to retain any plan specific information and post the data properly.

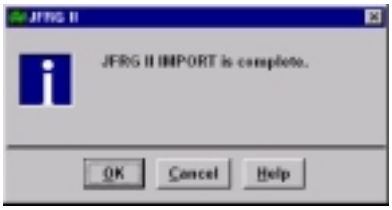

Figure 12-4 JFRG II Import Complete Window

5. After selecting OK to the Import Complete prompt, the system will display a series of four processing prompts.

   a. Updating ROSTER TABLE

   b. Updating CARGO TABLE FROM UDL

   c. Updating PERSONNEL TABLE FROM ROSTER

   d. Updating ULN SUMMARY TABLE

6. A sample window is provided in Figure 12-5 below. Select OK in each prompt window to continue.

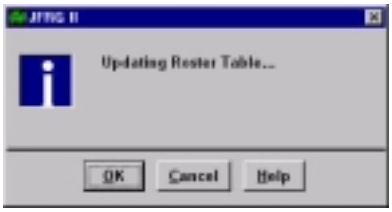

Figure 12-5 Updating Roster Table Window

7. Once the import processing is complete, JFRG II provides a prompt indicating the processing status.

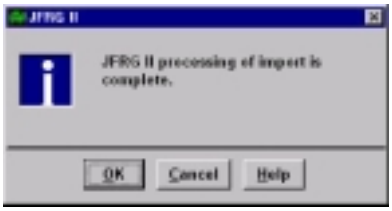

Figure 12-6 JFRG II Processing of Import Complete Window

8. After the import, the plan that was active at the start of the import remains active. To view the imported plan, select File, Open Plan.

IV. **The JOPES Interface**. JOPES supports high-level integrated planning activities of the joint forces. The JFRG II interface capability provides compatibility with JOPES/System Services for the transfer of TPFDD data. Refer to CJCSM 3122 (Series), JOPES Volume I, II and III, for a complete description of JOPES and System Services capabilities and limitations. Refer to page 4-15 for a summary of the JFRG II menu options relating to interface options.

A. **Importing Data in JOPES Format**. In the normal sequence of events, a plan (TPFDD) may be first created in JOPES and transferred to JFRG II for additional planning or dissemination to unit level commanders. The JOPES TPFDD (*.B8.jop file format) can be imported directly into JFRG II.

1. Within JFRG II, a plan must be open to enable the Interfaces menu option. When importing a TPFDD from JOPES/System Services the imported data will transfer directly into the OPEN plan. For plan updates, the user should open the appropriate target plan before importing the TPFDD. If an appropriate target plan does not exist, a new (empty) plan should be built to accept the import. Review the New Plan function on page 5-1 for a refresher on building a new plan.

2. Once a plan is open, select the Import option from the Interfaces Menu to bring up the Select Import File window.

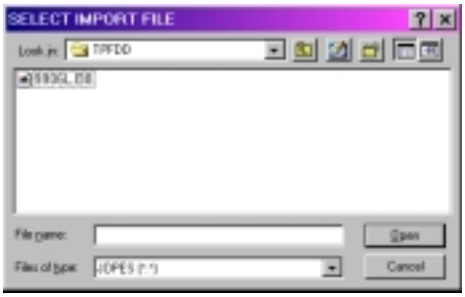

Figure 12-7 Select Import File Window

3. In the "Files of type:" pull down menu, select [JOPES (*. *)], as the file type. Select a source drive/directory in the "Look in:" field of the Select Import File window. See Figure 12-7 Select Import File Window, above. In this example only one file exists, this may not be true in all situations. The next paragraph provides important information regarding file name and file location options.

4. Any directories or files that are on the media in the drive selected will appear because of the *.* (wildcard) type file selection criteria. The JOPES/System Services output will be in a TPFDD format but because of the inherent flexibility in System Services, no name format or file (type) extension is required. When performing this type of import the JFRG II user must be aware of the file name and type (if any) as well as where (which drive/directory) the JOPES/System Services operator stored the JOPES TPFDD. After selecting the desired file, click the Open button to begin the import process. JFRG II will only import a properly formatted (JOPES executable) TPFDD.

5. When the import process is complete, JFRG II will provide a "Finished Import" prompt. See Figure 12-8 TPFDD [JOPES] Import Complete Window.

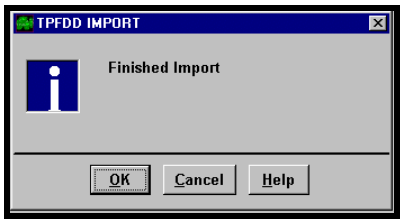

Figure 12-8 TPFDD [JOPES] Import Complete Window

6. As mentioned earlier, the imported data will go directly into the current (open) plan. If this import is the second or subsequent import of this plan, any duplicate ULNs or Force Modules will be overwritten with the new (imported) data. JFRG II provides warning prompts to remind the user of this fact. It is the responsibility of the user to import data into the appropriate plan and select updates or overwrites as appropriate.

B. **Exporting Data in JOPES format**. The second half of the JOPES interface includes uploading a TPFDD to JOPES from JFRG II. All plans that have been created, or revised in JFRG II can be exported in a JOPES compatible format. During the JOPES export, one or more FMs must be selected to complete the export. Force Modules are discussed in detail in LESSON 8, FORCE MODULE DEVELOPMENT. All the ULNs contained in the selected FM(s) will be included in the export. A plan may exist in JFRG II without a PID. A PID must be assigned to complete the JOPES export. See the topic on JOPES PID (JOPES Plan Identification) assignment on page 5-2 for a review on PID assignment.

1. By design, the export to JOPES will strip out certain detailed information. The JFRG II JOPES export strips out Level 6 cargo and personnel information and sends JOPES only Level 1 Personnel and Level 4 Cargo data.

2. The JOPES export process will create two or more files. The first file is the [PID]_b3.jop file, and the second is a [EXPORT_NAME].ZIP file that contains the [PID]_b3.jop and possibly the transaction editor [PID]ru2.jop if applicable. The “ru2” is only created if there have been changes made to the TPFDD since the last export. JFRG II tracks the change status and automatically generates the “ru2” as required. The Transaction Editor file can be uploaded to JOPES just as the “b3”, however, the actions of the editor are not as consistent as the “b3.” For example, deletions are not part of the “ru2” and therefore not processed. The [PID or plan_id]_b3.jop is the complete TPFDD ready to be uploaded to JOPES via GCCS/JOPES System Services.

3. To export in JOPES format, open the subject plan to export and select the Export command from the Interfaces Menu.

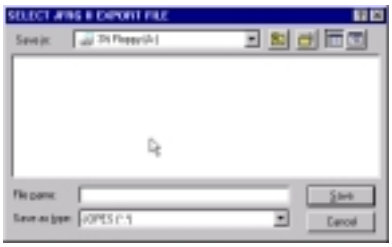

Figure 12-9 Select Export File Window (JOPES)

4. When the Select JFRG II Export File window appears, select [JOPES (*.*)] as the “Save as type". Enter an appropriate name in the “File name:” box. The name entered will be the name of the *.ZIP file, the PID will automatically be assigned to the [plan_id] portion of the [plan_id] _b3.jop and [plan_id]ru2.jop files. The “Save In:” field is used for selection of the storage location (drive/directory) for the exported data.

5. The export requires the selection of at least one Force Module. When the Save button is selected JFRG II will open the Select Force Modules for Export window. Using the control or shift keys while selecting force modules allows selection of multiple Force Modules.

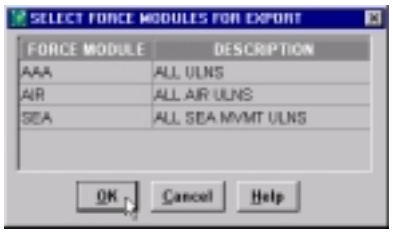

Figure 12-10 Select Force Module Window

6. Upon completion of export, the JOPES Export Complete Window is displayed.

Figure 12-11 JOPES Export Complete Window

7. The JOPES export files are created in the drive and directory that the user specified. An example of the two exported JOPES files, the *_b3.jop and the *.ZIP file are shown in Figure 12-.

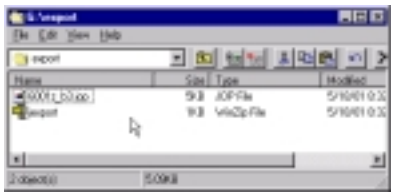

Figure 12-12 Typical JOPES Export Files

8. Figure 12-13 below, shows an example of a JOPES export with Transaction Editor (ru2) files. Remember JFRG II generates the ru2 file automatically and only when required and is dependent on plan change status.

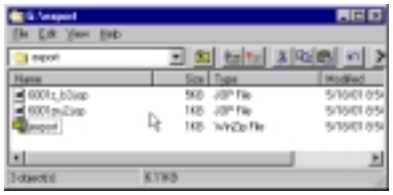

Figure 12-13 Typical JOPES TE Export Files

V. **Transportation Coordinator's Automated Information for Movements System II (TCAIMS II) Interface**.

A. **Exporting Data in TCAIMS II Format**. TCAIMS II is the program service components will use to fill force requirements with actual equipment and personnel records. TCAIMS II "sources" force requirements. TCAIMS II works in a level of detail

defined as “Level Six” while JFRG II works at “Level Four” or higher (less detail). Review information on levels of detail in the Detail Level Module on page 7-17. After JFRG II has received a plan from JOPES/System Services and any additions, corrections, or modifications have been made; the next step in the planning cycle is to have subordinate service commands source the requirement. TCAIMS II is the system used to complete the “sourcing” task.

1. Open the plan to be exported, and select the Export option from the Interfaces Menu.

2. In the "Save as type:" field click on TCAIMS II (*.PEJ).

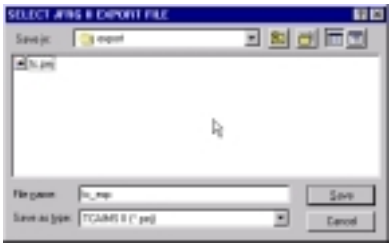

Figure 12-14 Select Export File Window (TCAIMS II)

3. In the "Save in:" field, select the drive/directory where the export data file is to be stored.

4. In the "File Name:" field, enter the standard DOS format file name and select Save.

5. When the Select Force Modules for Export window opens select one or more Force Modules.

Figure 12-15 Select FM for Export

6. JFRG II will display a note with information about declassifying the TPFDD. Additional information is available in APPENDIX A, JOPES - JFRG II - TCAIMS II DATA EXCHANGE on the declassification process and transfer of data.

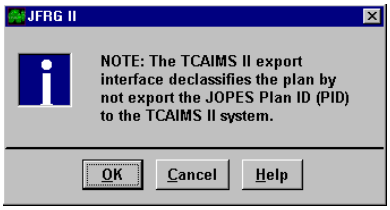

Figure 12-16 TCAIMS II Declassification Notice

7. Select the OK button to start the export process. The TCAIMS II Export percentage window will display. The capability exists to cancel the export process (not recommended) by selecting the CANCEL button.

8. Once the export is complete and JFRG II prompts with "TCAIMS II export is complete."

9. Follow current directives and instructions in transferring the export file to the TCAIMS II system. Typically, current directives and instructions will include security considerations over and above the JFRG II "declassification" process. Refer to APPENDIX A JOPES - JFRG II - TCAIMS II DATA EXCHANGE for additional information in this area.

B. **Importing Data in TCAIMS II Format**. In the normal progression of events, once the unit level planner has supplied actual equipment and personnel data to the TPFDD via TCAIMS II the plan will be sent back to JFRG II for verification and for further transfer to JOPES. If the TCAIMS II file being imported is the result of a JFRG II to TCAIMS II export the import action will update, or "source," the corresponding JFRG II plan. The plan is NOT required to be open during the import. If the plan does not exist on the JFRG II computer, a new plan will be created and the operator will be prompted as to the action.

1. Import Procedure.

a. A JFRG II plan must be open to execute the import; either create a new plan, or open an existing plan. The open plan will not be affected unless it was the source plan for the export to TCAIMS II as described above. Select the Import command from the Interfaces Menu.

b. In the "Files of type:" field, select TCAIMS II (*.PET). Please note that the JFRG II to TCAIMS II export was a *.pej format and the import is a *.pet. JFRG II cannot import its own TCAIMS II export.

c. In the "Look in:" field, select the drive where the file to be imported is located.

d. Highlight the plan to import and select the Open button to start the import process. The TCAIMS II Import percentage window will display. The capability exists to cancel the import process (not recommended) by selecting the CANCEL button.

e. Once the import is complete, the user is prompted with TCAIMS II import complete. A series of data processing prompts will appear. The operator is required to acknowledge each to complete data processing. Refer to "Data Correlation," below, for additional processing requirements.

f. If the plan has been sourced, (normally it would be) the ULNs will be color coded with an olive green background. The level six information may be viewed by the JFRG II (see Level 6 - UDL/Roster on page 7-17 for review) but cannot be modified.

2. Data Correlation.

a. If the TCAIMS II Level Six Personnel or Cargo information is not properly correlated to a ULN, JFRG II will ask for a ULN. See Figure 12-17 Enter ULN [Import Process] Window.

b. This procedure ensures that any level six data that was not properly correlated to a ULN will not be lost. The operator entered ULN will have the appropriate UIC associated, a UTC of Z99BB ((BLANK) TYPE UNIT), a service code of [-] and the associated PAX or Cargo, if any. See Figure 12-18 Enter ULN [Import Process] Results for typical ULN Summary for such an import scenario.

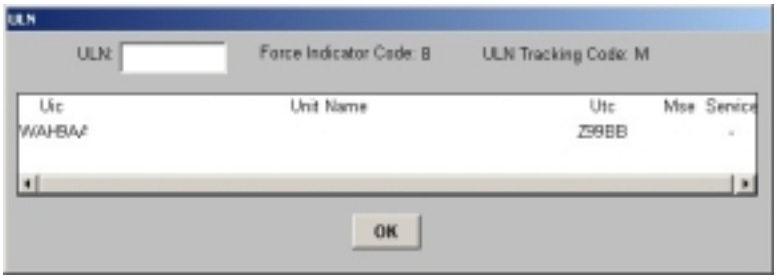

Figure 12-17 Enter ULN [Import Process] Window

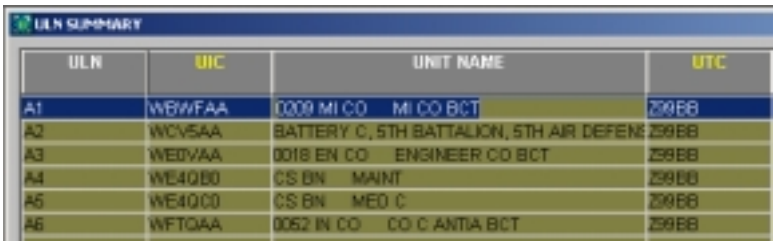

Figure 12-18 Enter ULN [Import Process] Results

c. If a situation such as that depicted in Figure 12-18 Enter ULN [Import Process] Results, above, the JFRG II operator should open a dialog with the unit level operator (TCAIMS II) and correct the data correlation problem.

VI. **Summary**.

A. During this lesson, the user learned how to employ the various interface capabilities of JFRG II. The file types*.b8 (from JOPES to JFRG II), *.jop (from JFRG II to JOPES), *.pex (to/from JFRG II), *.pej (from JFRG II to TCAIMS II), *.pet (from TCAIMS II to JFRG II) were discussed.

STUDY QUESTIONS & PRACTICAL APPLICATION

The JFRG II Student Workbook (Worksheet #7) contains study questions to check your comprehension of the information relevant to this topic. A practical application exercise (PA #2 Step 13) is included to improve your skill in this topic area.

VII. **References**.

A. JFRG II (Series) User Guide.

B. CJCSI 3020.01 Managing, Integrating, and Using Joint Deployment Information Systems.

APPENDIX A JOPES - JFRG II - TCAIMS II DATA EXCHANGE

I. **Overview** The purpose of this topic is to familiarize the user with the procedures to transfer TPFDD data between JOPES, JFRG II, and TCAIMS II. The user will be introduced to each of the software applications involved and become familiar with security requirements for importing and exporting TPFDD Data where applicable. The security procedures (where applicable) addressed here are collectively referred to as the "Air-Gap" procedures.

A. **Terminal Learning Objective (TLO):** Given an operational planning scenario, and a suitable operating environment perform JOPES, JFRG II, and TCAIMS data transfer in accordance with the operational planning scenario requirements and DoD Directive 5200.28 (series).

B. **Enabling Learning Objective(s) (ELO):** In accordance with the reference(s), and with the aid of reference(s):

1. Define terms, acronyms, and data elements associated with TPFDD data exchange.

2. State the steps required to prevent compromise of classified information when transferring data from classified information systems to unclassified information systems.

3. Perform "secure copy" procedures.

4. Given properly formatted JOPES TPFDD data, import JOPES TPFDD data into JFRG II.

5. Export TCAIMS II data to a properly formatted mobile magnetic media from JFRG II.

6. Given a properly formatted TCAIMS II TPFDD file, import data into JFRG II.

7. Export TPFDD data from JFRG II to JOPES.

C. **Evaluation**. You will be evaluated by testing your response to written or oral questions during or after this lesson. You will be required to apply the knowledge gained during this and previous lessons. The evaluation will establish your progress and determine the degree to which you are assimilating the information.

D. **Required Resources**:

1. Joint Force Requirements Generator II (JFRG II) Training Manual.

2. Joint Force Requirements Generator II (JFRG II) Student workbook.

3. GCCS JOPES/JFRG II/TCAIMS II operating environment.

II. **Air-Gap.** Do not use this document as a definitive reference; follow all current regulations in the processing of classified information. The sequence of events used to properly transfer data from a classified system to an unclassified system is collectively referred to as "Air-Gap" procedure. In accordance with DoD 5200.28-STD (Trusted Computer System Evaluation Criteria), there are five basic rules used as minimum to protect information when using mobile magnetic media to transfer data from an Information System (IS) containing CLASSIFIED information to an IS operating at a UNCLASSIFIED level. Adhering to these rules allows

transfer of information without compromising information security. The following paragraphs describe the five basic rules used in "air-gap" data transfer and comprise the procedures.

A. **Trust Levels**. The trust level and security features of the originating (classified) information system must be known.

1. Currently there are seven levels of trust. A1, B3, B2, B1, C2, C1, and D with A1 being the most secure and D being the least secure. Each of the trust levels relates to a set of system features and requirements pertaining to protecting data. The lowest trust level system allowing for an "air-gap" transfer from Classified to Unclassified systems is level C2.

2. An example of a C2 level operating system is Windows NT. Windows 95 and 98 are NOT C2 compliant. A C2 or above rated operating system allows, "object reuse (secure copy), discretionary access control, identification and authentication, and audit." A C2 compliant system copies only the specified data (e.g. it copies each selected file beginning from the file marker up to the end of the current file marker) and no surrounding or extraneous data. Information originating on a system with a trust level of less than B1 must be controlled at the highest level of the system until it is declassified or downgraded (in the context of automation systems this implies re-graded to another level). At this writing JOPES and JFRG II are C2 compliant but TCAIMS II is not.

B. **Magnetic Media Control**. The magnetic media used to store classified information must be either new or taken from a controlled source used exclusively for data transfer procedures (e.g. new disk or high level format applied to a previously used disk). The key phrase here is "controlled source."

C. **Information Preview**. The information to be transferred must be manually viewed before transfer from the classified system (e.g. open the file(s) and visually inspect the data on the screen before removing it from the classified system). Key-word search and lexical scanning applications can also be used to supplement the review, but a manual, visual check is mandatory.

D. **Virus Check**. The data file must be virus checked on the unclassified system before file transfer from the mobile (floppy/zip diskette) to the permanent media (hard disk) is performed.

E. **Information Review.** The file(s) containing the transferred information must be manually reviewed after moving the portable media to the Unclassified system (e.g. open the file(s) and visually inspect the data copied from the Classified system) before transferring the file into the unclassified (TCAIMS II) system permanent storage device.

III. **Secure Copy Procedures**. Compliance with the five rules, above, and these secure copy procedures are required. There are special restrictions that apply when taking removable media such as a floppy disk out of a secure (classified) physical environment. The paragraph titled "NT Toolbox Utility," below is optional at the discretion of the DAA. In most cases, these procedures are to be performed by "authorized" personnel. It cannot be stressed strongly enough that adherence to all current security procedures and regulations including local command level standard operating procedures is of the utmost importance.

A. **Classification of Information**. Only unclassified information is to be removed from the classified environment.

1. In compliance with Information Review, above, information being considered for removal from a classified environment must be reviewed manually. This manual review must be done at the source location of the information, before any data is moved out of the secure environment.

2. The user must determine the appropriate security classification based on the actual textual content or subject matter, including visual content (graphic file), or sound content (audio file). In the context of this topic, the information to be removed from a secure environment must be determined to be UNCLASSIFIED.

3. This document does not attempt to place a classification level on any data considered for transfer. Consult the subject reference documents and/or your Designated Approval Authority (DAA) to determine actual data classification and classification determination procedures.

B. **Preparation of Disk Media**. This discussion assumes the use of a 3-½ inch "floppy" disk. Adjust procedures accordingly for other media. In compliance with Magnetic Media Control, above, formatting of mobile magnetic media on a machine classifies the diskette at the same level of the system performing the formatting operation. Therefore, create formatted floppy diskette (or other mobile magnetic media) on an UNCLASSIFIED computer. From the DOS prompt, enter the command: "FORMAT A:/U" (do not use the Windows® File Manager or Explorer format routines). Local directives may require specific procedures such as using new or previously unused disks. Be sure to follow all guidelines in effect.

C. **NT Toolbox Utility**. NT Toolbox Utility is a set of disk utilities that are used to copy computer information between various storage locations in a manner that does not compromise data integrity. NT Toolbox normally can be found by clicking the Windows START menu button. Consult your local system administrator for the specific location of the approved copy utility.[35] There are three utility functions that, when used properly will assure that only intended information is transferred to the mobile media for transfer outside the secure environment. The figure below represents a typical NT Toolbox access via the start menu. Your DAA will stipulate if the three NT Toolbox utilities are to be included in the "Air-Gap" procedures.

[35] Possible NT Toolbox source http://www.hurlburt.af.smil.mil/sow/16oss/systems.shtml

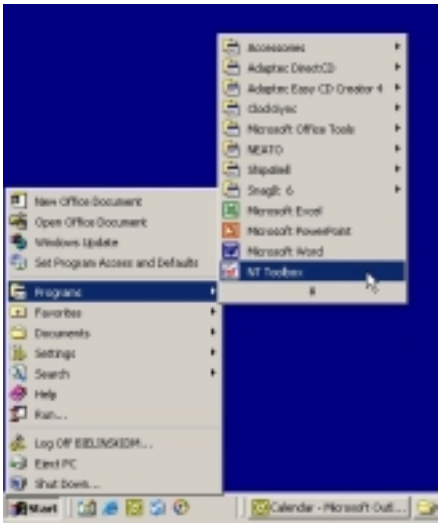

Figure A-1 NT Toolbox Menu

1. BUSTER. Binary Universal Search Terminal (BUSTER) is a utility designed to perform a sector-by-sector search of an entire disk or file, while attempting to match each word or phrase in a designated list against the bytes read from the disk media. This may also be referred to as a keyword search. Use caution, originators can incorrectly classify information. The person performing the data transfer (copy) has the responsibility to ensure that the information is properly classified. Buster should only be considered as a first line of defense to guard against inadvertent inclusion of classified material. It is of paramount importance that the user manually performs a visual review all data files before making a classification decision.

a. In the "NT Toolbox," click the BUSTER (File) icon  on the toolbar, or select "Buster" under the "Tools" cascading menu.

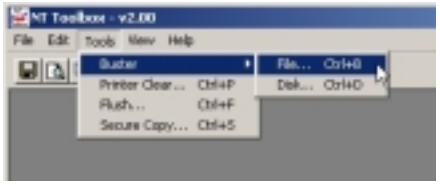

Figure A-2 Buster Menu Selection

b. To add keywords to the Buster search and the permanent keyword list, click "Add," type the new keyword in the "Add Keyword" dialog box, and click "OK."

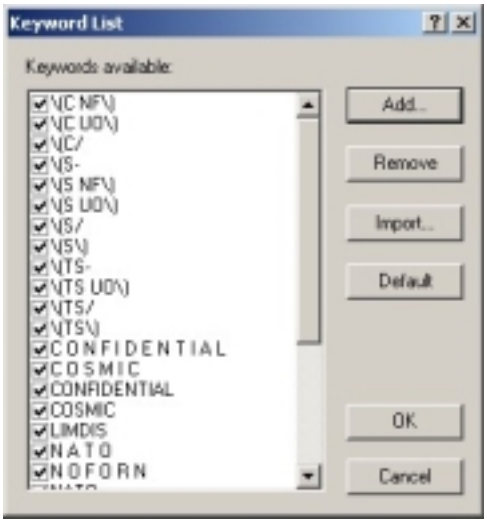

Figure A-3 Buster Setup Window

c. To remove keywords from the current Buster Keyword List, click on the keyword check box to remove in the "Keywords Available" box. To remove keywords from the Buster permanent keyword list, click on the keyword itself, and then click on "Remove."

d. After keyword review or edit, the main BUSTER window will be displayed. If the user is going to BUSTER a floppy disk in drive [A:] make sure the disk is in the drive, select the appropriate "Search in:" pull down and then click "Start Search." Keywords found will show up as bold, red, and underlined in the scrollable display. BUSTER simply searches and highlights selected keywords; it does not make any file edits or declassification decisions. See Figure A-4A.

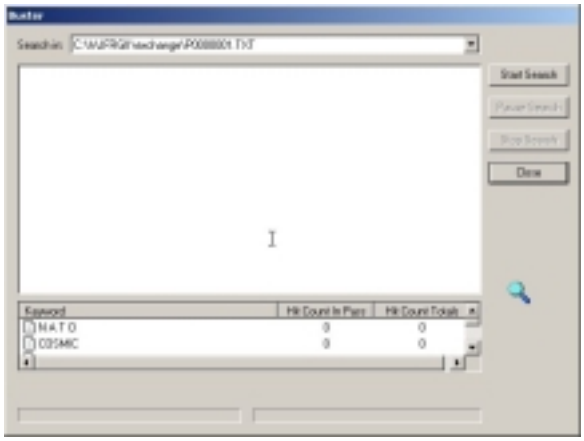

Figure A-4 Buster Window

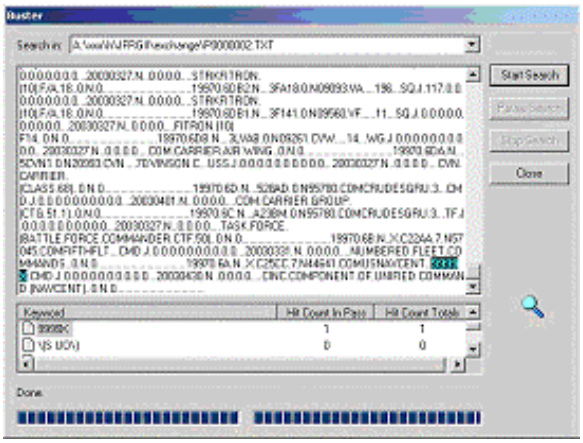

Figure A-4A Buster Window with Detected Keyword

NOTE

The user can use regular expressions to increase the efficiency of the search by embedding regular expression symbols within keywords. The Buster search will read the drive in 2 MB passes. This means that for a 1 GB drive, there will be approximately 500 passes. If there are any hits in the current 2 MB pass, the Buster search will automatically pause at the end of the pass and give the user a chance to review the display. The display will be cleared of its contents before it resumes the search and goes on to the next 2 MB pass.

2. SECURE COPY. Secure Copy is a utility designed to prevent the unintended transfer of residual data from the source disk to the target disk. It copies each selected file from the beginning-of-the-file marker (BOF) of the selected file to the end-of-file marker (EOF), and then overwrites all remaining allocated space up to end of the of the file's last cluster. Normal (Windows®) file copy procedures move entire sections of disk (clusters) on a disk not just the file in question.

a. Click on the secure copy icon  on the NT Toolbox toolbar or select "Secure Copy" under the Tools menu.

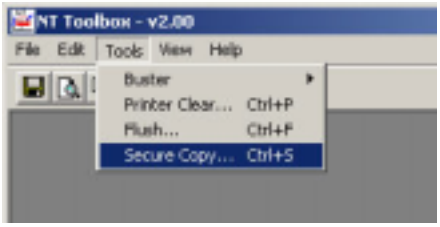

Figure A-5 Secure Copy Function Menu Option

b. Select a drive from the "Drives" drop-down list in the upper left hand corner of the "pop-up" window that contains the path of the file(s) to copy.

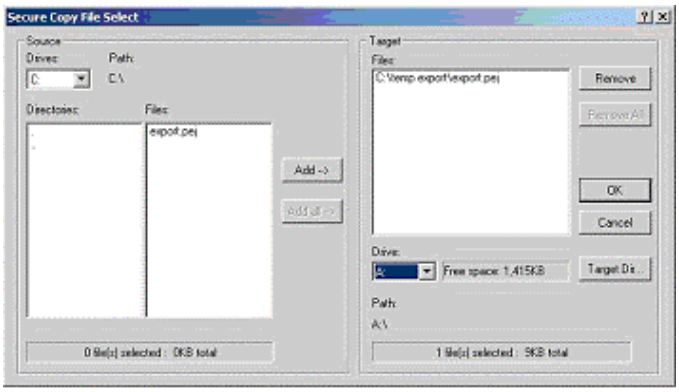

Figure A-6 Secure Copy Window

c. Select the desired directory by double-clicking on the “Directories” list until the user has reached the desired directory. Double-click on the '.' entry to back up one level in the directory structure.

d. Select the desired file by double-clicking on the file in the “Files” list. (The user can also use the shift and control keys in conjunction with the mouse to select ranges or multiple files). If the user selects a file and then decides not to copy it, click on the file to highlight it, and then click on the Remove button.

e. Repeat steps 2 through 4 until the user has selected all the file(s) to Secure Copy.

f. Select a “target” drive to “Secure Copy” the selected file(s) to, by selecting a drive from the “Copy To” target drives drop-down list.

NOTE

If the target directory is on a floppy disk, there must be a writeable floppy in the drive. “Secure Copy” will only proceed if there is sufficient space on the target drive selected.

g. Click “Copy.”

3. FLUSH. Flush is a utility designed to overwrite residual data unintentionally stored in a disks free space, the unused space beyond the EOF marker. The Flush utility eliminates a security problem created by many file systems when the operating system uses a single buffer for writing multiple files to a disk. Since the buffer is used by several applications, and it is not cleared between uses, the buffer may contain residue data from any previous operation. In classified systems, data of differing classifications may in fact be appended to the current file after the EOF marker.

a. Click the FLUSH icon  on the “NT Toolbox” toolbar, or select “Flush” under the Tools menu.

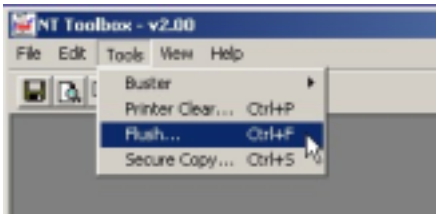

Figure A-7 Flush Menu Selection

b. Select the drive to "Flush" from the "Drive" list. If the drive specified is a removable drive, make sure there is a disk loaded before starting the Flush.

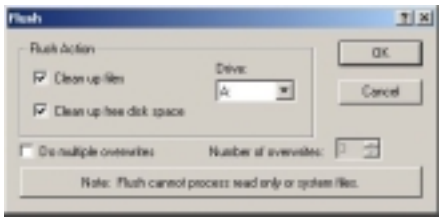

Figure A-8 Flush Window

c. Ensure the "Clean up free disk space" check box is selected.

d. Click the "Perform Multiple Overwrites" checkbox if the user wish to overwrite the disks free space more than three times and use the Number of Overwrites scroll-list to set the overwrite-times value (minimum - 3, maximum - 30.) By default, Flush will overwrite the disks free space three times.

D. **Disk Label**.

1. After the mobile magnetic media has been prepared and the target file is in place on the media, the media must be labeled appropriately with a security label. Media inspection by security personnel begins with verification that the media is appropriately labeled.

2. Labels appropriate for use on mobile magnetic media in the information management environment include SECRET, CONFIDENTIAL, and UNCLASSIFIED. Samples are provided for convenience.

a. SECRET (Red label with white text)

Figure A-9 Secret Label

b. UNCLASSIFIED (Green label with white text)

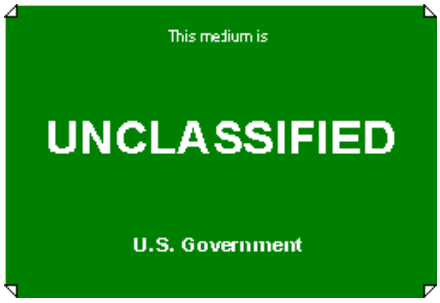

Figure A-10 Unclassified Label

NOTE

The "rules" described above must be an integral part of data transfer. The remainder of this topic is comprised of a set of sequential procedures to get the TPFDD from JOPES, to JFRG II, and into TCAIMS II, and back again, in a logical sequence of events. Most of this same information may also be found in LESSON 12 INTERFACES – IMPORTS AND EXPORTS. The information is presented here as a matter of convenience and includes additional, non-JFRG II information. Because some information is outside of the JFRG II system control (JOPES, TCAIMS II and "air gap" security) it should not be taken as definitive. Consult the appropriate (system) documentation for complete detailed procedures.

IV. **Export TPFDD from JOPES**. If the combatant commander has specified the required forces in a TPFDD the first step in the process will be to transmit the TPFDD to the staff or combatant commander's subordinate for additional planning and sourcing.

A. **System Services**. System Services hosted on the GCCS/JOPES computer provides the capability to format a TPFDD output compatible with JFRG II.

1. Start GCCS/JOPES System Services.

2. The System Services window display has a GCCS System Services pull-down menu. See below.

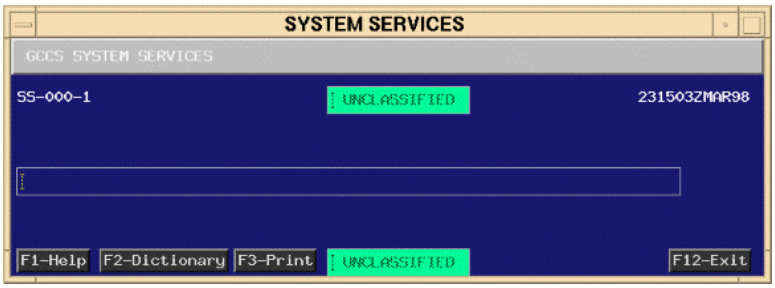

Figure A-11 JOPES System Services Window

3. From the GCCS System Services pull-down menu, select the Create TPFDD File option.

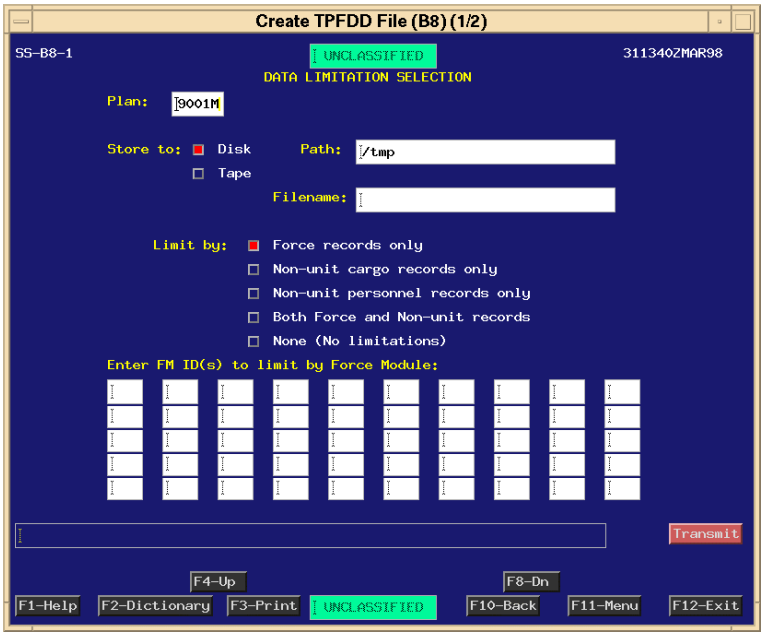

Figure A-12 Create TPFDD File Window

4. In the “Plan:” data entry area of the Create TPFDD File Window, type the OPLAN ID for the TPFDD file to down load.

5. Select “Store to: Disk” and type the Path (directory) to store the file on the workstation.

6. Type the desired File Name for the output file. The name format is freeform and no file extension is required.

7. Select “Limit by:” as desired and enter appropriate Force Module designations.

8. When all preliminary steps are complete click on Transmit.

9. When the status bar (sub-window) indicates transmission is complete, exit the Create TPFDD File window (F12-Exit).

10. The TPFDD is now stored on the host server but is not yet accessible by the JFRG II application.

B. **File Transfer Protocol.** Before the file can be accessed a JFRG II machine, it must be moved from the GCCS server to a JFRG II workstation using the File Transfer Protocol (FTP). The Host Access application within “Exceed Communications Ltd.”® software is the tool normally employed to move files to and from the server. The following example employs “Exceed FTP” but may not be the only tool available. Consult with your Information Systems professional for site-specific information. Launch the FTP function by selecting the Start menu and navigating to Exceeds “Host Access” function.

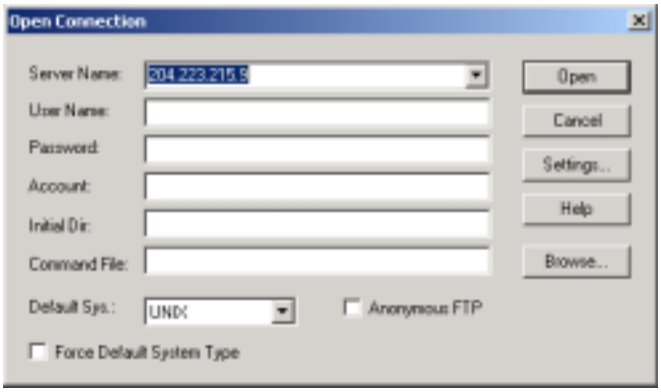

Figure A-13 Opening an Exceed Connection

1. Establish a connection with the server in preparation for moving a file from the server. Enter the appropriate User Name and Password combination in the "Open Connection" window of the FTP function.

2. When the connection is open a source and destination sub-window will open providing the capability to "drag and drop" a file from one location to another. Refer to the sub-window title (upper left) for location/identification.

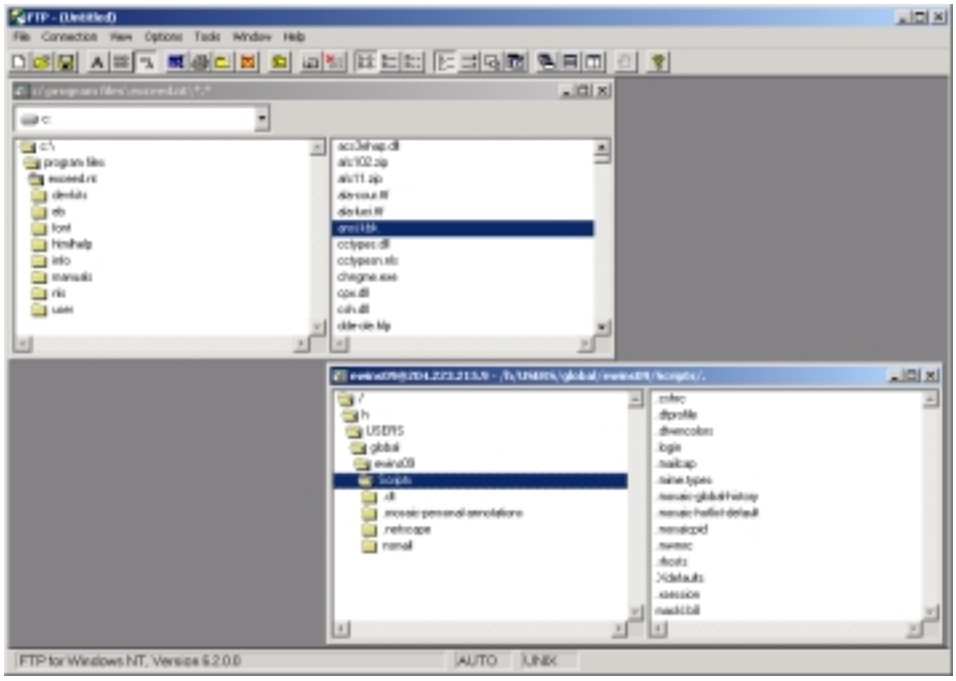

Figure A-14 Typical Connection

3. Select the file to be moved in the source window. Click and hold the left mouse key and drag the file to the desired destination location. Release the mouse key. The utility will ask for confirmation before the file is copied. Once the file is copied, it is ready for the next step in the JFRG II upload process. Normally both JOPES and JFRG II operate in a secure environment and the "air-gap" procedures discussed previously do not apply.

4. As a reminder, these procedures are designed for competent JOPES operators; do not attempt to use this document as a definitive procedure, or without proper permissions provided by your local system administrator.

V. **Import JOPES TPFDD into JFRG II.**

A. **Import JOPES TPFDD Information Procedures**: The combatant commander will identify the TPFDD to be loaded into JFRG II and any additional planning instructions.

1. Launch JFRG II and create a new plan.

2. Select the Import option from the Interfaces Menu.

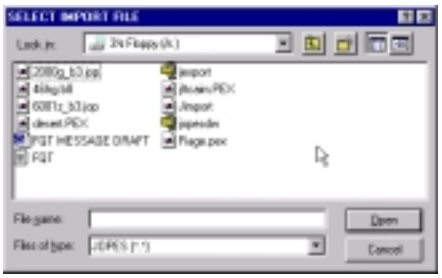

Figure A-15 Select Import File Window

3. Select the source drive where the previous procedure (Export TPFDD from JOPES) placed the file. It is the responsibility of the JOPES operator to identify the particulars of the TPFDD to be loaded. Under the "Files of type:" pull down menu, select [JOPES (*. *)].

4. Select the designated file and select Open.

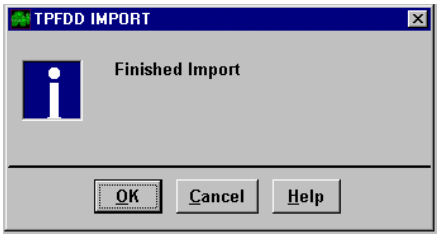

Figure A-16 TPFDD Import Pop-up Window

5. Upon completion of the import process, the JOPES import complete window will display.

6. Because the import goes into the current plan, you may review or start working in the plan immediately. A plan evaluation may be a desirable option.

VI. **Export TPFDD from JFRG II to TCAIMS II.** Assuming the JFRG II operator has received the TPFDD form higher authority and complied with any planning guidance the TPFDD is ready for sourcing.

A. Launch JFRG II, open the designated plan and select, Interfaces, Export.

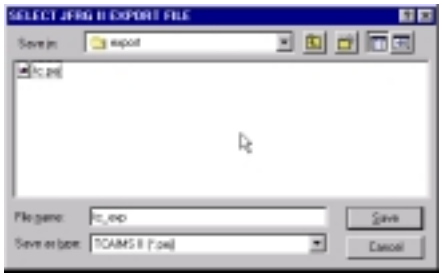

Figure A-17 JFRG II Export Options

B. Assign the export file a “file name” (e.g. from_jfrgii). This should never be the same as the JOPES PID number but should be something the TCAIMS II operator can understand.

C. Select the Interface Type – “TCAIMS II (*.pej)”

D. Select a storage location from the Save in: pull down.

E. Click “Save." The program begins with a window providing the status of the TCAIMS II export declassification.

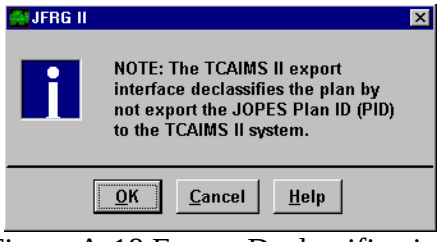

Figure A-18 Export Declassification

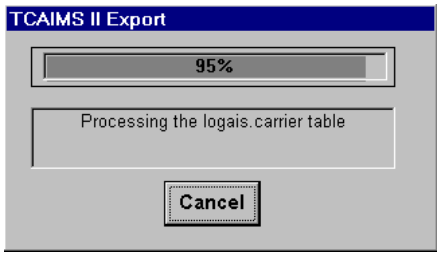

Figure A-19 TCAIMS II Export Status

NOTE

The JFRG II software will disassociate data deemed Classified in accordance with CJCSM 3122.03, JOPES Volume II, and place only unclassified data in the Export file. Apply the “Air Gap” procedures presented previously. Always follow proper procedures when transferring data from a classified system to an unclassified system. Review the paragraphs on Air-Gap and Secure Copy Procedures on page A-2.

F. File Preview. At this point, the TPFDD export file is ready for “Preview” in accordance with the Information Preview rule, presented on page A-2.

1. The primary data element of concern is the Plan Identification Number (PID). PIDs are considered classified when combined with other plan data elements.

2. Current classification guidance contained in CJCSM 3122.03, JOPES Volume II, is under review and being staffed as Joint Staff action J4A-00128-00/3.

3. Find the ASCII viewer program on your computer (e.g. WINZIP). It is usually located in your "programs" directory or listed as a separate program. Windows EXPLORER may be used to find and view the program. The following provides an example of plan preview using the WINZIP program.

4. Launch the ASCII viewer application, find and select TPFDD file to Preview then “Open."

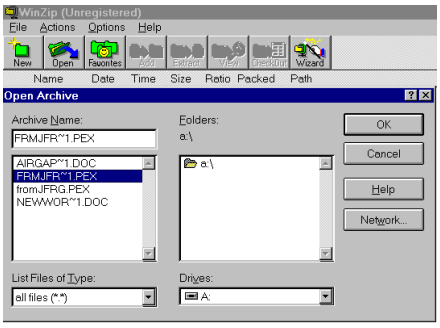

Figure A-20 WinZip Window

5. Once WinZip is opened, find the “logais.prf” file.

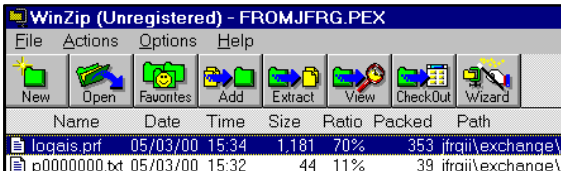

Figure A-21 WinZip File Selection

6. Highlight the file, and right click to open the “logais.prf”

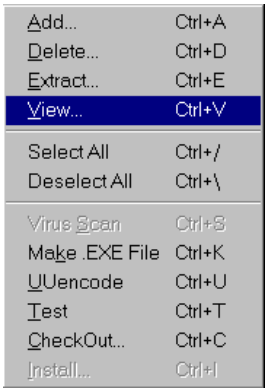

Figure A-22 View Selection

7. Select “View”

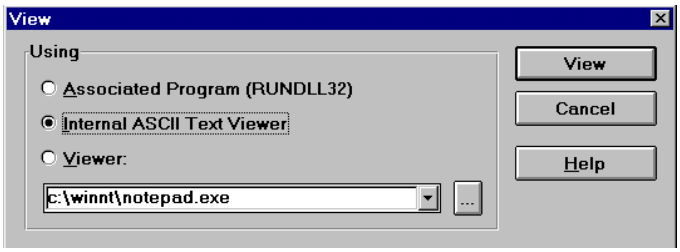

Figure A-23 View Window

8. This will open the logais.prf file and provide the user with a Table of Contents for all of the “Plan and Reference” Files for which data was exported by JFRG II.

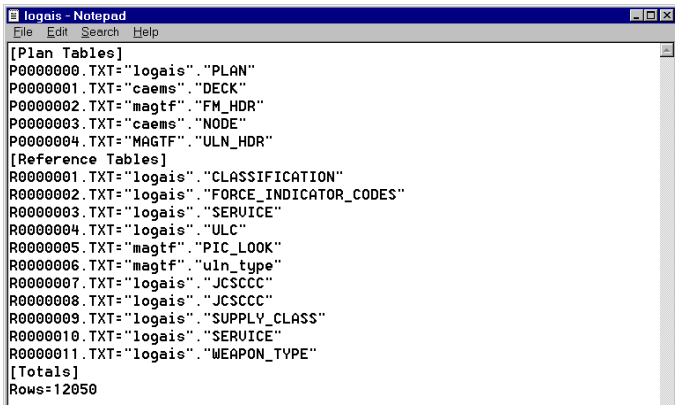

Figure A-24 Plan and Reference Tables

9. Files are of two types “Plan”(e.g. P0000001.txt) and “Reference” (e.g. R0000001.txt) these files are ASCII text and tab delimited (Tabs are inserted between individual data elements. Do not remove these Tabs). A descriptive title for the file is located at the end of the line in quotes. [Plan Tables] P0000000.TXT="logais." Each file must be opened, manually and previewed.

10. When previewing the files the user is looking for any “classified” data elements. Specific TPFDD data elements and combinations are classified as described in CJCSM 3122.03.

11. If required information can be deleted. However, do not delete any tabs within the file, the tabs identify corresponding data fields. After preview, close the ASCII viewer.

12. The TPFDD file may now be moved to the mobile magnetic media. If required by the DAA apply the secure copy procedures, introduced earlier, to perform the move.

VII. **TCAIMS II TPFDD Import/Export.**

A. Assuming procedures in accordance with the Virus Check and Information Review rules presented above have been complied with, the TPFDD file can be moved to the TCAIMS II permanent (hard disk) storage system.

B. At this point, the various unit level TCAIMS II users will enhance the TPFDD by supplying actual information (level 6 detail) for the appropriate ULNs.

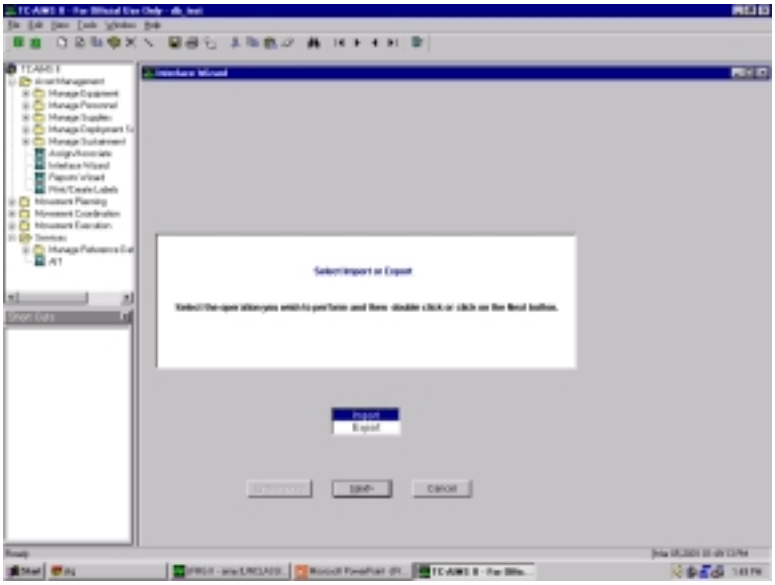

Figure A-25 TCAIMS II Import

C. The TCAIMS II Operator will import the TPFDD, See above, and perform required file manipulation.

D. The TCAIMS II will then format an output file to be imported back into JFRG II for verification. The process of moving information from an unclassified environment to a classified environment does not require any special security procedures. See the figure below of a TCAIMS II export for reference.

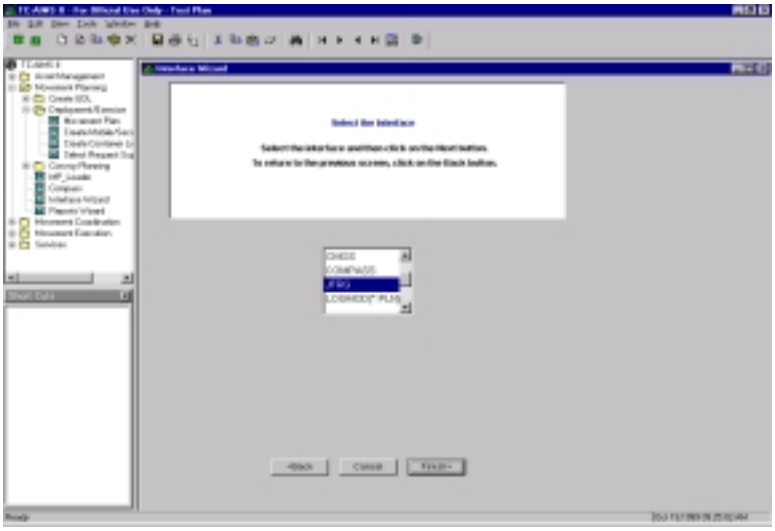

Figure A-26 TCAIMS II Export

VIII. **Import TCAIMS II TPFDD INTO JFRG II.**

A. **Import TCAIMS II Plan Data Procedures**:

1. The user must have a plan active to execute the import; either create a new plan, or open an existing plan. The plan the user is importing into the system does

not affect the active plan. Select the Import command from the Interfaces Menu. Then select the Plan Data option on the cascading window.

2. Select Interfaces, Import

3. In the "Files of type:" box, select TCAIMS II (*.PEJ).

4. In the "Look in:" box, select the drive where the file the user is importing is located.

5. The directories, if any, on the disk in the drive will be shown. Select the directory where the file the user is importing is located.

6. In the File name box, highlight the plan file to import.

7. Select the Open button to initiate the import process. If the plan the user are importing already exists, or has the same name as an existing plan, the user are prompted to rename the imported plan. The TCAIMS II Import percentage window displays on the screen. The user is able to cancel the import process by selecting the CANCEL button.

8. Once the import is complete the user are prompted with TCAIMS II import complete, select the OK button.

B. **Plan Verification**:

1. Any time a plan (TPFDD) is transferred between commands there is the opportunity for a difference in interpretation in the Commanders concept of operations.

2. It is not the intent of this training manual to prescribe business practices or standard operating procedures for the transfer of information between commands but this transfer of information cannot be done in a vacuum. Any changes to the TPFDD, other than the addition of more detailed information, should be coordinated with higher authority prior to the attempted TPFDD import/export.

3. If errors are noted during the review (verification) process all commands involved must be made aware of any changes made in the TPFDD. At the Commanders /JOPES level, the TPFDD is maintained in a shared database. At the JFRG II and TCAIMS II, (JTF and unit level respectively) the databases must be synchronized manually requiring close coordination between commands.

IX. **Exporting JFRG II TPFDD to JOPES**. JOPES exports are generated by Force Module (FM). During the JOPES export, the user will be prompted to select one or more FMs to export. The ULNs contained in the selected FM(s) will be included in the export.

A. **Export JOPES TPFDD Information Procedures.** The JOPES export creates two or more files one is a JOPES export (JOP) the other is a ZIP (WinZip) file that contains the TPFDD and the JOPES transactions.

1. Select the Export command from the Interfaces Menu.

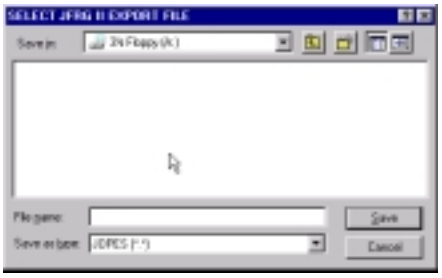

Figure A-27 Select JFRG II Export File Window

2. When the Export dialogue box appears, look under the Export Type selection box and select JOPES as the export type. Select JOPES (*. *).

3. In the Drive box select the drive where the user wish to export the JOPES data file (e.g., A Drive, B Drive, etc.). Select A.

4. Select the target directory to which to export the TPFDD data file. There may be no directory if the user is exporting to a drive, for example, and did not create a directory. A directory is not required.

5. Type the file name of the JOPES export file the user want to create (example: NEWPLAN) at the File Name data entry point. Type JEXPORT.

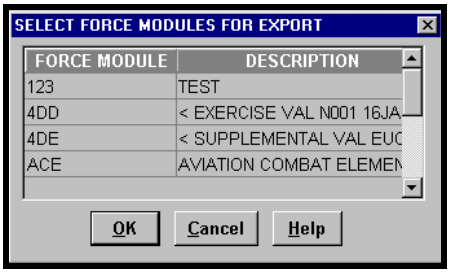

Figure A-28 Select Force Modules for Export Window

6. When the Select Force Module window is displayed, select the FM(s) to export followed by OK. Select FM AAA.

Figure A-29 JOPES Export Pop-up Window

7. Upon completion of export, the JOPES Export Complete Window displays. Select OK.

8. The JOPES export is created in the drive and directory that the user specified with two files. One with {Plan Id}_B3.JOP and one will contain the file name that the user assign.ZIP. The export process compresses the named file and adds a .ZIP extension to the file name (example: NEWPLAN.ZIP). The *_B3.JOP file is a GCCS TPFDD file ready to be imported into GCCS.

B. **JFRG II Export (JOPES) File Types**. There are two types of export files that are created when the JOPES format is selected.

1. **File Types**. The file types are the *_B3.JOP and the *RU2.JOP file where "*" indicates a variable.

2. **JOPES Transaction Editor (TE).** The purpose of the transaction editor, among others, is to create and communicate the actual transaction in/from JFRG II. Thus, the data arrives in JOPES already translated and pre-directed to its appropriate subsystem. JFRG II interfaces with JOPES to communicate the JFRG' requirements so they may then be incorporated to the Commanders OPLAN. When a TPFDD is uploaded to JOPES, the uploaded ULN structures overwrite any previously existing, matching ULNs in JOPES. However, if the JFRG II user has deleted a ULN in JFRG II, it must also be deleted in JOPES. In previous versions, there existed no automated process of deleting ULNs through the interface. The ULN had to be identified and manually deleted in JOPES. The transaction editor now automates the deletion process. The full TPFDD export is contained in the *_B3.JOP file and the Transaction Editor information is contained in the *RU2.JOP file.

C. **JOPES Transactions**. JOPES transactions reconcile any deleted data in the TPFDD requirement by communicating them to JOPES. All deleted data is converted to JOPES format and recorded in an ASCII file. The JOPES Transaction Editor imports these transactions and updates the TPFDD accordingly. The four types of transactions that are handled by JFRG II are ULNUBT, JJDSDT, STRYDT, and NSCGBT.

1. The ULNUBT generates a transaction to add, change, or delete the force requirement record.

2. The JJDSDT generates a transaction to add a Force Module title, description records, and ULN records for a specific OPLAN.

3. The STRYDT generates a transaction to delete up to 300 FM IDs from a specific OPLAN. Deletions include related unit and non-unit requirements with associated cargo and cargo manifest records.

4. The NSCGBT generates a transaction that contains the level three and four cargo detail data from the non-standard sub file.

5. All four transactions are created and function in the same manner. The transaction codes of the deleted data are retained in the ASCII file where they are linked to a transaction based on the code (ULN or FM).

X. **Uploading JFRG II TPFDD into JOPES**. Within JOPES the Load Plan from TPFDD option on the Plan Management of the System Services cascade menu allows the upload of a TPFDD file. This type of file can be created by JFRG II and other systems. Uploading a TPFDD file is a multi-step process. First, the file must be moved to the database server, and then the file is imported into the JOPES database.

NOTE

The user must have an account on the host database server in order to accomplish the functions required to upload the TPFDD file into the JOPES database. Normally, your System Administrator/Functional Database Manager will upload the TPFDD file for the user.

A. **Moving the File to the Server**. The File Transfer Protocol (FTP) function of the Host Access application within "Exceed Communications Ltd."® software is the tool employed to move files to the server. Consult with your Information Systems professional for site-specific information. In general terms launch the FTP function by selecting the Start menu and navigating to Exceeds "Host Access" function.

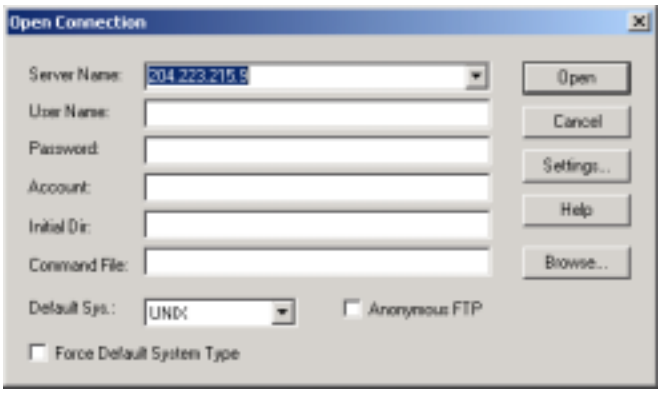

Figure A-30 Opening an Exceed Connection

1. Establish a connection with the server (See Figure A-) in preparation for moving a file to the server. Enter the appropriate User Name and Password combination.

2. A source and destination window will open providing the capability to "drag and drop" a file from the source to the destination location(s). See Figure A-31.

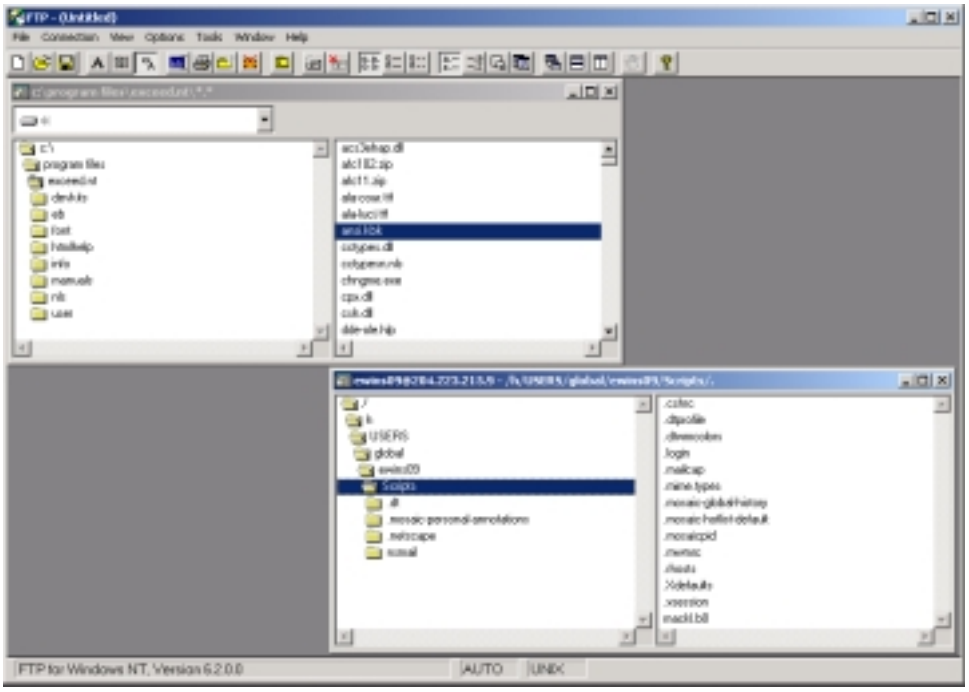

Figure A-31 Typical Connection

3. Select the file to be moved in the source window. Click and hold the left mouse key and drag the file to the desired location. Release the mouse key. "Exceed" will ask for a confirmation before the file is copied. The file is now ready for the next step in the JOPES upload process.

4. As a reminder, do not attempt to use this document as a definitive procedure, or without proper permissions provided by your local system administrator.

B. **Import TPFDD File**. Now that the user has the file on the database server, the user is ready to import it to the JOPES database.

1. Launch the GCCS application and navigate to DII_APPS, [profile], System Services.

2. From the System Services window, click on the GCCS SYSTEM SERVICES title bar to display the GCCS System Services pull-down menu. Refer to Figure A-11 on page A-9.

3. Click on Plan Management and click on Load Plan from TPFDD. See Figure A-32.

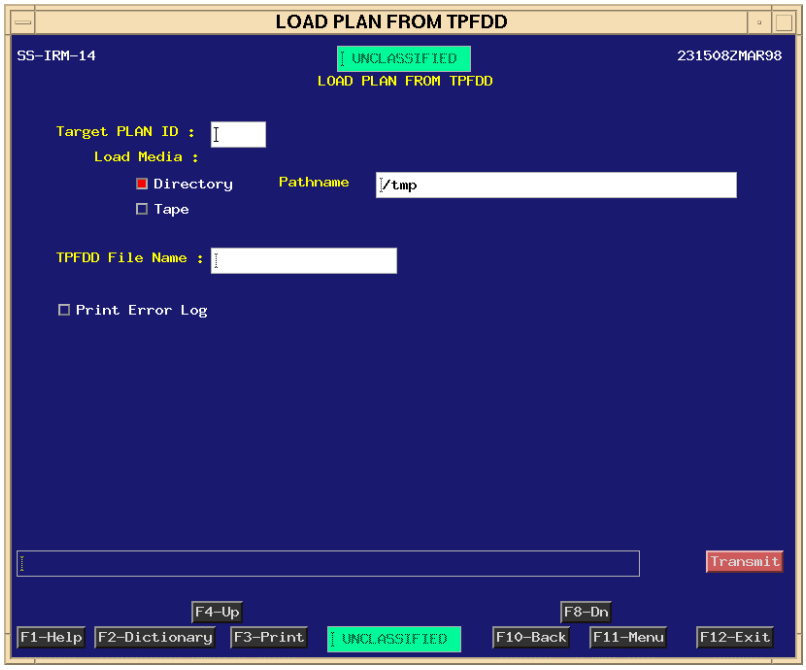

Figure A-32 Load Plan from TPFDD Window

4. In the Target PLAN ID field, type the designated PID. This should be the same as the PID assigned by the JFRG II operator.

5. Click on the Pathname field and type the file path that was selected for the destination during the FTP function performed above.

6. Click in the TPFDD File Name field, type in the file name that was copied (*_b3.jop) during the FTP function performed above, and then click on Transmit.

7. Click on Transmit. An Initialize Indicated OPLAN? A confirmation pop-up displays.

8. Click on Yes. The LOAD TPFDD window displays in the background. The XTP MESSAGES window displays in the foreground.

9. When processing is complete, double click on the Window menu button [-] at the top left corner of the XTP MESSAGES window and Close it.

10. Press <F12> or click on <F12-Exit> to exit System Services. (Exit automatically closes all tear-off menus.

11. Exit the host server and close the Xterm window.

XI. **Summary**.

During this lesson, the user learned about the requirements for the transfer of data between the three-major TPFDD planning systems employing a variety of tools and complying with security procedures to prevent the inadvertent transfer of classified information to an unclassified environment.

XII. **References**.

A. JFRG II (Series) User Guide.

B. DoD Directive 5200.28 (series) Security Requirements for Automated Information Systems (AIS).

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APPENDIX B COMMONLY USED CODES

Table B 1 - Aviation Ordnance Theater Codes

Code	Definition
L	Atlantic (LANT)
M	Mediterranean (MED)
P	Pacific (PAC)
S	Southwest Asia (SWA)

Table B 2 - Cargo Category Codes, First Position

Code	Definition
A	All wheeled and tracked vehicles (self-propelled or towed) that are neither security nor hazardous cargo (see Codes K and L below) and are not suitable for road marching for overland deployment legs.
B	Uncrated NSDA (if self-deployable aircraft will not be deployed under their own power, they must be identified as NSDA and their force movement characteristics reported).
C	Floating craft.
D	Hazardous non-vehicular cargo (see Code E below).
E	Security non-vehicular cargo or non-vehicular cargo that is both security and hazardous.
F	Cargo requiring refrigeration by the mover.
G	Bulk POL (not packaged).
H	Bulk granular cargo; i.e., crushed rock, sand, etc.
J	Other non-vehicular cargo, including packaged POL, crated aircraft, TAT yellow, etc.
K	Vehicle designated as security cargo or both security and hazardous cargo.
L	Vehicles designated as hazardous cargo, but not security cargo.
M	Ammunition
N	Nuclear weapons.
P	Chemical munitions.
R	All wheeled and tracked vehicles (self-propelled or towed), neither security or hazardous cargo, that are suitable for road march for overland deployment legs and capable of convoy speeds up to 40 MPH.

Table B 3 - Cargo Category Code, Second Position

Unit Equipment	Accompanying Unit Supplies	Non-unit Related Supplies	Definition
0	4	A	**Non-air transportable cargo**: (a) exceeds any of the dimensions 1453" x 216" x 156" or (b) has a height between 114" and 156" and a width that exceeds 144". All dimensions are expressed in length x width x height. Width and height pertain to aircraft door limitations.
1	5	B	**Outsized Cargo**: Exceeds 1090" x 117" x 105" and is qualified by MILSTAMP aircraft air dimension code (too large for C-130/C-141).
2	6	C	**Oversized Cargo**: Exceeds the usable dimensions of a 463L pallet (108" x 88" x 96") or height as established by the cargo envelope of the particular model of aircraft.
3	7	D	**Bulk Cargo**: Dimensions less than those of oversize cargo.
8	9		**Organic Cargo**: Non-TCC cargo; is either pre-positioned or will be transported via organic sources and does not require TCC support

Table B 4 - Cargo Category Codes, Third Position

Code	Definition
A	This cargo is normally carried on a vehicle that is organic to the unit (not applicable to non-unit related cargo).
B	This cargo can be containerized, meets the dimensional criteria for 20-foot container (231" x 92" x 84") and does not exceed a weight of 20 short tons. For vehicles being shipped in 20-foot container, maximum dimensions are 225" x 84" x 82". These dimensions will allow space for blocking and bracing, etc.
C	This cargo can be containerized, does not meet the dimensional criteria for a 20-foot container but does meet the dimensional criteria for a 40-foot container (472.5" x 92" x 84"), and does not exceed a weight of 40 short tons. For vehicles being shipped in a 40-foot container, maximum dimensions are 468" x 84" x 86". These dimensions will allow space for blocking and bracing, etc.
D	This cargo cannot, or will not, be containerized.

Table B 5 - Climate Codes

Code	Definition
A	Arctic
B	All
C	Cold
D	Desert
N	Temperate
T	Tropical

Table B 6 - Coast Guard Hazard Classifications

Code	Definition	
A	I	
B	II-A	Charge, Bag
C	II-B	Fixed Ammo w/ON
D	II-C	Pyrotech
E	II-D	WP
F	II-E	HC
G	II-F	FS, FM
H	II-H	Smoke Pot, Water Active
I	II-J	Incendiary
J	III	Fuze, PD
K	IV	Fixed, Semi-fixed
L	V	AP w/explosive
M	VI	Fuze, BD
N	VII	HE Proj
O	VIII	Blast Cap, Detonators
P	IX-A	Black Powder, Bulk
Q	IX-B	Dynamite, TNT
R	X-A	Bombs, HE w/o Fuze
S	X-B	Bombs, Packed w/Fuze
T	X-C	Guided Missiles
U	X-D	GM Propellant
V	XI-A	CW Lethal Gas
W	XI-B	CW Non-lethal Gas
X	Inert	
Y	XI-D	Special
Z	Aviation Ordnance	

Table B 7 - Combat Intensity Codes

Code	Definition
EI	European Intense
ES	European Sustained
WI	Worldwide Intense
WS	Worldwide Sustained

Table B 8 - Country/State Codes

Long Name	Short Name	Code
AFGHANISTAN	AFGAN	AF
ALABAMA	ALA	01
ALASKA	ALS	02
ALGERIA	ALGER	AG
AMERICAN SAMOA	SAMOA	AQ
ANGOLA	ANGOL	AO
ANTARCTICA	ANTAR	AY
ANTIGUA	ANTIG	AC
ARGENTINA	ARGEN	AR
ARIZONA	ARZ	04
ARKANSAS	ARK	05
AUSTRALIA	ATRAL	AS
AUSTRIA	AUSTR	AU
BAHAMA ISLANDS	BAHAM	BF
BAHRAIN	BAHRA	BA
BANGLADESH	BDESH	BG
BARBADOS	BARBA	BB
BELGIUM	BELG	BE
BENIN	BENEN	BN
BERMUDA	BERMU	BD
BOLIVIA	BOLIV	BL
BOTSWANA	BOTSW	BC
BR INDN OCN TER	WATER	IO
BRAZIL	BRAZL	BR
BRUNEI	BRUNI	BX
BURKINA-UPR VOL	UPPER	UV
BURMA	BURMA	BM
BURUNDI	BURND	BY
CALIFORNIA	CAL	06
CAMBODIA (KAMP)	CAMBI	CB
CAMEROON	CAMER	CM
CANADA	CANAD	CA
CAPE VERDE	CPVER	CV
CAYMAN ISLANDS	CAYMA	CJ
CHAD	CHADR	CD
CHILE	CHILE	CI
CHRISTMAS IS	CHRIS	KT
COCOS ISLANDS	COCOS	CK
COLUMBIA	COLOM	CO
COLORADO	COL	08
COMOROS ISLANDS	COMOR	CN
CONGO	CONGO	CF
CONNECTICUT	CONN	09
COOK ISLANDS	COOK	CW
COSTA RICA	COSTA	CS
CTRL AFRICA REP	CENTA	CT
CUBA	CUBA	CU
CYPRUS	CYPRS	CY
DELAWARE	DEL	10

Long Name	Short Name	Code
DENMARK	DENMK	DA
DJIBOUTI	DJIBO	DJ
DOMINICA	DOMCA	DO
DOMINICAN REP	DOMRP	DR
ECUADOR	ECUAD	EC
EGYPT	EGYPT	EG
EL SALVADOR	ELSAL	E5
EQUATORL GUINEA	EQUAT	EK
ETHIOPIA	ETHIO	ET
FALKLAND IS	FALKI	FA
FAROE ISLAND	FAROI	FO
FIJI	FIJI	FJ
FINLAND	FINLD	FI
FLORIDA	FLA	12
FR POLYNESIA	FPOLY	FP
FRANCE	FRANC	FR
FRENCH GUIANA	FGUIA	FG
GABON	GABON	GB
GAMBIA, THE	GAMBI	GA
GEORGIA	GEO	13
GERMANY FED REP	GERMY	GE
GERMANY, BERLIN	BERLI	BZ
GHANA	GHANA	GH
GIBRALTAR	GIBRA	GI
GREECE	GREEC	GR
GREENLAND	GRNLD	GL
GRENADA	GRENA	GJ
GUADELUOPE	GUADE	GP
GUAM	GUAM	GQ
GUATEMALA	GUATE	GT
GUINEA	GUINR	GV
GUINEA-BISSAU	GINEB	PU
GUYANA	GUYAN	GY
HAITI	HAITI	HA
HAWAII	HAW	15
HONDURAS	HONDU	HO
HONG KONG	HONGK	HK
ICELAND	ICELD	IC
IDAHO	IDA	16
ILLINOIS	ILL	17
INDIA	INDIA	IN
INDIANA	IND	18
INDONESIA	INDON	ID
IOWA	IOWA	19
IRAN	IRAN	IR
IRAQ	IRAQ	IZ
IRELAND	IRELD	EI
ISRAEL	ISRAL	IS
ITALY	ITALY	IT

Country/State Codes Continued

Long Name	Short Name	Code
IVORY COAST	IVYCO	IV
JAMAICA	JAMAC	JM
JAN MAYEN	JANMA	JN
JAPAN	JAPAN	JA
JOHNSTON ATOLL	JOHNI	JQ
JORDAN	JORDN	JO
KANSAS	KAN	20
KENTUCKY	KEN	21
KENYA	KENYA	KE
KIRIBATI (CANT)	KRBTI	KR
KOREA, REP OF	SKORE	K5
KUWAIT	KUWAT	KU
LAOS	LAOS	LA
LEBANON	LEBAN	LE
LESOTHO	LESOT	LT
LIBERIA	LIBER	LI
LIBYA	LIBYA	LY
LOUISIANA	LIA	22
LUXEMBOURG	LUXEM	LU
MADAGASCAR	MADAG	MA
MAINE	MNE	23
MALAWI	MALAW	MI
MALAYSIA	MALAY	MY
MALDIVES	MALDV	MV
MALI	MALI	ML
MALTA	MALTA	MT
MARINIQUE	MARTI	MB
MARYLAND	MLD	24
MASSACHUSETTS	MASS	25
MAURITANIA	MAUR	MR
MAURITIUS	MAUS	MP
MEXICO	MEXIC	MX
MICHIGAN	MICH	26
MIDWAY ISLANDS	MIDWY	MQ
MINNESOTA	MINN	27
MISSISSIPPI	MISS	28
MISSOURI	MO	29
MONTANA	MONT	30
MOROCCO	MOROC	MO
MOZAMBIQUE	MOZAM	MZ
N MARIANA IS	NMARI	CQ
NAMIBIA	NAMIB	WA
NAURU	NAURU	NR
NEBRASKA	NEB	31
NEPAL	NEPAL	NP
NETHERLANDS	NETHE	NL
NETH/ANTILLES	NEHTA	NA
NEVADA	NEV	32
NEW CALEDONIA	NCALD	NC
NEW MEXICO	N MEX	35
NEW YORK	N Y	36
NEW ZEALAND	NWZEA	NZ
NICARAGUA	NICG	NU
NIGER	NIGER	NG
NIGERIA	NIGRA	NI
NIUE	NIUE	NE
NORFOLK ISLAND	NORFK	NF
NORTH CAROLINA	N CAR	37
NORTH DAKOTA	N DAK	38
NORWAY	NORWY	NO
OHIO	OHIO	39
OKLAHOMA	OKLA	40
OMAN	OMAN	MU
OREGON	ORE	41
PAKISTAN	PAKIS	PK
PANAMA	PANMA	PM
PAPUA NEWGUINEA	PAPUA	PP
PARAGUAY	PARAG	PA
PENNSYLVANIA	PENN	42
PERU	PERU	PE
PHILIPPINES	PHILI	RP
PORTUGAL	PORTU	PO
PUERTO RICO	PUERT	RQ
QATAR	QATAR	QA
REUNION	REUNI	RE
RHODE ISLAND	RH IS	44
RWANDA	RWAND	RW
SAO TOME E PRIN	SAOTO	TP
SAUDI ARABIA	SAUDI	SA
SENEGAL	SENSG	SG
SEYCHELLES	SEYCH	SE
SIERRA LEONE	SIERR	SL
SINGAPORE	SINGA	SN
SOLOMON ISLANDS	SOLMI	BP
SOMALIA	SOMAL	SO
SOUTH AFRICA	SOAFR	SF
SOUTH CAROLINA	S CAR	45
SOUTH DAKOTA	S DAK	46
SPAIN	SPAIN	SP
SPRATLY ISLANDS	SPRAT	PG
SRI LANKA	SRLNK	CE
ST CHR & NEVIS	STCHR	SC
ST HELENA	STHEL	SH
ST LUCIA	STLUC	ST
ST PIERRE & MIQUE	STPIR	SB
ST VINCENT & GREN	STVIN	VC
SUDAN	SUDAN	SU
SURINAM	SURIN	NS

Country/State Codes Continued

Long Name	Short Name	Code
NEW HAMPSHIRE	N H	33
NEW JERSEY	N J	34
SWEDEN	SWEDN	SW
SWITZERLAND	SWITZ	SZ
SYRIA	SYRIA	SY
TAIWAN	TAIWN	TW
TANZAINIA, U REP	TANZN	TZ
TENNESSEE	TENN	47
TEXAS	TEX	48
THAILAND	THAIL	TH
TOGO	TOGO	TO
TONGA	TONGA	TN
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	TRINI	TD
TRST TER PAC IS	TRTEP	NQ
TUNISIA	TUNSA	TS
TURKEY	TURKY	TU
TURKS & CAICOS IS	TURKS	TK
UGANDA	UGAND	UG
UNITED ARAB	EMI	TC
UNITED KINGDOM	UK	UK
URUGUAY	URUGU	UY
UTAH	UTAH	49

Long Name	Short Name	Code
SVALBBARD	SVBRD	SV
SWAZILAND	SWAZI	WZ
VANUATU	VANUA	NH
VENEZUELA	VENEZ	VE
VERMONT	VT	50
VIRGIN ISLANDS	VIRGN	VQ
VIRGINIA	VIR	51
WAKE ISLANDS	WAKE	WQ
WALLIS & FUTUNA	WALLI	WF
WASHINGTON	WASH	53
WEST VIRGINIA	W VA	54
WESTERN SAHARA	WESAH	WI
WESTERN SAMOA	WEST	WS
WISCONSIN	WISC	55
WYOMING	WYO	56
YEMEN (ADEN)	YEMNS	Y5
YEMEN (SANA)	YEMEN	YE
YUGOSLAVIA	YUGOS	YO
ZAIRE	ZAIRE	CG
ZAMBIA	ZAMBI	ZA
ZIMBABWE	ZIMBA	ZI

Table B 9 - Discharge Constraint Codes

Code	Definition
A	Containerized cargo - 20-foot containers only.
B	Over-the-beach discharge
C	Opposed landing
H	Helicopter discharge
J	Containerized cargo - 20- or 40-foot containers.
K	T-AVB fly-off
L	LST discharge
N	No special considerations
P	Self-sustaining vessel and in-the-stream discharge
R	Roll-on/roll-off
S	In-the-stream discharge
T	SEATRAIN or barge carrier
U	Undetermined
V	Self-sustaining vessel

Table B 10 - Echelon Type Codes

Code	Definition
1	Assault Echelon
2	Assault Follow-on Echelon
3	Fly-in Echelon
4	Flight Ferry Echelon

Table B 11 - Element Codes

Code	Definition
1	Command Element (CE)
2	Ground Combat Element (GCE)
3	Aviation Combat Element (ACE)
4	Combat Service Support Element (CSSE)

Table B 12 - Force Indicator Codes

Code	Definition
0	A standard force whose movement characteristics are derived from the TUCHA file.
1	A standard force whose cargo characteristics are the same as the type unit in the TUCHA file, but the personnel values for unit strength and/or personnel requiring non-organic transportation vary from the TUCHA value(s).
2	A standard force whose personnel values are the same as the type unit in the TUCHA file, but the cargo movement characteristics values vary from the TUCHA values. Any detailed cargo movement characteristics associated with the force must be included in the SRF.
7	A nonstandard parent force requirement.
8	A nonstandard force whose personnel values and cargo movement characteristics deviate from the type unit in TUCHA, force has no fixed composition, UTC ends in "99BB," UTC does not exist in TUCHA, or UTC is in TUCHA but is considered nonstandard. Any detailed cargo movement characteristics associated with the force must be included in the SRF.
9	A force whose personnel values and cargo movement characteristics contain actual unit movement characteristics. Any detailed cargo movement characteristics associated with the unit must be included in the SRF.

Table B 13 – Geographic Location Codes (Extract)[36]

GEOLOC CODE	GEOLOC COMMAND AREA CODE	GEOLOC COUNTRY STATE ABBR
00A2	2	ARTC
00A3	2	CRBN
00A4	2	SATLO

COUNTRY STATE CODE	GEOLOC CODE DESCRIPTION	INSTALLATION TYPE CODE
5A	RESMOB	ADM
1X	CARIBBEAN	SEA
2A	SW ATLANTIC	OCN

AIRPORT IDENTIFICATION CO	LOGISTICS PLANNING REPORT	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
	24	895900N	00000000E
	2C	180000N	0750000W
	2P	200000S	0300000W

FORCE CLOSURE GEOLOC	JDL RCRD STAT CD	JDL RCRD CHNG DT	JDL RCRD CHNG BY CD
		1/12/2000	JDL
		1/12/2000	JDL
		1/12/200	JDL

Table B 14 - Heavy Lift Codes[37]

Code	Definition
A	Under 5 tons and less than 35 feet in any dimension.
B	5 to 10 tons and less than 35 feet in any dimension.
C	11 to 30 tons and less than 35 feet in any dimension.
D	31 to 50 tons and less than 35 feet in any dimension.
E	51 to 60 tons and less than 35 feet in any dimension.
F	61 to 70 tons and less than 35 feet in any dimension.
G	Over 70 tons and less than 35 feet in any dimension.
H	Under 5 tons and 35 feet or more in any dimension.
J	5 to 10 tons and 35 feet or more in any dimension.
K	11 to 30 tons and 35 feet or more in any dimension.
L	31 to tons and 35 feet or more in any dimension.
M	51 to 60 tons and 35 feet or more in any dimension.
P	Over 70 tons and 35 feet or more in any dimension.

[36] The GEOLOC file is quite large (≅ 57,000 records). The file size makes a reprint here very unwieldy; refer to the JFRG II application for actual codes. The GEOFILE includes a code for unknown location in each country, and a code for an unknown country.

[37] Heavy Lift code is applicable to force cargo data (excluding bulk POL and bulk granular). Fractions of a ton are rounded up. The heaviest and largest need not refer to the same item.

Table B 15 – Installation Type Codes

Code	Installation (Type) Description
-	-
ABS	AIR BASE
ACD	ACADEMY
ADM	ADMINISTRATION
AFB	AIR FORCE BASE
AFD	AIRFIELD
AFS	AIR FORCE STATION
AGB	AIR NATIONAL GUARD BASE
AGS	AIR NATIONAL GUARD STATION
AIN	ARMY INSTALLATION
AMO	AMMUNITION STORAGE
ANX	ANNEX
APT	AIRPORT
ARB	AIR FORCE RESERVE BASE
ARS	AIR FORCE RESERVE STATION
ASN	AIR STATION
ATM	AIR TERMINAL
BAY	BAY
BHG	BACHELOR HOUSING
CAP	CIVILIAN AIRPORT
CGI	COAST GUARD INSTALLATION
CHL	CHANNEL
CLN	CLINIC
CNL	CANAL
COC	COMMAND OPERATIONS CENTER
COM	COMMUNICATIONS STRATEGIC
CPE	CAPE
CTY	CITY
DEP	DEPOT
DEW	DISTANCE EARLY WARNING
DFN	DIRECTION FINDER
DFP	DEFENSE FUEL SUPPORT POINT
DIS	DISPENSARY
DOC	DOCK
DSS	DEEP SPACE SURVEILLANCE FACILITY
FHG	FAMILY HOUSING
GLF	GULF
HSP	HOSPITAL
IAP	INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
IMM	ILS MIDDLE MARKER
IOM	ILS OUTER MARKER
ISL	ISLAND

Code	Installation (Type) Description
JAP	JOINT-USE AIRPORT
LIT	LIGHT ANNEX
LKE	LAKE
MAP	MILITARY AIRPORT
MBK	MARINE BARRACKS
MCC	MARINE CORPS CAMP
MFC	MAINTENANCE
MGI	MARINE GROUND INSTALLATION
MSL	MISSILE
MTK	MISSILE TRACKING SITE
MTS	MISSILE TEST SITE
NAC	NAVAL ACTIVITY
NAV	NAVAL AID SITE
NBA	NAVAL BASE
NYI	NAVAL INSTALLATION
OCN	OCEAN
OPA	OPERATING AREA
POL	POL RETAIL DISTRIBUTION STATION
PRT	PORT
PSG	PASSAGE
RBS	RADAR BOMB SCORING
REC	RECREATION
RPA	RURAL POPULATED AREA
RRC	RADAR RECEIVER
RRJ	RAILROAD JUNCTION
RRL	RADIO RELAY
RSC	RESEARCH FACILITY OR CENTER
RTC	RESERVE TRAINING CENTER
RTR	RADAR INSTALLATION
SCH	SCHOOL
SEA	SEA
SRG	SMALL ARMS RANGE
STG	STORAGE
STR	STRAIT
STS	SATELLITE TRACKING STATION
SWG	WASTE ANNEX
TNG	TRAINING
TST	TEST ANNEX
WAE	WEATHER STATION
WRG	WEAPONS RANGE
WSS	WATER SYSTEM

Table B 16 - Intermediate Location Delay Configuration Codes

Code	Definition
F	Delay applies to increments of the force.
T	Delay applies to total force.
Note: If the Intermediate Location Delay field is 0 (zero) the Intermediate Location Delay Configuration must be BLANK. If the Intermediate Location Delay field is >0 the Intermediate Location Delay Configuration must be F or T.	

Table B 17 - Load Configuration Codes

Code	Definition
A	Administrative loading (containerized)--a loading system considering achieving maximum utilization of troop and cargo space. Containerizable equipment may be containerized. Equipment and supplies must be unloaded and sorted before they can be used.
B	Administrative loading (non-containerized)--a loading system considering achieving maximum utilization of troop and cargo space. Containerizable equipment will not be containerized. Equipment and supplies must be unloaded and sorted before they can be used.
F	Fleet issue.
L	Loaded for air landed assault. Forces and aircraft configured to facilitate delivery of a force by unloading men and materiel after landing in the objective area under combat conditions.
M	Loaded for amphibious assault--forces and ships configured and loaded for delivery of a force by sea in an amphibious operation into an objective area under combat conditions.
N	Not applicable.
P	Loaded for airdrop--aircraft configured for delivery of force or materiel into an objective area under combat conditions by unloading men and materiel while in flight.
T	Combat loading--the arrangement of personnel and the storage of equipment and supplies in a manner designed to conform to the anticipated tactical operation of the organization embarked. Each individual item is stored so that it can be unloaded at the required time.
W	Force deploy together--applicable to deploying forces only. Used to designate that all personnel, unit equipment, and accompanying unit supplies associated with the force must deploy together.

Table B 18 - Location of Intermediate Stop Codes

Code	Definition
A	After POD
B	Between POE and POD
C	Before POE

Table B 19 - Major and Subclass Supply Codes

Major Class	Sub classes	Definition
1		Subsistence - Food
	A	Nonperishable dehydrated subsistence that requires organized dining facilities.
	C	Combat Rations including meals, ready to eat (MRE) that require no organized dining facility; used in both combat and in-flight environments. Includes gratuitous health and welfare items.
	R	Refrigerated subsistence.
	S	Non-refrigerated subsistence (less other subclasses).
	W	Water.
2		General Support Items - Clothing, individual equipment, tentage, organizational tool sets and tool kits, hand tools, administrative and housekeeping supplies.
	A	Air
	B	Ground support.
	E	General supplies.
	F	Clothing and textiles.
	G	Electronics.
	M	Weapons.
	T	Industrial supplies (e.g., bearings, block and tackle, cable, chain, wire, rope, screws, bolts, studs, steel rods, plates, and bars)
3		POL - Petroleum (including packaged items), fuels, lubricants hydraulic and insulating oils, preservatives, liquids and compressed gasses, coolants, deicing and antifreeze compounds--plus components and additives of such products, including coal.
	A	Air
	P	Packaged POL
	W	Ground (surface)
4		Construction - Construction materials and barrier materials.
	A	Construction materials
	B	Barrier Materials.
5		Ammunition - Ammunition of all types (including chemical, radiological, and special weapons), bombs, explosives, mines, fuses, detonators, pyrotechnics, missiles, rockets, propellants, and other associated items.
	A	Air
	W	Ground
6	None	Personal Demand Items - (Nonmilitary sales items).

Major and Subclass Supply Codes Continued

Major Class	Sub classes	Definition
7		Major End-Items - A final combination of end-products ready for intended use; e.g., launchers, tanks, racks, adapters, pylons, mobile machine shops, and administrative and tracked vehicles.
	A	Air.
	B	Ground support material (includes power generators, firefighting, and mapping equipment).
	D	Administrative/general purpose vehicles (commercial vehicles used in administrative motor pools).
	G	Electronics.
	J	Tanks, racks, adapters, and pylons (TRAP). (USAF Only)
	K	Tactical/special purpose vehicles (includes trucks, truck-tractors, trailers, semi-trailers, etc.)
	L	Missiles.
	M	Weapons.
	N	Special Weapons
	X	Aircraft engines (USAF Only).
8		Medical Material, Medical Repair
	A	Medical material parts (including parts peculiar to medical items).
	B	Blood and fluids.
9		Repair Parts (less medical peculiar repair parts) - All repair parts and components, including kits, assemblies, and subassemblies (repairable and non-repairable) required for all equipment, dry radio batteries.
	A	Air.
	B	Ground support material power generators and bridging, fire fighting, and mapping equipment.
	D	Administrative vehicles (vehicles used in administrative motor pools).
	G	Electronics.
	K	Tactical vehicles (including trucks, truck-tractors, trailers, semi-trailers, etc.).
	L	Missiles.
	M	Weapons.
	N	Special Weapons.
	T	Industrial supplies (e.g. bearings, block and tackle, cable, chain, wire rope, screws, bolts, studs, steel rods, plates, and bars).
	X	Aircraft engines (USAF Only).
0 or 10	None	Material to Support Non-Military Programs - Agricultural and economic development not included in Class 1 through 9.

Table B 20 – Major Subordinate Element Codes

Code	Definition
ACE	Aviation Combat Element
CE	Command Element
CSSE	Combat Service Support Element
GCE	Ground Combat Element
NSE	Navy Support Element
SRI	Surveillance Reconnaissance and Intelligence
MNT	(UNDEFINED)
SHIP	Navy Sea Going Vessel
NCE	Naval Command Element
MPF	Maritime Prepositioning Force
H&S	Headquarters and Service Battalion
MCE	Marine Combat Element

Table B 21 - Material Identification Category Codes

Code	Definition
F	Field Fortification
G	Type 3 General Articles
H	Demand Base POL
J	Cold Weather Clothing and Equipment
L	Lumber Products
P	Extreme Cold Weather Clothing and Equipment
Y	Jungle Clothing and Equipment
Z	Desert Clothing Equipment

Table B 22 – Military Rank/Grade Abbreviation

	OFFICER			
	ABR	**USA/ USAF/ USMC**	**ABR**	**USN**
O10	GEN	General	ADM	Admiral
O9	LTGEN	Lieutenant General	VADM	Vice Admiral
O8	MAJGEN	Major General	RADM	Rear Admiral (Upper)
O7	BGEN	Brigadier General	RADM	Rear Admiral (Lower)
O6	COL	Colonel	CAPT	Captain
O5	LTCOL	Lieutenant Colonel	CDR	Commander
O4	MAJ	Major	LCDR	Lieutenant Commander
O3	CAPT	Captain	LT	Lieutenant
O2	1LT	First Lieutenant	LT(JG)	Lieutenant (Junior Grade)
O1	2LT	Second Lieutenant	ENS	Ensign
CWO 2-5	CWO 2-5	Chief Warrant Officer	CWO 2-4	Chief Warrant Officer
WO1	WO1	Warrant Officer	CWO 1	Chief Warrant Officer

	ENLISTED			
	USA	**USAF**	**USMC**	**USN**
E9	Command Sergeant Major (CSM) Sergeant Major (SGM)	Chief Master Sergeant (CMSgt)	Sergeant Major (SgtMaj) Master Gunnery Sergeant (MGySgt)	Master Chief Petty Officer (MCPO)
E8	First Sergeant (1SG) Master Sergeant (MSG)	Senior Master Sergeant (SMsgt)	1st Sergeant (1stSgt) Master Sergeant (MSgt)	Senior Chief Petty Officer (SCPO)
E7	Sergeant First Class (SFC)	Master Sergeant (MSgt)	Gunnery Sergeant (GySgt)	Chief Petty Officer (CPO)
E6	Staff Sergeant (SSG)	Technical Sergeant (TSgt)	Staff Sergeant (SSgt)	Petty Officer First Class (PO1)
E5	Sergeant (SGT)	Staff Sergeant (SSgt)	Sergeant (Sgt)	Petty Officer Second Class (PO2)
E4	Specialist 4 (SPC) Corporal (CPL)	Senior Airman (SrA)	Corporal (Cpl)	Petty Officer Third Class (PO3)
E3	Private First Class (PFC)	Airman First Class (A1C)	Lance Corporal (LCpl)	Seaman (SN)
E2	Private (PV2)	Airman (AMN)	Private First Class (PFC)	Seaman Apprentice (SA)
E1	Private (PV1)	Airman Basic (AB)	Private (PVT)	Seaman Recruit (SR)

Table B 23 - Non-unit-Related Cargo Providing Organization Codes[38]

Code	Organization	Code	Organization
A	US Army	Q	Allied Air Force
D	Defense Mapping Agency	R	Allied Marine Corps
F	US Air Force	S	Defense Logistics Agency
G	Host-Nation Support	T	Allied Navy
K	DoD Agency	U	Allied Organization
L	Defense Fuel Supply Center	V	Allied Army
M	US Marine Corps	X	Shortfall
N	US Navy	Y	Single Manager for conventional ammunition
P	US Coast Guard		

Table B 24 - Non-unit-Related Personnel Providing Organization Codes[39]

Code	Organization	Code	Organization
1	USCINCCENT	J	Joint Chiefs of Staff
2	USCINCLANT	M	HQ US Marine Corps
3	CINCNORAD	N	HQ US Navy
4	USCINCEUR	P	HQ US Coast Guard
5	USCINCPAC	Q	Allied Air Force
6	USCINCSO	R	Allied Marine
7	CINCFOR	S	USCINCSPACE
8	CINCSAC	T	Allied Navy
9	USCINCSOC	U	Allied Organization
A	HQ US Army	V	Allied Army
B	Navy Component Commander of Supported CINC	W	Army
C	Air Force Component Commander of Supported CINC	X	Shortfall
F	HQ US Air Force	Y	Fleet Marine Force
G	USCINCTRANS	Z	Dept of Health and Human Services

Table B 25 - Parent Indicator Codes

Code	Definition
A	All subordinates to move in split shipment mode. The appropriate force categories are: Grouping, or Primary Parent.
P	Some subordinates to move in split shipment mode. The appropriate force categories are: Grouping, or Primary Parents.
X	All subordinates will move in the no-split shipment mode. The appropriate force categories are: Grouping, Primary Parents (3-character FRN), or Secondary Parents.
Blank	Not a parent. The appropriate force categories are: Independent, or Subordinates.

[38] The Nonunit-Related Cargo Providing Organization Code is a one-character alphabetic code that identifies the organization that will provide the supported commander with logistical support (to include ammunition) for assigned components.

[39] The Nonunit-Related Personnel Providing Organization Code is a one-character alpha/numeric code that identifies the organization that will provide the supported commander with personnel replacement for assigned components.

Table B 26 - Petroleum Oil Lubricants Type Codes

Code	Definition
A	Aviation Gasoline
D	Diesel
F	Fuel, Oil Burner
G	Gasohol
J	Jet Petroleum
K	Kerosene
L	Lube (Ground)
M	Motor gasoline
N	Lube (Air)
S	Inhibitor, Icing
T	Trioxane

Table B 27 - Plan Identification Number (Range)[40]
Re: CJCSM 3122.3A (JOPES VOL II)

Plan Identification Number Blocks	Assignments
0001 - 0999	CJCS
1000 - 1999	USCINCCENT
2000 - 2999	USCINCJF
3000 - 3399	CINCNORAD
3400 - 3999	USCINCSPACE
4000 - 4999	USCINCEUR
5000 - 5999	USCINCPAC
6000 - 6999	USCINCSO
7000 - 7499	COMFORSCOM
7500 - 7999	USCINCSOC
8000 - 8999	USCINCSTRAT
9000 - 9599	USCINCTRANS
9600 - 9699	Reserved
9700 - 9799	COMDT COGARD

Table B 28 - Project Codes

Code	Definition
FIE	Fly in Echelon
PRE	Prepositioned
AAA	Augmenting
RRR	Reinforcing
SAA	Spearhead Augmenting
SRR	Spearhead Reinforcing
MEU	Marine Expeditionary Unit
ACF	Air Contingency Force
SLR	Survey Liaison Reconnaissance Party
OPP	Offload Preparation Party
LFM	LForm

[40] The originating commander of the unified or specified command will assign a separate one-character suffix to the plan identification number. For the basic plan, this character will be a number, which indicates the fiscal year of the JSCP for which the plan was written. For pre-conflict TPFDDs, the 4-digit plan identification number will be followed by a letter (A-Z) that will designate the particular pre-conflict option selected by the commander.

Table B 29 - Providing Organization Codes

Code	Definition
1	USCINCCENT
2	USCOMLANT
3	CINCNORAD
4	USCINCEUR
5	USCINCPAC
6	USCINCSO
7	CINCFOR
8	CINCSAC
9	CINCTRANS
A	HQ US Army
B	Naval component of the unified or specified command being supported.
C	Air Force component of the unified or specified command being supported.
D	Host Nation.
E	Commander, Tactical Air Command
F	HQ US Air Force
G	USCINCTRANS
H	Host nation support candidate
J	Joint Chiefs of Staff (or decision by the Joint Chiefs of Staff is required to make this unit available).
K	DoD Agency
L	Submitted to Host Nation Support for negotiation.
M	HQ US Marine Corps
N	HQ US Navy
P	HQ US Coast Guard
Q	Allied Air Force
R	Allied Marine Corps
S	USCINCSPACE
T	Allied Navy
U	Allied Organization
V	Allied Army
W	Army component of the unified or specified command being supported.
X	Shortfall
Y	USARJ
Z	EUSA

Table B 30 – Schedule Status Flag Codes

Code	Definition
V	Validated for scheduling by supporting Commander
T	Accepted (pulled) by USTC for scheduling
A	Allocated to carrier(s)
M	Manifested to carrier(s)
B	Both Allocated to carrier(s) and Manifested to carrier(s)
Z	ULN manifested but some fields may be blank
BLANK	No Schedule Status

Table B 31 - Service Codes

Code	Definition
A	US Army
F	US Air Force
M	US Marine Corps
N	US Navy
P	US Coast Guard

Table B 32 - Shipping Configuration Codes

Code	Definition	Code	Definition
A	Basic Unit	R	Reduced for C-5
B	Operational	T	Wheel-Mounted
C	Reduced	U	Track-Mounted
D	Not Reducible	V	Track-Mounted
E	Assembled	W	Trailer-Mounted
F	Bundle	X	Dolly Wheel-Mounted
G	Banded	Y	Skid-Mounted
H	Crated	1	Coiled
I	Bare Item	2	Roll
J	Boxed	3	Palletized
K	Depot Pack	4	Piggybacked
L	Flyaway	5	W/Shelter Kit
M	Reduced F/Sealift	6	Folded
N	Reduced for C130	7	Item Cntn[41] Pkg
P	Reduced for C141	8	Set Total

[41] Contain

Table B 33 - Unit Identification Code First-Character Codes

Code	Definition
D	Joint
E	US Coast Guard
F	US Air Force
M	US Marine Corps
N	US Navy
W	US Army

Table B 34 - Unit Line Number First Position Allocation[42]

Organization	First Position
EUCOM	A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H
PACOM	J, K, L, M, N
LANTCOM	P, Q, R, S
CENTCOM	T, U, V, W
SOUTHCOM	X, Y, Z
ADCOM	1, 2
Army	5
Navy	6
Marine Corps	7
Air Force	8
Coast Guard	9
Joint	0

[42] The ULN is comprised of the five-character FRN along with the one-character FRAGmentation and one-character Insert Code. The ULN must be unique. The FRN first position may be alphanumeric, excluding the letters "I" and "O." The table indicates reserved assignments for the first position.

Table B 35 - Unit Level Codes[43]

Code	Definition	Code	Definition
A	Numbered Army	BD	Board
ACD	Academy	BDE	Brigade
ACT	Activity	BKS	Barracks
ADM	Administration	BLT	Battalion Landing Team
AF	Numbered Air Force	BN	Battalion
AFB	Air Force Base	BND	Band
AFD	Airfield	BR	Branch
AFY	Air Facility	BSN	Basin
AGP	Army Group	BT	Boat
AGY	Agency	BTY	Battery
ANX	Annex	CAY	Corps Artillery
AP	Air Patrol	CEC	Communications Electronic Complex
AR	Area	CEP	Communications Electronic Package
ARS	Arsenal	CGC	US Coast Guard Cutter
AST	Air Station	CGE	College
ATM	Air Terminal	CLN	Clinic
AUG	Augmentation	CMD	Command
B	Barge	CMN	Commission
BAS	Base	CMP	Camp
CO	Company	HHT	HQ and HQ Troop
CPS	Corps	HM	Home
CRW	Crew	HMC	HQ and Maintenance Company
CTP	Port Captain	HQ	Headquarters
CTR	Center	HQA	Headquarters Wing Augmentation
DAY	Division Artillery	HQC	Headquarters Company
DEP	Depot	HQD	Headquarters Detachment
DET	Detachment	HQJ	Headquarters Joint Task Force
DIR	Director/Directorate	HQS	Headquarters and Service Company
DIV	Division	HQW	Headquarters Element Wing
DMB	Detachment for MEB	HSB	HQ, HQ and Service Battery
DMF	Detachment for MEF	HSC	HQ, HQ and Support Company
DML	MEU Detachment Residual	HSP	Hospital
DMM	MEB Detachment Residual	INS	Installation
DMP	II MEB + MEU Detachment Residual	ISP	Inspector
DMR	MEB + MEU Detachment Residual	IST	Institute
DMT	II MEB Detachment Residual	LAB	Laboratory
DMU	Detachment for MEU	LIB	Library
DSP	Dispensary	MAA	Military Assistance Advisory Group
DST	District	MAG	Marine Air Group
DTL	Detail	MAW	Marine Air Wing
ELE	Element	MEB	Marine Expeditionary Battalion
ENL	Enlisted	MEF	Marine Expeditionary Force
EQP	Equipment	MER	Merchant Ship
FAC	Facility	MEU	Marine Expeditionary Unit
FAR	Field Army	MGR	Manager

[43] The ULC identifies the functional category of the unit. Each Service may define the function differently or may not have a valid use for the code.

Unit Level Codes Continued

Code	Definition	Code	Definition
FLO	Flotilla	MGZ	Magazine
FLT	Numbered Fleet	MIS	Mission
FMF	Fleet Marine Force	MSC	MSC Ship
FOR	Force	MSF	MSC One-time Charter
FT	Flight	MTF	Maintenance Float
FTR	Force Troops	MUS	Museum
GAR	Garrison	NAL	No Assigned Level
GRP	Group	NSC	Navy Support Craft
HBD	HQ, HQ Company and Band	NSL	No Significant Level
HHB	HQ and HQ Battery	OBS	Observatory
HHC	HQ and HQ Company	OFC	Office
HHD	HQ and HQ Detachment	OFF	Officer
HHS	HQ, HQ and Service Company	OIC	Officer-In-Charge
OL	Operating Location	SQD	Squad
PER	Personnel	SS	Shop Stores
PKG	Package	SST	Substation
PKT	Packet	STA	Station
PLN	Plant	STF	Staff
PLT	Platoon	STP	Special Troops
PO	Post Office	STR	Store
PRT	Port	SU	Submit
PTY	Party	SUP	Supervisor
PVG	Proving Ground	SVC	Service
RCT	Regimental Combat Team	SYD	Shipyard
REP	Representative	SYS	System
RES	Reserves	TE	Task Element
RGN	Region(al)	TF	Task Force
RGT	Regiment	TG	Task Group
RLT	Regimental Landing Team	TM	Team
RNG	Range	TML	Terminal
SCH	School	TRN	Train
SCM	Support Command	TRP	Troop
SCO	Service Company	TU	Task Unit
SCT	Sector	U	Unit
SEC	Section	USS	US Ship
SHP	Shop	WG	Wing
SIP	Ship, Foreign/Merchant	WKS	Works
SQ	Squadron		

Table B 36 - Unit of Issue Codes

Code	Definition	Code	Definition
AA	250	KS	Casket
AM	Ampoule	KT	Kit
AT	Assortment	LB	Pound
AV	25	LF	Linear Foot
AX	20	LG	Length
AY	Assembly	LI	Liter
BA	Ball	LK	Link
BC	Block	LL	Fifty
BD	Bundle	LO	Lot
BE	Bale	LT	Long Ton
BF	Board Foot	LY	Linear Yard
BG	Bag	MA	Magazine
BH	Bunch	MB	Thousand Barrels
BI	Brick	MC	Thousand Cubic Feet
BK	Book	ME	Meal
BL	Barrel	MF	Thousand Feet
BO	Bolt	MG	Milligram
BR	Bar	MI	Mile
BT	Bottle	ML	Milliliter
BU	Bushel	MM	Millimeter
BX	Box	MR	Meter
CA	Cartridge	MX	Thousand
CB	Carboy	NT	Net Ton
CC	Cubic Centimeter	OT	Outfit
CD	Cubic Yard	OZ	Ounce
CE	Cone	PA	Paper
CF	Cubic Foot	PC	Piece
CG	Centigram	PD	Pad
CH	Chest	PE	Peck
CI	Cubic Inch	PG	Package
CK	Cake	PH	Half Pound
CL	Coil	PK	Pack
CM	Centimeter	PL	Pair
CN	Can	PM	Plate
CO	Container	PN	Panel
CP	Capsule	PO	Pouch
CR	Crate	PR	Pair
CS	Case	PT	Pint
CT	Carton	PY	Pyramid
CX	Canister	PZ	Packet
CY	Cylinder	QI	Quart Imperial
CZ	Cubic Meter	QR	Quire
DC	Decagram	QT	Quart
DE	Decimeter	RA	Ration
DG	Decigram	RD	Round
DH	Half Dozen	RL	Reel
DI	Dispenser	RM	Ream
DK	Deciliter	RN	Ribbon
DM	Dram	RO	Roll

Unit of Issue Codes Continued

Code	Definition	Code	Definition
DR	Drum	SA	Sack
DW	Pennyweight	SB	Slab
DZ	Dozen	SC	Section
EA	Each	SD	Skid
EN	Envelope	SE	Set
FL	Flask	SF	Square Feet
FO	Font	SG	Syringe
FT	Foot	SH	Sheet
GB	Gallon Imperial	SI	Square Inch
GG	Great Gross	SK	Skein
GI	Gill	SL	Stool
GL	Gallon	SP	Strip
GM	Gram	SO	Square
GN	Grain	SR	Shaker
GP	Group	SS	Stack
GR	Gross	ST	Short Ton
GS	Glass	SU	Suit
HD	100	SV	Sleeve
HE	Head	SX	Stick
HF	Hundred Feet	SY	Square Yard
HG	Half-Gross	SZ	Stock
HH	Hogshead	TB	Tub
HI	Hide	TI	Tin
HK	Hank	TL	Ten Barrels
HP	Hundred Pounds	TN	Ton
HS	Hundred Square Feet	TO	Troy Ounce
HW	Hundred Weight	TP	Tape
HY	Hundred Yard	TR	Tray
IG	Ingot	TT	Tablet
II	Two	TU	Tube
IN	Inch	UN	Unit
IV	Four	VC	Five Hundred
JG	Jug	VI	Vial
JR	Jar	VM	Five Thousand
KD	Kord	VX	Five
KE	Keg	WF	Wafer
KG	Kilogram	WG	Wine Gallon
KK	Chain	XV	Fifteen
KM	Kilometer	XX	Ten
KR	Carat	YD	Yard

Table B 37 - Unit Type Code (UTC), First Character Position

UTC Code	Functional Description
0	Infantry
1	Artillery
2	Tracked Vehicles (and LAVs)
3	Aviation, Tactical
4	Engineers and Troop Services
5	Aviation Training
6	Ground Communications-Electronics-Signal
7	Air Control Units (includes MACS, MASS, MATCS)
8	Aviation Support (MALS, MWSS, etc.)
9	Headquarters, Headquarters and Service; Miscellaneous Combat Support/Combat Service Support; Landing Support Battalions/Companies
A	No Fixed Organization
B	Not Used
C	Command Headquarters
D	DIA Intel Personnel
E	Fleet Deception Group
F	Medical, Surgical, Dental
G	Chemical – EOD
H	Maintenance
J	Supply
K	RDT&E
L	Administration, Personnel, Legal, Postal, Special services, Bands, Memorial, Graves Registration, Public Info, Morale Activities
M	Ships
N	Combat Camera – Weapon support systems
P	Intel, Counter Intel, Classified Security, Psychological Activities
Q	Military Police, Physical Security, Law Enforcement
R	Personnel Accountability, Public Affairs
S	Finance, Fiscal Contract Admin, Procurement
T	Ground Training
U	Motor Transportation
V	Civil affairs Units – Combined Action Units
W	Not Used
X	Multifunction Posts – Camps – Stations – Forts – Bases – Barracks - Weather
Y	Amphibious Assault – Beach Group
Z	Miscellaneous

APPENDIX C ACRONYMS AND TERMS

Acronym or Term	Definition
A	
ACC	Air Combat Command (USAF).
Acceptability	Operation plan review criterion that determines whether the contemplated course of action (COA) is worth the cost of manpower, material, and time involved; is consistent with the law of war; and is militarily and politically supportable.
Accompanying Supplies	Supplies that deploy (are transported with) deploying forces.
ACE	Aviation Combat Element
ACL	Allowable Cabin Load. Maxim allowable weight (Cargo/PAX) for an aircraft.
ACR	Armored Cavalry Regiment, a unit a little bigger than a Brigade but with almost the same combat firepower of a division.
ACT	Action Code.
Active Window	The window with the highlighted title bar, where the user is currently interacting with a program.
ADANS	AMC Deployment Analysis System.
Adaptive Planning	The concept that calls for development of a range of options, encompassing the elements of national power (diplomatic, political, economic, and military), during deliberate planning that can be adapted to a crisis as it develops. These options are referred to as Flexible Deterrent Options.
ADCON	Administrative Control (see OPCON).
Addressing	The assignment of unique names or numbers to every node on a network.
Adequacy	Operation plan review criterion that evaluates the scope and concept of planned operations for sufficiency to accomplish the task assigned.
ADP	Automated Data Processing.
AETC	Air Education and Training Command (USAF).
AHQ	AdHoc Query. This function provides the capability to build retrieval from the GCCS database by selecting data to retrieve, or specifying a file that contains data records, then specifying data qualification parameters, and finally selecting the output format.

Acronym or Term	Definition
ALD	Available to Load Date. The date in a TPFDD that unit and non-unit equipment and forces can begin loading on an aircraft or ship at the port of embarkation.
Alert Order	A formal directive issued by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff that follows an Presidential decision that a US military response may be required. It gives essential guidance for planning in the prevailing situation and marks the beginning of Crisis Action Planning (CAP) Phase V, Execution Planning.
Alias	An alternate name used in place of a real name.
Allocation	The resources provided to the commander of a unified or specified command by the President or Secretary of Defense with the advice from the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, in consultation with other members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, for execution planning or actual execution. As it applies to scheduling, the assignment of planned movement requirements to specific carriers with planned movement dates and priorities by the supported commander.
AMC	Air Mobility Command.
AMC	Army Material Command.
AMHS	Automated Message Handling System.
AN or A/N	Alphanumeric. (A-Z and 0-9).
AOI	Area Of Interest.
AOR	Area of Responsibility. A defined physical area in which responsibility is specifically assigned to the commander of the area for the development and maintenance of installations, control of movement, and conduct of tactical operations involving troops under the commander's control, along with parallel authority to exercise these functions.
Application Protocol	A protocol that sits on top of the underlying transport layer of a communications system. For example, FTP and Telnet are application protocols that format data in particular ways and use the services of the lower-level TCP/IP transport layer.
Apportionment	The resources provided to the commander of a unified or specified command by the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff for deliberate planning.
Argument	A value or expression inside a functions parentheses. For example, in history (-1), the -1 is an argument.
ARV	Arrive/Arrival.

Acronym or Term	Definition
ASCII	American Standard Code for Information Interchange. This standard assigns a binary value to common text and control characters. ASCII is used for manipulating text in a program and for transmitting text to other devices or systems.
ASCII File	A human readable file made up of only letters, numbers, and symbols. An ASCII file contains no formatting except tabs, linefeeds, and carriage returns. Also known as a text file.
B	
Bandwidth	The range of frequencies that can be transmitted over a network, limited by hardware. Higher bandwidth allows more information on a network at a time.
Basic Plan	The part of an operation plan that forms the base structure for annexes and appendices. It consists of general statements about the situation, mission, execution, administration and logistics, and command and control.
Baud	Unit of signaling speed equal to one code element per second. The term is named after J.M.E. Baudot, the inventor of the Baudot telegraph code [Not an acronym].
Bit	A binary digit, the smallest piece of information that a computer can hold. A bit is one of two values, 1, or 0 and corresponding to the on/off state of a digital switch or the high/low state of electrical impulses.
Bitmap	A representation of an image as an array of bits.
BOF	Beginning Of File.
Bookmarks	In web browser, a means of permanently storing the URLs for sites the user want to revisit.
Bridge	A device or a combination of hardware and software for connecting networks.
Bulk Cargo	Material generally shipped in volume where the transportation conveyance is the only external container, such as liquids, ore, or grain. Cargo with dimensions that will fit on a 463L pallet, 108" x 88" x 96".
Byte	Group (Usually Eight) of Binary Digits (Eight Bit Word)
C	
C/S	Client/Server. Computer network configuration (see also Client, Server and Client/Server Environment).

Acronym or Term	Definition
Cache	Pronounced “cash”, refers to an area of memory or a file used to store frequently accessed instructions or data. A memory cache is used to reduce hard disk access time. Copies of Web pages are automatically stored locally on your own hard disk, to speed access to those pages when the users re-access them with the Back and Forward buttons.
CAP	Crisis Action Planning. The JOPES process involving the time-sensitive development of plans and orders in response to an imminent crisis. Crisis action planning follows prescribed crisis action procedures to formulate and implement an effective response within the timeframe permitted by the crisis.
Capabilities Planning	Planning that attempts to meet the threat based on the forces and support that have been funded by Congress in the current budget cycle. That level of forces, equipment, and supplies is available now or expected to be available in the planning cycle.
Carrier	A carrier is a movement vehicle (air/land/sea).
Carrier Types	There are two types of carriers: a. Transportation Component Command (TCC), also known as Common user Carriers b. Organic Carriers.
CAT	Crisis Action Team.
C-Barrels	Hundreds of Barrels. 1 C-Barrel = 4200 US Gallons.
CBBLs	Hundreds of Barrels. 1 CBBL = 4200 US Gallons.
CCC	Cargo Category Code. A three-character alphanumeric code that identifies certain movement characteristics of the cargo identified for transport.
CD	Change Directory. Computer navigation term.
CD	Compact Disk.
C-Day or CDay	The day on which a deployment operation commences or is to commence.
CD-ROM	Compact Disk – Read Only Memory.
CEI	Critical Employment Indicator. Alphanumeric code defined by the user that categorizes how essential the force is to the accomplishment of the mission.
CGO	Cargo.
Chat	The general term used to describe communication with other people on a network by typing text messages.

Acronym or Term	Definition
Chatter	An on-line dialogue capability that allows user interchange between servers.
CHSTR	Characteristics of Transportation Resources File.
CID	Cargo Item Identification
CIL	Critical Item List. A prioritized list, compiled from commanders' composite CILs, identifying items and weapon systems that assist Services and the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) in selecting systems for production surge planning.
CIN	Cargo Increment Number. A seven-character alphanumeric field that uniquely describes a non-unit cargo entry (line) in a JOPES TPFDD. The first two characters identify using organization and type of cargo, respectively. The last five characters are the CIN assignment.
CINC	Commander-in-Chief. The President of the United States of America.
CJCSI	Commander Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction.
CJCSM	Commander Joint Chiefs of Staff Memorandum.
Client	A computer that acts as a consumer on the network. When the user is browsing the SIPRNET, the workstation is the client. The machines that hold the information the user are browsing are called servers (see also C/S, Server and Client/Server Environment).
Client/Server Environment	An environment that allows networked workstations and applications to provide a central point of interface to external data sources (see also C/S, Client and Server).
CNTNR	Container or Container Ship. This ship type is designed to carry cargo in wheel less containers that are loaded at the cargo origin and unloaded at the cargo destination (see Bulk Cargo).
COA	Course of Action. A sequence or planned sequence of events to carry out a mission.
COCOM	Combatant Command. COCOM is the command authority over assigned forces vested only in the commanders of combatant commands by Title 10, US Code, or as directed by the President in the Unified Command Plan (UCP), and cannot be delegated or transferred.
Code	The generic term for instructions written for a computer. HTML tags and JavaScript commands are considered code.
COE	Common Operating Environment. Defined (DISA) specifications for DoD computer systems.
COMPASS	Computerized Movement Planning and Status System (Army).

Acronym or Term	Definition
Component	One of the subordinate organizations that constitute a joint force. Normally a joint force is organized with a combination of Service, Special Operations, or functional components. A functional component is normally established for a particular operational purpose.
Component Command	A command consisting of one of the subordinate organizations that constitute a joint force. Normally a joint force is organized with a combination of Service and functional components.
Concept of Operations	A verbal or graphic statement, in broad outline, of a commander's assumptions or intent in regard to an operation or series of operations. The concept of operations is frequently embodied in campaign plans and OPLANs, in the latter case, particularly when the plans cover a series of connected operations to be carried out simultaneously or in succession. The concept is designed to give an overall picture of the operation. It is included primarily for additional clarity of purpose. Frequently, it is referred to as the commander's concept.
CONPLAN	An operation plan in concept format. This abbreviated plan would require expansion before implementation.
CONTR	Container or Container Ship.
COTS	Commercial Off-the-Shelf.
CPX	Command Post Exercise.
CRAF	Civil Reserve Air Fleet. A program in which the Department of Defense (DoD) uses aircraft with airlift capacity owned by a commercial air carrier.
CRB	Configuration Review Board.
CRD or CRDD	Commanders Required Delivery Date The original date specified by the Commander for arrival of forces or cargo at the destination. Shown in the TPFDD to assess the impact of later arrival.
Crisis	An incident or situation involving a threat to the United States, its territories, citizens, military forces, and possessions or vital interest that develops rapidly and creates a situation of such diplomatic, economic, political, or military importance that commitment of US military forces and/or resources is contemplated to achieve national objectives.
Critical Items	Essential items of supply having a direct mission impact that the CJCS and/or supported commanders have identified as requiring intensified tracking and management. Commonly called “war-stoppers” or “show-stoppers.”

Acronym or Term	Definition
CSI	Critical Sustainability Items. Items described at National Stock Number level of detail, by Federal Supply Class, as part of the Logistics Factors File, that significantly affect the commander's ability to execute the operation.
CSS	Combat Service Support.
CT	Country.
CTAPS	Contingency TACS Automated Planning System
CUI	Character user Interface
CY	Calendar Year. 01 Jan – 31 Dec (see also FY).
D	
DADS	Data Archive & Distribution System
Daemon	In UNIX, a program that is always running on a server, waiting for requests for a particular service. For instance, and FTP server daemon sits and waits for an FTP client to connect and request files.
Days Delay	The number of days delayed at an intermediate location.
DBA	Database Administrator.
DBM	Database Manager.
DCS	Defense Communications System.
D-Day	The day on which a particular operation commences or is to commence.
DEFCON	Defense Readiness Condition. A uniform system of progressive alert postures for use between the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the commanders of unified and specified combatant commands, and the Services. Defense Readiness Conditions are graduated to match situations of varying military severity or status of alert. They are identified by short title: DEFCON (5), (4), (3), (2), and (1).
Deliberate Planning	The JOPES process involving the development of joint operation plans and concept summaries for contingencies identified in joint strategic planning documents. Deliberate planning is conducted principally in peacetime, in prescribed cycles that complement other DoD planning cycles, and conform to the formally established Joint Strategic Planning System.
Deployment	The relocation of forces and material to desired areas of operations. Deployment encompasses all activities from origin or home station through destination, specifically addressing intra-CONUS, inter-theater, and intra-theater movement legs, staging, and holding areas.

Acronym or Term	Definition
Deployment Database	The JOPES database containing the necessary information on forces, material, filler personnel, medical evacuees, noncombatant evacuees, and replacement personnel movement requirements to support plan execution. The database reflects information contained in the refined TPFDD or developed during the various phases of the crisis action procedures, and the movement schedules developed by the USTRANSCOM components to support the deployment of required forces, personnel, and material.
Deployment Preparation Order	An order issued by competent authority to prepare forces for movement or to move forces.
DEST	Destination. The terminal geographic location in the routing scheme. The destination identifies the station or location in the objective area where the unit will be employed. For some units, the destination may be the same as their POD.
Detailed Planning	The JOPES function that includes both the deliberate planning phases of plan development, plan review, and supporting plans; and the crisis action planning phase of execution planning.
Deterrent Option	A COA, developed on the best political and military judgment, designed to dissuade an adversary from pursuing current or contemplated operations. In constructing an operation plan, a range of options should be presented to effect deterrence. Each option requiring deployment of forces should be a separate force module.
DII	Defense Information Infrastructure.
Directory	A place on a disk where groups of related files are stored. Also called a folder.
DISA	Defense Information Systems Agency.
DISCH CONST	Discharge Constraint. Identifies any special factors affecting discharge of the unit at intermediate, POD, and destination locations.
DISN	Defense Information Systems Network.
Diversion Change	Diversion from itinerary: a. A change made in a prescribed route for operational or tactical reasons. A diversion ordinarily will not constitute a change of destination. b. Rerouting of cargo or passengers to a new transshipment point or onto a different mode of transportation prior to arrival at the ultimate destination. c. An unanticipated change made to the scheduled POE or POD for a common-user carrier or organically moving unit line number.
DoD	Department of Defense.

Acronym or Term	Definition
Domain	Networking. A group of computers whose hostnames share a common suffix, the "domain name." The last component of this is the top-level domain. Administrative domain. A collection of hosts and routers, and the interconnecting network(s), managed by a single administrative authority.
Domain Name	Assigned by the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers. The Domain Name System (DNS) is a distributed database used by TCP/IP applications to map between hostnames and IP addresses, and to provide electronic mail routing information.
Down load	To copy programs or files from a server on the network to your workstation (the client).
DPI	Data Processing Installation.
DSN	Defense Switched Network (formerly AUTOVON).
DTG	Date/Time Group.
DTR	Data Trouble Report
Dual Apportionment	A condition that exists when forces, equipment, or lift assets appear in two plans that could be executed concurrently.
E	
EAD	Earliest Arrival Date. A day, relative to C-Day, that is specified by the planner as the earliest date when a unit, a resupply shipment, or replacement personnel can be accepted at a POD during deployment. Used with the latest arrival date, it defines a delivery window for transportation planning.
EAF	Equipment Allowance File.
EEI	Essential Elements of Information.
EIC	Equipment Identification Code. A code used to identify military equipment.
Employment Planning	The part of operation planning concerned with the strategic or tactical use of forces and material within the area of operations.
EOF	End Of File.
ESI	External System Interface.
ETA	Estimated Time of Arrival.
Ethernet	A hardware system and a protocol (TCP/IP) that is commonly used to connect computers on a LAN. IEEE 802.3 format.

Acronym or Term	Definition
Execute Order	An order issued by competent authority to initiate operations. The Execute Order initiates Phase VI of Crisis Action Planning.
Execution Planning	Phase V of JOPES Crisis Action Planning that provides for the translation of an approved COA into an executable plan of action through the preparation of an OPORD. Execution planning is detailed planning for the commitment of specified forces and resources. During crisis action planning, an approved OPLAN or other Presidential-approved COA is adjusted, refined, and translated into an OPORD. Execution planning can proceed based on prior deliberate planning, or it can take place in the absence of prior planning.
Exercise	A database flag associated with a PID
External	Generally refers to an image, sound clip, or video that is not presented to the reader immediately. The page displays a link that, when selected, displays the picture, sound clip, or video.
F	
F11D	Force List/Movement Requirements Working Paper (Report)
FDBM	Functional Database Manager. Also called Functional Manager (FM). The operation planner responsible for coordinating user changes to OPLAN databases.
FDO	Flexible Deterrent Options. A planning framework intended to facilitate early decision by laying out a wide range of interrelated response paths that begin with deterrent-oriented options carefully tailored to send the right signal. These options should include limited (primarily active brigade, squadron, group) military forces and preplanned requests for economic, diplomatic, and political actions appropriate to particular military actions.
Feasibility	A plan review criterion to ensure that the assigned tasks could be accomplished using available resources.
FIC	Force Indicator Code. Distinguishes the origin of the unit movement characteristics (equipment and personnel), differentiates standard from nonstandard force requirements, and shows whether the values are modified. It is automatically assigned based on user entries.
FIE	Fly-in-Echelon.
Field	A line or area for data or text entry.
File	A named collection of ASCII or binary information stored on a disk or other storage device.
Finger	A UNIX program that retrieves basic information about an Internet user or host. Not available on the SIPRNET.

Acronym or Term	Definition
FM	Force Module. A grouping of combat, combat support, and combat service support forces, with their accompanying supplies and the required non-unit resupply and personnel necessary to sustain forces for a minimum of 30 days. The elements of force modules are linked together or are uniquely identified so that they may be extracted from or adjusted as an entity in the Joint Operation Planning and Execution System databases to enhance flexibility and usefulness of the operation plan during a crisis.
FMID	Force Module Identification. A three character alphanumeric identifying a specific force module.
Folder	A location on a disk where files are stored. Usually called a directory in GCCS.
Font	A particular style of print consisting of a typeface (style), weight (bold, italic, and so forth), and size measured in points. A complete set of type of one size and face.
Force Description	Freeform narrative describing the force ULN.
Force Sourcing	The identification of the actual units, their origins, POEs, and movement characteristics to satisfy the time-phased force requirements of a supported commander.
FORSCOM	U.S. Army Forces Command.
FRAG	FRAGmentation Code. The sixth position of the ULN, used to identify elements of a force deploying in more than one increment.
FREF	Force Record Extract File. A file containing specific TPFDD force record information used by LOGSAFE.
FRN	Force Requirement Number. A five-character alphanumeric code used to uniquely identify force entries in a given OPLAN TPFDD.
FST	Force Structure Tailoring
FTP	File Transfer Protocol.
FTP	FTP transfers data between similar or dissimilar operating systems, such as Windows workstations, SUN workstation/servers, and HSP with a minimum of data conversion. It is a simple copy utility; it just moves the information and makes it machine-readable by the receiving computer.
FTS	File Transfer Service.
FTX	Field Training Exercise.
FY	Fiscal Year. 01 Oct – 30 Sep see also CY.
G	

Acronym or Term	Definition
Gateway	A device or the software that links networks that use different protocols.
GCCS	Global Command and Control System.
GDSS	Global Decision Support System.
GEO	Geographic Location.
GEOCODE	Geographic Location Code. Codes maintained in the GEOFILE. Use the GEO to identify Origin, POE, POD, Intermediate, and Destination locations.
GIF	Graphics Interchange Format. A format for storing pictures electronically for fast transmission over networks.
GOTS	Government Off The Shelf.
Grossly Transportation Feasible	A rating given by the supported commander to a draft operation plan that can be supported with the apportioned transportation assets.
GSORTS	Global Status of Resources and Training System.
GSPR	Global System Problem Report.
GTN	Global Transportation Network
GUI	Graphical user Interface. A method for human-to-computer interface.
H	
Heavy Lift	Any single item in excess of 5 tons.
HNS	Host Nation Support. Civil and/or military assistance rendered by a nation to foreign forces within its territory during peacetime, times of crisis/emergency, or wartime under agreements mutually concluded between the nations.
Home Page	The first page displayed when connecting to a Web site.
Host	A computer or server that provides storage space for an application or service.
HTML	Hyper Text Markup Language. A set of tags that tell a Web browser how to present text in a Web page. For example, the tags ... tell the Web browser to display all text between the and in boldface.
HTTP	Hyper Text Transfer Protocol. The protocol (set of rules) used by the World Wide Web.
Hyperlink	A hot spot (link) in a web page that, when clicked, takes the reader to another page, or to a specific place (i.e., a Named Anchor) within a page. Also called a link.

Acronym or Term	Definition
I	
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization.
ICC	Incident Control Center.
Icon	An image used to represent an object such as a file or program.
IEEE	Institute of Electrical & Electronics Engineers.
IL, ILOC or INT	Intermediate Location. An intermediate stopping point in the deployment routing of a unit used to lay over the force for a specified time, normally longer than one day. It is often used to unite the personnel and cargo of split shipments. The point may occur between the origin and POE, the POE and POD, or the POD and DEST.
Image	Another name for picture or graphic. On the Web, usually refers to a picture that is stored in GIF of JPEG format.
IMPS	Interface Message Processors.
IMRAS	Individual Manpower Requirements and Analysis System.
IMS	Information Management System.
Insert Code	A one-character codes that is the third of three parts of a ULN. It is used to show another level of unit fragmentation below that indicated by the FRAG code.
Inter-theater	Between theaters of operations.
Intra-theater	Within a theater of operations.
IP	Internet Protocol (see also TCP/IP).
IRC	Internet Relay Chat. A program that allows users to communicate (with text messages) via the internet.
IRM	Information Resource Manager.
IS	Information Systems
ISSO	Information Systems Security Officer.
J	
JAO	Joint Area of Operations.
JCAT	Joint Crisis Action Team.
JCE	Joint Command Element.
JCS	Joint Chiefs of Staff.
JCSE	Joint Communications Support Element.
JDDL	Joint Deployment Data Library. A set of standard reference data tables used in joint force deployment planning.

Acronym or Term	Definition
JDS	Joint Deployment System. Predecessor application to JOPES.
JEPES	Joint Engineer Planning and Execution System.
JET	JOPES Editing Tool. JOPES application software which allows a planner to review, create, modify, and delete OPLAN ULN/CIN/PIN requirements.
JFAST	Joint Flow and Analysis System for Transportation. Application software designed to furnish a quick-response capability to determine the transportation feasibility of a concept. JFAST accesses the TPFDD to perform closure estimates, determine optimum mode, assess the affects of attrition, identify shortfalls in movement capability, and determine gross lift capability.
JMPAB	Joint Material Priorities and Allocation Board.
Joint	A term that connotes activities, operations, organizations, etc, in which elements of more than one military department of the same nation participate.
Joint Force	A general term applied to a force composed of significant elements of the Army, the Navy and/or the Marine Corps, and the Air Force, or two or more of these Services, operating under a single commander authorized to exercise unified command or operational control over joint forces.
Joint Operation Planning	Planning activities exclusively associated with the preparation of OPLANs, CONPLANs, concept summaries, and OPORDs (other than the SIOP) for the conduct of joint military operations by the combatant commanders in response to requirements established by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. As such, joint operation planning includes contingency planning, execution planning, and implementation planning. Joint operation planning is performed under formally established planning and execution procedures.
Joint Staff	The staff of the commander of a combatant command, or of a joint task force, that includes members from more than one Service comprising the force. These members should be assigned in such a manner as to ensure that the commander understands the tactics, techniques, capabilities, needs, and limitations of the component parts of the force. Positions on the staff should be divided so that Service representation and influence generally reflect the Service composition of the force. The Joint Staff is the staff under the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff as provided for in the National Security Act of 1947, as amended by the DoD Reorganization Act of 1986. The Joint Staff assists the Chairman and subject to the authority, direction, and control of the Chairman, the other members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Vice Chairman in carrying out their responsibilities.

Acronym or Term	Definition
JOPES	Joint Operation Planning and Execution System. A continuously evolving system that is being developed through the integration and enhancement of earlier planning and execution systems. It provides the foundation for conventional command and control by national and theater-level commanders and their staffs. It is designed to satisfy their information needs in the conduct of joint planning and operations. JOPES includes joint operation planning policies, procedures, and reporting structures supported by communications and IS systems. JOPES is used to monitor, plan, and execute mobilization, deployment, employment, and sustainment activities associated with joint operations.
JOPS	Joint Operation Planning System. Predecessor application to JOPES.
JOPSREP	JOPES Report.
JPEC	Joint Planning and Execution Community. The JPEC consists of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Joint Staff, Services, Service major commands, unified and specified commands (and their service specific commands), joint task forces and DoD agencies.
JPEG	A format for storing photograph-quality figures in a compressed format that allows for reasonably fast transmission over a network. Developed by the Joint Photographic Experts Group.
JSCP	Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan. The JSCP furnishes guidance to the Commander and the Chiefs of Services to accomplish tasks and missions based on current military capabilities. It apportions resources to Commanders based on military capabilities resulting from completed program and budget actions. The JSCP offers a coherent framework for capabilities-based military advice to the President.
JTB	Joint Transportation Board.
JTF	Joint Task Force. A force composed of assigned or attached elements of the Army, the Navy and/or Marine Corps, and the Air Force, or two or more of these Services, that is constituted by the Secretary of Defense or by the commander of a unified or specified command, or an existing joint task force.
JTO	JOPES Training Organization.
JTO	Joint Technical Operations.
K	
Kilobyte (K)	1024 bits of data. A 64K file consists of 65,536 bits.
L	

Acronym or Term	Definition
LAD	Latest Arrival Date. A day, relative to C-Day, that is specified by a planner as the latest date when a unit, a resupply shipment, or replacement personnel can arrive at the POD and support the concept of operations.
LAN	Local Area Network. A collection of computers within a defined area that are connected by cables to form a local network.
Level 1 Detail	Aggregated level. Expressed as total number of passengers and total short tons, total measurement tons, total square feet, and/or total hundreds of barrels by ULN, CIN, and PIN.
Level 2 Detail	Summary level. Expressed as total number of passengers by ULN and PIN; and short tons, measurement tons (including barrels), total square feet of bulk, oversize, outsize, and non-air-transportable cargo by ULN and CIN.
Level 3 Detail	Detail by cargo category. Expressed as total number of passengers by ULN and PIN, short tons and/or measurement tons (including barrels), total square feet of cargo as identified by the ULN, or CIN three-position cargo category code.
Level 4 Detail	Detail expressed by cargo or passenger type. Detail expressed as number of passengers by Service specialty code (i.e., USAF AFSC and USA MOS) by ULN and PIN and individual dimensional data (expressed in length, width, and height in number of inches) of cargo by equipment type (as defined by individual national stock number) by ULN.
Level 5 Detail	Detail by priority of shipment. Expressed as total number of passengers by Service specialty code (i.e., USAF AFSC and USA MOS) in deployment sequence by ULN and PIN, plus individual weight (in pounds) and dimensional data (expressed in length, width, and height in number of inches) of equipment in deployment sequence by ULN.
Level 6 Detail	Detail expressed by actual equipment or personnel. Detail to the specific serial number (if applicable) or SSN for personnel.
LFF	Logistics Factors File.
L-Hour	The specific hour on C-Day at which a deployment operation commences or is to commence.
Link	A connection (usually automated) between one item and another item. For example: a link between computer files via a common [NAME] field.
LOAD CONF	Load Configuration. Identifies how to configure the cargo for movement to intermediate, POD, and destination locations.

Acronym or Term	Definition
LOC	Location. Indicates where in an itinerary a stop occurs.
Logistics	The science of planning and carrying out the movement and maintenance of forces. In its most comprehensive sense, the aspects of military operations that deal with the design and development, acquisition, storage, movement, distribution, maintenance, evacuation, and disposition of material; movement, evacuation, and hospitalization of personnel; acquisition or construction, maintenance, operation, and disposition of facilities; and acquisition or furnishing of services.
Logistics Sourcing	The identification of the origin and determination of the availability of the TPFDD non-unit related logistics requirements.
LOGSAFE	Logistics Sustainment Analysis and Feasibility Estimator. Application software that gives the JPEC the capability to estimate logistics sustainment requirements and evaluate material supportability for deliberate planning and COAs.
LOI	Letter Of Instruction
LRC	Lesser Regional Contingency. A regionally centered crisis based on a less compelling threat than those involved in a Major Regional Contingency. Missions range from conflict to the lower end of the combat spectrum. Also, Logistics Readiness Center.
M	
MAGTF	Marine Air/Ground Task Force.
MAGTFI/LOGAIS	Marine Air/Ground Task Force II/Logistics Automated Information System.
Manifest	Movement requirements reported as having been loaded on specific carriers with actual departure and/or arrival movement date/time groups by the supported commander or component commanders.
MAPS II	Mobility Analysis and Planning System II (MTMC).
MBBLs	1000 Barrels.
MEDEVAC	Medical Evacuation.
MEF	Marine Expeditionary Force.
Megabyte	1 million bytes or 1000 kilobytes, or 1,048,576 bits.
MEPES	Medical Planning and Execution System.
Metric Ton	One metric ton = 2204.6 pounds.
MHE	Materials Handling Equipment.
MILSTAMP	Military Standard Transportation and Movement Procedures.

Acronym or Term	Definition
Mode	Mode of transportation (air, land, sea, other) from Origin to POE to POD to Destination or to any intermediate stop.
MOS	Military Occupational Specialty.
Movement Schedule	A schedule developed to monitor or track a separate entity, whether a force requirement, cargo/personnel increment, or lift asset. The schedule shows the assignment of specific lift resources to move the personnel and cargo included in a specific movement increment. Arrival and departure times at POE, etc, are detailed to show a flow and workload at each location. Movement schedules are detailed enough to support plan execution.
MPEG	A highly compressed format of video that can move (relatively) quickly across a network. The Motion Pictures Expert Group designed the format.
MRC	Major Regional Contingency. A regionally centered crisis based on a significant threat to US vital interests in a region that warrants the deployment of forces greater than division/wing combinations.
MSC	Military Sealift Command.
MTMC	Military Traffic Management Command.
MTON	Measurement Ton. The unit for volumetric measurement of equipment associated with surface-delivered cargo. Measurement ton equals total cubic feet divided by 40. (1 MTON = 40. Cubic feet).
Multi-apportionment	The apportionment of the same forces to more than one commander for use in developing plans that cover the same specific period.
Multimedia	The use of multiple communications media - any combination of text, pictures, sound, and video - in a single presentation.
MUX	Multiplexer.
N	
NAT	Non-Air Transportable cargo is cargo that exceeds any of the following dimensions: 1453" x 216" x 156", or has a height between 114" and 156" and a width that exceeds 144“
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization.
NBC	Nuclear Biological Chemical.
NCSC	National Computer Security Center.
N-Day	Negative Day. A day before C-Day when a unit commences deployment or redeployment.

Acronym or Term	Definition
NEO	Noncombatant Evacuation Operation. Operations directed by the Department of State, the Department of Defense, or other appropriate authority whereby noncombatants are evacuated from areas of danger overseas to safe havens or the United States.
Network	A collection of interconnected computers. A network lets users share information as well as devices such as printers, disks, and modems.
Newsgroups	Newsgroups provide a capability to create/post/read/transfer unformatted text files to/from topic bulletin boards that are established and maintained by network users.
NFM	Network Functional Manager.
NGA	**National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency f**ormerly known as **National Imagery and Mapping Agency (NIMA)**
NM	Network Manager.
NMCC	National Military Command Center.
Node	Any computer or network device with a unique address. A site, in a network of sites, which performs specific functions.
NOFORN	Not releasable to foreign nationals.
Noncombatant Evacuees	US (and non-US) citizens who may be authorized or assisted (but not necessarily ordered to evacuate) by competent authority.
Non-Organic Transportation Requirement	Unit personnel and cargo for which the transportation source must be an outside agency, normally a component of USTRANSCOM.
Non-standard Unit	A force requirement identified in a TPFDD for which movement characteristics have not been described in the TUCHA file. The planner is required to submit detailed movement characteristics for these units.
Non-unit Record	A TPFDD file entry for non-unit related cargo and personnel; characteristics include using and providing organization, type of movement, routing data, cargo category, weight, volume, area required, and number of passengers requiring transportation.
NOPLAN	Designation for a contingency for which no operation plan has been published.
NRC	Non-unit-Related Cargo. All equipment and supplies requiring transportation to an area of operations, other than those identified as the equipment or accompanying supplies of a specific unit (e.g., resupply, military support for allies, and support for non-military programs). See also: NURC.

Acronym or Term	Definition
NRP	Non-unit-Related Personnel. All personnel requiring transportation to or from an area of operations other than those assigned to a specific unit (e.g., filler personnel, replacements, temporary duty or temporary additional duty personnel, civilians, medical evacuees, and retrograde personnel).
NSC	National Security Council. National Security Council has four members, the President, Vice President, Secretary of State, and the Secretary of Defense.
NSDAB	Non-Self Deploying Aircraft and Boats.
NTASK	Navy Task Organization number.
O	
Offline	Not currently connected to a remote computer.
On-Call	Preplanned, identified force or material requirements without designated time-phasing and destination information; called forward on order of competent authority.
Online	Currently connected to a remote computer.
OPCON	Operational Control. OPCON is authority delegated or transferred to echelons below the combatant commander. (See ADCON).
OPLAN	Operation Plan. Any plan, except the SIOP, for the conduct of military operations. Plans are prepared by combatant commanders in response to requirements established by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and by commanders of subordinate commands in response to requirements directed by the establishing unified commander. Operation plans are prepared either in complete format (OPLAN) or as concept plans (CONPLAN). An OPLAN identifies the forces and supplies required to execute the Commanders Strategic Concept and a movement schedule of these resources to the theater of operations. The forces and supplies are identified in TPFDD files. OPLANs will include all of the directed operation. The plan is prepared with the appropriate annexes, appendixes, and TPFDD files as described in the JOPES Manuals containing planning policies, procedures, and formats.
OPLAN- Dependent Force Module	A force module that has been created or tailored by the supported commander or components to fit a specific planning task. OPLAN-dependent force modules usually include sustainment based on theater planning factors and sourced force records.
OPORD	Operation Order. A directive issued by a commander to subordinate commanders for effecting the coordinated execution of an operation.

Acronym or Term	Definition
OPREP	Operational report. OPREP-1 Operational Planning Report OPREP-2 Operation Start Report OPREP-3 Event/Incident Report OPREP-4 Operation Stop Report OPREP-5 Operation Summary Report
OPSEC	Operational Security.
Origin	Beginning point of deployment where unit or non-unit related cargo or personnel are located.
OS	Operating System.
OUT	Outsized. Outsized cargo — A single item of cargo, too large for palletization or containerization that exceeds 1090 inches long by 111 inches wide by 105 inches high. Requires transport by sea or use of a C-5 or C-17 aircraft for transport by air.
Outsized cargo	Outsized cargo is cargo that exceeds 1090" x 117" x 105"; that is too large for C-130/C-141 aircraft.
OVER	Over sized. Cargo that exceeds the usable dimensions of a 463L pallet, 108” x 88” x 96”, or a height set by the particular model of aircraft. Large items of specific equipment such as a barge, side loadable warping tug, causeway section, powered, or causeway section, non-powered. Requires transport by sea.
Oversized cargo	Oversized cargo is cargo that exceeds the usable dimensions of a 463L pallet, 108” x 88” x 96”, or a height set by the particular model of aircraft.
P	
Password	A protected and private character string used to authenticate an identity.
PCD	Project Code. A 3 place Alphanumeric code used by commands to identify special projects and applications.
PDD	Priority Deliver Date.
PERS	Personnel.
PIC	Parent Indicator Code Identifies parent force records and split shipment parameters for subordinate records and establishes hierarchical relationships.
PIC	Personal Identification Code.
PID	Plan Identification Number.

Acronym or Term	Definition
PIF	Problem Indicator Flag. A single alphabetic character that depicts where a problem is identified during the validation, scheduling, and manifesting process.
PIN	Personnel Increment Number. The seven-position code which uniquely defines each non-unit personnel record.
Planning Factor	A properly selected multiplier used in planning to estimate the amount and type of effort involved in a complicated operation. Planning factors often are expressed as rates, ratios, or lengths of time.
Planning Order	An order issued by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to initiate execution planning. The order will normally follow a Commander's Estimate and may precede the Alert Order. Presidential approval of a selected COA is not required before a Planning Order can be issued.
POD	Port of Debarkation. The geographic point at which cargo or personnel are discharged. May be a seaport or aerial port of debarkation. It may or may not coincide with the destination.
POE	Port of Embarkation. The geographic point in a routing scheme from which cargo or personnel depart. May be a seaport or aerial port from which personnel and equipment flow to port of debarkation. It may or may not coincide with the origin.
POL	Petroleum, Oils, and Lubricants.
POS	Port of Support. The geographic point (port or airport) in an objective area that is the terminal point for strategic deployment for non-unit related supplies and replacement personnel. Each component designates ports of support for four categories of resupply: general cargo, ammunition, POL, and air deliveries.
PR or PRI	Priority Sequence Number. Prioritizes units discharged at POD for each LAD.
PR-ADD or PR-ADDON	Priority Add-on Suffix to POD priority sequence number; differentiates between units with the same priority (optional); reserved for use by the supported commander.
PREPO	Pre-positioned.
PRI/AO	Priority Add-on Suffix to POD priority sequence number; differentiates between units with the same priority (optional); reserved for use by the supported commander.
Project Code	A 3 place Alphanumeric code used by commands to identify special projects and applications (see PCD).
PROVORG	Providing Organization. Code or name indicating which organization will provide the force or non-unit cargo, personnel or carrier.

Acronym or Term	Definition
Pull	TRANSCOM Pull. A JOPES-produced file of movement requirements for which TCC scheduling is required.
PWRR	Pre-positioned War Reserve Requirement. The part of the war reserve materiel requirement that current Secretary of Defense guidance dictates to be reserved and positioned at or near the point of planned use or issued to the user before hostilities to reduce reaction time and to ensure timely support of a specific force or project until replenishment can be effected.
PWRS	Pre-positioned War Reserve Stocks. The assets that are designated to satisfy PWRR.
Q	
R	
RC	Reserve Component.
RDA	Requirements Development and Analysis. JOPES application software which allows a planner to review, create, modify, and delete OPLAN ULN/CIN/PIN requirements.
RDD	Required Delivery Date. A date, relative to C-Day, when a unit must arrive at its destination and complete offloading to properly support the concept of operations.
Real World	A database flag associated with a PID.
Redeployment	The transfer of a unit, an individual, or supplies deployed in one area to another area, to another location within the area, or to the zone of interior for the purpose of further deployment. Sometimes used to refer to the return of units to their origin from a theater of operations to which they have been deployed.
Regional Conflict	A conflict with a specific focus in a Commanders AOR.
Replacements	Personnel required to take the place of others who leave the unit.
Restricted	An access control placed on a PID.
RETRO	Retrograde. The movements of personnel and/or cargo from the area of operations back toward their points of origin.
Retrograde	The movements of personnel and/or cargo from the area of operations back toward their points of origin (see RETRO).
RFM	Reference File Manager.
RLD	Ready to Load Date. The date in a TPFDD when the unit or non-unit equipment and personnel are prepared to depart their origin on organic transportation, or are prepared to be loaded on USTRANSCOM-provided transportation.

Acronym or Term	Definition
RLN	Requirement Line Number includes CINs, PINs, and ULNs.
ROE	Rules of Engagement.
RQMNT	Requirement.
RQT	Rapid Query Tool. JOPES software application that provides the capability to build a retrieval from the GCCS database by selecting data to retrieve, or specifying a file which contains data records, then specifying data qualification parameters, and finally selecting the output format.
S	
S&M	Scheduling and Movement.
SAAM	Special Assignment Airlift Mission.
Safety Level of Supply	The quantity of material, in addition to the operational level of supply, required to be on hand to permit continuous operations in case of minor interruption of normal replenishment or unpredictable fluctuations in demand.
SCH	Schedule Status. Requirement scheduling indicator for the POE, POD, Destination, and intermediate locations. Shows whether this requirement has been considered for scheduling, is partially scheduled or is fully scheduled.
Schedules	The actual itinerary and Cargo/PAX details for a carrier.
Scheduling	The assignment of departure and arrival times for TCC carriers and organic lift assets moving in deployment channels (on load to unload point) with the total requirement to be moved.
SEASTRAT	Strategic Planning and Analysis System. An automated system used to schedule MSC movement requirements.
SECDEF	Secretary of Defense.
Server	A computer that is connected to a network that contains programs and other materials for client to access (see Client and Client/Server environment).
Service Reserved	A unit description reserved for specific service additions to the force description.
SFM	Site Functional Manager.
Shortfall	The lack of forces, equipment, personnel, material, or capability identified as a plan requirement that would adversely affect a command's ability to accomplish its mission.

Acronym or Term	Definition
Show of Force	The placement of a visible and militarily capable armed force, under specific rules of engagement, into a region for demonstrating US resolve and dissuading a potential adversary from embarking on a course of action not in the best interest of the US or its allies.
Shuttling	Shuttling is a capability that allows a single carrier to cycle through the same geographic location more than once with the same stop code on the same carrier itinerary.
SIPRNET	Secret Internet Protocol Network. The secure government network, used by GCCS, capable of handling information up to and including the classification of Secret.
SLCP	Ships Loading Characteristics Pamphlet.
Sourcing (Logistics)	The identification of the origin and determination of the availability of the non-unit-related logistics requirements in the TPFDD.
Sourcing (Force)	The deliberate planning or crisis action planning activity that identifies actual forces, equipment, personnel, material, and lift assets that could be made available, as of a specified date, to fill the requirements of OPLANs.
SPARC	Scalable Processor Architecture.
Split Shipment	Different transportation methods for cargo and personnel. Example: Cargo travels via ship while passengers travel by air.
SPOD	Sea Port of Debarkation.
SPOE	Sea Port of Embarkation.
SRC	Source. Indicates preferred source of transportation for movement to POE, POD, Destination, and Intermediate locations.
SRF	Standard Reference File.
SS	System Services.
SSF	Schedule Status Flag. A single alphabetic character that depicts the status of a specific requirement record (e.g., ULN) as it is tracked through the validation, scheduling, and manifesting process.
Standard Unit	A type unit whose UTC and movement characteristics are described in TUCHA.
STON	Short Ton. The unit of measure (2000 pounds) for equipment or supplies other than Class III.
STRADS	Strategic Deployment System. An automated system used to schedule MTMC movement requirements.
String	A line of text, such as Hello there, as opposed to a number, such as 12345.

Acronym or Term	Definition
SUM	Software user's Manual.
Supported Commander	The commander having primary responsibility for all aspects of a task assigned by the JSCP or other joint operation planning authority. In the context of joint operation planning, this term refers to the commander who prepares OPLANs or OPORDs in response to requirements of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.
Supporting Commander	Commanders who provides augmentation forces or other support to a supported commander or who develops a supporting plan. Includes the designated combatant commands and Defense agencies, as appropriate.
Supporting Forces	Forces stationed in, or to be deployed to, an area of operations to support the execution of an operations order. Combatant command (command authority) of supporting forces is not passed to the supported commander, but operational control often is.
Sustainability	The ability to maintain the necessary level and duration of operational activity to achieve military objectives. Sustainability is a function of providing for and maintaining those levels of ready forces, material, and consumables necessary to support military efforts.
Sustaining Supply	Materiel required to support a unit after arrival in-theater from the time accompanying supply and PWRS are anticipated to run out until regular resupply begins.
Sustainment	The provision of personnel, logistics, and other support required to maintain and prolong operations or combat until successful accomplishment or revision of the mission or of the national objective.
SVC	Service. Single Alpha Numeric code for the Service to which the force belongs.
T	
TACON	Tactical Control. TACON is the command authority used in the execution of operations.
TACP	Tactical Air Control Party
TACS	Tactical Air Control System
TCAIMS II	Transportation Coordinator’s Automated Information for Movements System II
TCC	Transportation Component Command. Military: Military Transportation Management Command (MTMC), Military Sealift Command (MSC), and Air Mobility Command (AMC) Civil: those Federal agencies having responsibilities under national emergency conditions for operational direction of one or more forms of transportation.

Acronym or Term	Definition
TCP/IP	Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol. The protocol (set of rules) used by the network that allows all of the computers to talk to each other (see IP).
TDBM	Technical Database Manager. The IS specialist responsible for technical aspects of JOPES DB installation, save and recovery, and for coordinating these with the FM.
TDS	Transaction Distribution System.
TE	Table of Equipment. Database of (unit) specific equipment.
Telnet	Telecommunications Network. A program that lets the user login to a remote host computer and access its data and services as if the user were using a terminal attached locally.
TFM	Trusted Facilities Manager
TGRAPH	Number used to identify graphic and/or tabular output data.
TMR	Table of Manpower Requirements.
TO	Table of Organization. Database of (unit) authorized personnel billets.
TPC	Type Preference Code.
TPFDD	Time-Phased Force and Deployment Data. The JOPES database portion of an operation plan; it contains time-phased force data, non-unit related cargo and personnel data, and movement data for the operation plan.
TPFDD Maintenance	The deliberate planning process that requires a supported commander to incorporate changes to a TPFDD that occur after the TPFDD becomes effective for execution.
TPFDD Refinement	For both global and regional OPLAN development, the process consists of several discreet phases that may be conducted sequentially or concurrently, in whole, or in part.
TPSN	Troop Program Sequence Number. Seven-character codes used only by the Army to uniquely identify units in the Army force structure.
TRAP	Tanks, Racks, Adapters, and Pylons (USAF).
TS3	Top Secret Support System.
TUCHA	Type Unit Characteristics File. A file that gives standard planning data and movement characteristics for personnel, cargo, and accompanying supplies associated with deployable type units of fixed composition. The file contains the weight and volume of selected cargo categories, physical characteristics of the cargo, and the number of personnel requiring non-organic transportation.

Acronym or Term	Definition
TUDET	Type Unit Equipment Detail File. Provides nomenclature, dimensions, weight, and cubic measurements of specific pieces of military equipment.
Type of Delay (TYPE)	Indicates whether the delay includes only a portion of or all the force. F - Delay applies to incremental portions/fractions of the force. T - Delay applies to entire/total force.
Type Unit	A type of organizational or functional entity established within the Armed Forces and identified by a unique five-character alphanumeric code called a Unit Type Code (UTC).
U	
UCP	Unified Command Plan. A plan developed by the Joint Chiefs of Staff for the employment of the armed forces.
UIC	Unit Identification Code. A six-character alphanumeric code that uniquely identifies each Active, Reserve, and National Guard unit of the Armed Forces.
UIC First Character Codes	D-Joint E-US Coast Guard F-US Air Force M-US Marine Corps N-US Navy W-US Army
ULC	Unit Level Code A three-character alphabetic code used to specify the organizational level of the force. (A-Numbered Army, DDG-Destroyer, Guided Missile, MAW-Marine Air Wing, AF-Number Air Force.)
ULN	Unit Line Number The up to seven character alphanumeric field that uniquely describes a unit entry (line) in a JOPES TPFDD. It is made up of three elements: a force requirement number (FRN), a fragmentation code (FRAG), and an insert code (INSERT).
Unit Name	Name of the unit (force).
Unit-Related Equipment and Supplies	All equipment and supplies assigned to a specific unit or designated as accompanying supplies. The logistic parameters of these items are in the TUCHA standard reference file.
URL	Uniform Resource Locator. The address of a specific site on the Internet or SIPRNET, usually in a format like http://www.anyname.smil.mil.
USCENTCOM	U. S. Central Command

Acronym or Term	Definition
Usenet	A large collection of networked users who communicate using the UNIX-to-UNIX Copy Protocol (UUCP) rather than TCP/IP. Usenet is used for newsgroups.
User Name	A character string used by a system to identify a specific user.
USEUCOM	U. S. European Command.
USJFCOM	U. S. Joint Forces Command.
USNORTHCOM	U.S. Northern Command
USPACOM	U. S. Pacific Command.
USSOCOM	U. S. Special Operations Command.
USSOUTHCOM	U. S. Southern Command.
USSTRATCOM	U.S. Strategic Command
USTRANSCOM	U. S. Transportation Command.
UTC	Unit Type Code. A five-character alphanumeric code that uniquely identifies each type unit of the Armed Forces.
V	
Validate	Execution procedure used by Commanders components, supporting Commanders, and providing organizations to confirm to the supported commander and USTRANSCOM that all the information records in a TPFDD not only are error-free for automation purposes but also accurately reflect the current status, attributes, and availability of units and requirements. Unit readiness, movement dates, passengers, and cargo details should be confirmed with the unit before validation occurs.
W	
WAN	Wide Area Network. The interconnection of a local network of computers with another (remote) network of computers. The World Wide Web is a WAN.
Warning Order (CJCS)	A crisis action planning directive issued by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff that initiates the development and evaluation of COAs by a supported commander and requests that a commander's estimate be submitted. Issued by authority of the Secretary of Defense when the order involves movement of forces.
Web Browser	A program used to browse pages in the World Wide Web. Netscape® is the default browser for the GCCS SIPRNET.
Web Page	A document that contains text and HTML tags that can be and viewed by a web browser.

Acronym or Term	Definition
Web Site	A site on the World Wide Web.
WHNS	Wartime Host-Nation Support.
Wildcard (*)	In JFRG II, the wildcard used is an asterisk (*) for single positions, or a percent sign (%) for any unnamed value. Example: UTCs equal to "2%" (all armor units) or UICs equal to "M12**0" (all units whose UIC begins with M12 and ends in 0). In Range Update the pound symbol (#) will replace the current field contents with a blank.
Withhold Shipping	Transportation resources reserved by the US Navy for moving Marines and their cargo.
WWW	World Wide Web. The global interconnection of computers via TCP/IP network protocol.
X	
XTP	Express Transfer Protocol.
Y	
Z	

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